

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

FRUIT GROWERS OF NEW ENGLAND TO HOLD 19TH MEETING

First Annual Convention Outside of Worcester Will Illustrate Methods and Practises at Gathering

EFFECT IS VISIBLE

President Frost Tells How Growers Have Made Gains Through This Organization—Program of Exercises

Expansion of the organized fruit industry of Massachusetts and New England is illustrated by the presence of the nineteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association in Horticultural hall, Boston, on next Friday and Saturday, the first time that this organization has held such a meeting outside of its home city of Worcester.

Everything that the fruit grower needs with which to carry on a successful farm is to be shown from the large orchard traction engines to the smallest tool, orchard machinery never exhibited here before, fertilizers and a new package for conveying fruit from the producer to the consumer. The convention is open to the public without charge.

Harold L. Frost of Arlington is president of the association as well as a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. He is enthusiastic over the influence which the organization is having in New England, patterning after the West, and declares that a marked effect is noticeable in the quality and quantity of fruit produced. The addresses at this convention will be confined to one subject, a new feature

(Continued on page six, column two)

ELLIS MILK BILL, NOW FILED, DESCRIBED AS NEED OF BAY STATE

Myron E. Pierce, attorney for the Massachusetts Milk Consumers Association, filed the Ellis bill with the clerk of the House this morning. He said, in part:

"There are two parties interested in the passage of this bill—the 3,000,000 or more consumers, and the 12,000 or more milk producers of the state. To consumers it will give protection. To producers it will give the benefit of public confidence. The bill is based on the Gardner bill of 1910. It is a compromise measure. By this bill the law in conjunction with local boards. The standard of cleanliness would be fixed by a regulation board which is really only a committee, as it has no administrative functions. This committee will be appointed by the Governor and there must be at least two practical milk producers upon the committee. No regulation can be enforced until it has been approved by the Governor and council. In addition, there must be a public hearing to enable producers to criticize proposed regulations. The Ellis bill avoids unfair out-of-state competition by providing for the inspection of out-of-state dairies, which are sending into this state two thirds of all the milk consumed here. The bill deals only with the question of cleanliness. It has nothing whatever to do with the question of fats and solids. Altogether too much attention, relatively speaking, has been given to the question of cleanliness."

RECEIVER ASKS FOR INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT RAILWAY'S AFFAIRS

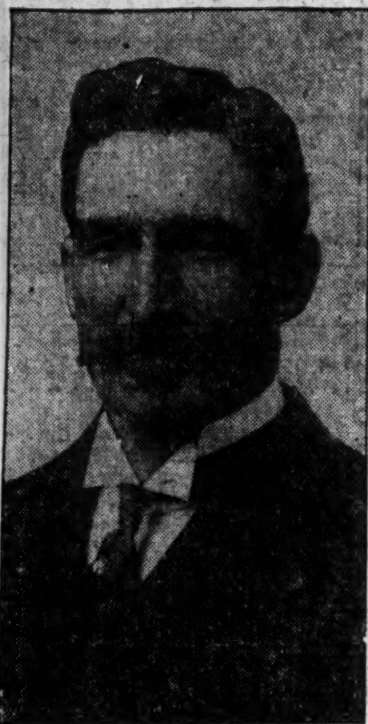
Eugene H. Mather receiver of the Dedham & Franklin and the Medfield & Medway Street Railway companies, in a report filed in the supreme court today, showing the roads are operating at a loss, asks for instructions as to whether or not they should continue to be operated longer under existing conditions. Judge Morton issued an order of notice returnable Jan. 28.

The receiver took charge of the companies May 7, and, although in the summer months they earned a little more than the expenses, the receipts began to drop in the fall, and both roads are now being run at a loss.

The court authorized the receiver to borrow \$1000 on a note, which would be a first lien on the property of the Dedham & Franklin company and \$1400 on another note, which would be a lien on the property of the other road.

If the roads are ordered discontinued the trustee for the bondholders will without doubt sell the properties

MEN WHO FURTHER FRUIT RAISERS' INTERESTS



F. HOWARD BROWN
Secretary and treasurer Fruitgrowers Association



PROF. FRED C. SEARS
Vice-president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association



HAROLD FROST
President Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association

NEW HOLDING COMPANY LEGISLATION IS URGED

Voluntary Association Board Recommends Passage of Five Bills and Limit of Time for Existing Organizations to Divest Themselves of Public Service Stocks

Recommending the passage of five bills for the further regulation of holding companies and urging that existing companies be given a definite period in which to divest themselves of their public service holdings the special commission to investigate voluntary associations filed its report today with the clerk of the court.

This commission was provided for by act of the last Legislature and consisted of Attorney-General Swift, chairman, Senators Mulligan of Natick and Barnes of Weymouth and Representatives Cox of Newton and Lomasney of Boston, Messrs. MacLeod, White and Bishop of the railroad commission, and Messrs. Barker, Schaff and Weed of the gas commission. Its report is unanimous.

The first of the bills recommended is a redraft of the bill proposed by Tax Commissioner Trefry last year, and provides that no business corporation shall hereafter purchase or hold, directly or indirectly, more than 10 per cent of a Massachusetts public service corporation.

The second bill gives the board of railroad commissioners and the board of gas and electric light commissioners authority to investigate all books, accounts, contracts, etc., of the trustees of any voluntary association or express trust who own or hold the capital stock of any Massachusetts public service corporation.

Another bill provides that no person, partnership or association owning or controlling shares of any public service

corporation shall hereafter use any name or title that in the opinion of the commissioners, having jurisdiction over the public service corporations, might lead the public to believe that such owners or controllers of such shares were themselves a public service corporation or that their business is that of a public service corporation.

A fourth bill provides a fine of \$500 or three months imprisonment for any trustee of a voluntary association who fails to file a copy of the trust agreement of such association with the commissioner of corporations, as provided by the law passed in 1909.

The fifth bill provides for the annual publication of all declarations of trust and of amendments or additions thereto which have been filed with the commissioner of corporations in accordance with the acts of 1909. The commission says it believes that, if its recommendations are adopted by the Legislature, all public rights will be reasonably protected, at least until some new development of the situation arises which cannot now be foreseen.

The commission recommends an extension of the jurisdiction of the regulatory boards in respect to the relation and transactions between the public service corporations and the holding companies which may control them. This, it believes, will fully protect the rights of the consuming public.

In regard to the Boston Holding Railroad Company the report says that inasmuch as that corporation was created by the Legislature to meet a specific situation existing at the time of the enactment, the commission assumes that the Legislature did not intend that the commission should recommend any general legislation affecting that corporation.

As to permitting business corporations to hold the stock of public service companies, the report points out that the policy of the state has been to restrict the rights of public service corporations to hold the stock of other corporations.

In regard to the voluntary liquidation of holding companies the report says that perhaps no general act can be drafted to fit all cases automatically but that special acts, with proper restriction as to capitalization and provision for supervision by the public boards, can be formulated, and ought to be enacted, in such particular cases as the Legislature may determine.

ANTI-STRIKE BILL TOPIC
SALEM, Mass.—Nathan Heard of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will address the Board of Trade Monday evening, explaining the Boston chamber strike-prevention legislative bill draft.

MEETING ARRANGED TO ASCERTAIN WHERE ROADS STAND ON COAL

Government's Agent and Member of Governor Bass' Commission to Look Into Alleged Responsibility

REPORT UNDER WAY

Alleged responsibility of the New England railroads for the present high prices of coal will be discussed at the conference today between Frederick P. Schmid, special agent of the United States government, investigating the high price of coal in New England, and Clarence E. Clough of Lebanon, N. H., who is a member of Governor Bass' commission to investigate the coal situation in New Hampshire. Governor Foss' offer of cooperation with Governor Bass' New Hampshire commission will also probably come up for discussion.

Governor Foss Friday advised Mr. Clough to lay whatever facts he had collected before Mr. Schmid, and this is thought to be the chief reason for today's conference. Mr. Clough, who is a coal dealer, is here to investigate the Boston situation and report to Governor Bass' committee.

There was a long conference Friday between Mr. Clough, state officials and representatives of the United Improvement Association. Mr. Schmid is now at work upon a report, which he will file with Attorney General Wickensham in the near future. He refuses to state what the nature of this report will be.

Mr. Clough expressed the opinion that the coal situation in New England should be investigated by a commission, which would cover the entire territory.

Some of the leading coal men said Friday that there was a noticeable easing up in the coal market because of the favorable weather, and that the dealers were not as anxious as they were early in December as to the supply.

PEACE DELEGATES ADJOURN FOLLOWING CAUTION BY POWERS

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Acting on the advice of the great powers, the Turkish and Balkan peace delegates postponed their meeting this afternoon until 4 p. m. Monday. It was said that Rechid Pasha, on behalf of Turkey, asked for the delay.

The agreement not to meet today was reached after a conference between Dr. Danoff, the Bulgarian chief, and Rechid Pasha. The German ambassador called while Dr. Danoff and Rechid Pasha were at luncheon together, and representing the ambassadors of the great powers, then in session at the foreign office, advised that the peace delegates be sure of their ground before breaking off negotiations.

It was semi-officially believed that the action of the German ambassador marked the first step toward foreign mediation in the Balkan struggle. Rechid Pasha immediately sent a long code despatch to Constantinople.

"We cannot prevent Turkey appealing to the powers if she is of a mind to, but we can continue the war," said Dr. Danoff, when asked what the allies thought of Rechid Pasha's supposed project for mediation.

PARCEL POST STAMP SUPPLY EXHAUSTED BY RUSH OF ORDERS

Offices Throughout Country Said to Have Telegraphed for Consignments and Bureau Is Working Overtime

FIGURES IMPOSSIBLE

WASHINGTON—One week's trial of the parcel post has resulted in the sending of so many packages that the post-office department is unable to supply the demand for the distinctive parcel post stamp without which such packages cannot be sent.

At the stamp supply division of the postoffice department today it was said that thousands of telegrams had been received from postoffices throughout the country requesting an additional supply of stamps.

New York offices were advised today to wire nearby cities for the loan of enough stamps to tide them over.

That the lack of an adequate stamp supply is seriously bothering officials, was indicated when Joseph E. Ralph, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, today arranged for the first time in the history of his bureau to have his entire force of stamp printers work all day tomorrow.

"We started off with about 5,000,000 stamps a day," he said; "within a day or so, we had to increase it to 7,000,000. This forces me to work my state stamp press printers night and day. To supply the demand and also to build up a reserve supply we soon will have to print 10,000,000 a day."

The American public has taken hold of the parcel post system so quickly and eagerly that the bulk of business done the first week is so great that it is impossible today to get at any accurate figures as to the number of parcels sent. Postoffice officials said an estimate would be impossible for several days at least. The stamp sales, however, indicate millions of packages.

Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, one of the strongest supporters of the parcel post bill when it was presented in the House, is extremely gratified at the results obtained so far.

"I am pleased," he said today. "Thousands of telegrams are being received here urging the immediate sending of a reserve supply of stamps. This is indicative that the American public appreciates the parcel post and will give it encouragement and support."

The volume of business done yesterday in the Boston postoffice exceeded that done Thursday, as did that of Thursday exceed that of the first day. There were 15,026 packages handled the first day. Nearly 20,000 packages were handled yesterday. The plans of Postmaster Mansfield were adequate for the first day's rush of business, but he expects to enlarge the force and equipment to take care of the increase.

The first large consignment of packages from points outside of New England for Boston was received yesterday. The packages average about eight pounds. Their size approaches closely on the average the maximum permitted.

Large delivery wagons and automobile vans were kept busy making deliveries from the railroad stations to the central postoffice and to the large distributing stations. The street railway cars delivered to the suburban stations large numbers of packages.

What effect the parcel post has had on express companies competing with it will not be known for about 10 days, said officials of the American and the Adams Express companies today, for it will be that time before a proper accounting will come from the suburban towns within the Greater Boston area. As to any immediate difference in business in the city it was said none had as yet been experienced. On the other hand, the parcel post business is said to be increasing steadily.

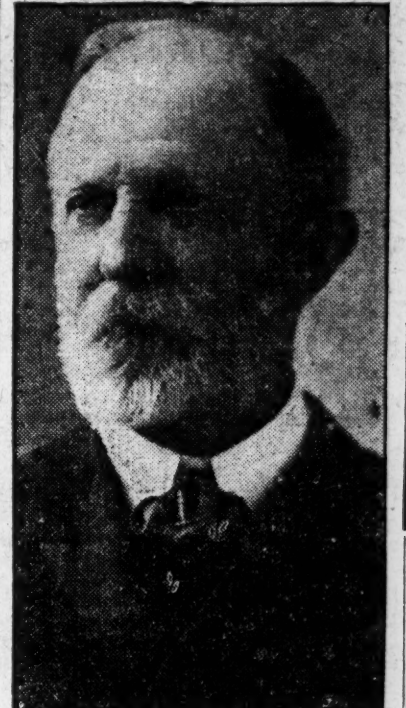
COMMERCE CHAMBER REPORTS ON AVERY ST.

Based on the new figures of assessment for this year, it is estimated that an additional \$4,000,000 or a total of about \$35,000,000 may be returned to the city of Boston as betterment taxes for the widening and extension of Avery street under the new act, it was found by a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

The previous estimate of a little more than \$31,000,000, which the chamber gave out as a possible return to the city under its proposed amendments was based on the previous figures. The special committee, comprising Francis R. Bangs, Sturgis Coffin 2d and Henry E. Hagan, which is the sub-committee of the municipal and metropolitan affairs committee of the chamber, worked out the problem.

The chamber in its amendments proposed to assess a wider area, which would benefit through the improvement than was contained in the original act. The measure will be revised and presented to the Legislature next week.

Transit Commission Head Makes Report on Route of New Dorchester Subway



GEORGE C. CROCKER

UPHAMS CORNER TO CODMAN SQUARE IS TRANSIT BOARD IDEA

Commission Considers This Way Preferable for Tunnel to Other Running Through Dorchester Avenue

COMPARISON MADE

Uphams Corner route from Andrew square to Codman square in favor of the extension of the proposed tunnel to Dorchester by the Boston transit commission, in a report made to the Legislature today, in compliance with a resolve of the last Legislature. The other route via Dorchester avenue is estimated to cost \$6,100,000, while the one which the commission recommends is estimated to cost \$6,300,000.

The report is, in part: "The witnesses at the public hearing given by the commission showed a consensus of opinion in favor of Codman square as the terminus. This terminus affords convenient access for cars from Milton Lower Mills, by way of Dorchester and Talbot avenues, and by way of Dorchester avenue, Codman and Washington streets. From Mattapan it affords convenient approach for cars by way of Blue Hill and Talbot avenues; and, at some time in the future, when the present car line located in Norfolk street shall have been extended to Mattapan, a still more direct approach will be supplied.

"Codman square as a terminus is not itself conveniently reached from Neponset, but any subway extending from this terminus to Andrew square would be intersected by the car lines from Neponset along Neponset avenue, Gibson street and Geneva avenue to Bowdoin street.

"Fields Corner is nearer to Andrew square than the terminus, and is on the direct line from Neponset just described. "It appears, therefore, that a subway from Andrew square to Codman square would afford convenient access, either at the terminus or at some intermediate point, for cars from the four points named in the act.

"After studying the question, and in view of the opinion of residents of the district, and the further fact that this point is at present almost the center of population of the district, the commission is agreed that the terminus referred to in the act should be at Codman square.

"The next element to be considered is the location of the route from Andrew square to Codman square. "Studies of traffic and topographical

(Continued on page six, column three)

TRIAL LATE TRAINS MAY BE OPERATED AT REQUEST OF BOARD

Railroad Commissioners After Hearing Intimate Action Will Be Taken to Determine Public Demand

NO PROMISE IS MADE

Theatrical and Hotel Men Urge on State Board That General Interests Should Be Better Accommodated

After a conference following the hearing of several days ago between the railroad commissioners and Attorney J. Albert Brackett, representing the Boston Associated Theaters, W. R. Macdonald of the Boston opera house; Junius T. Auerbach, counsel for R. R. Whitman, petitioner for a later train service in the interest of Boston hotels; General Superintendent W. F. Ray and General Passenger Agent C. M. Burt of the Boston & Maine; General Traffic Manager Howard M. Biscoe of the Boston & Albany lines of the New York Central railroad; Assistant General Passenger Agent C. L. Wilson of the New Haven railroad and the board held this morning, a conclusion was reached as declared by Chairman Fred J. Macleod.

It is agreed that the railroad commission shall take up with the heads of the operating departments of the several railroads entering Boston except the Revere Beach, a proposition to put on late trains between Brockton and intermediate points and Boston; between Lowell and intermediate points and Boston, and between Haverhill and intermediate points and Boston, that on the schedule for leaving Boston for these points the trains should leave at some hour between 11:45 p. m. and 12 o'clock midnight, and that they shall be kept on long enough to determine the public demand for such service; that if it shall be found that there is not sufficient public demand for the late night train service that the railroads shall have the right on petition to the railroad commission to ask that these new trains be taken off.

Both Messrs. Macdonald of the opera house and Judge Brackett contend that their patrons are seriously discommodated now by having to leave the theater or opera house as early as 11 o'clock in order to make trains varying from 11:15 to 11:30. Attorney Auerbach, for his client, said that there is indicated a growing business with the hotels and cafes from those theater patrons.

Mr. Burt of the Boston & Maine spoke of the 11:55 p. m. Lowell and Nashua train, which had been abandoned because it did not average over 70 passengers per night. To add the additional trains asked would mean an added expense of \$450 a night.

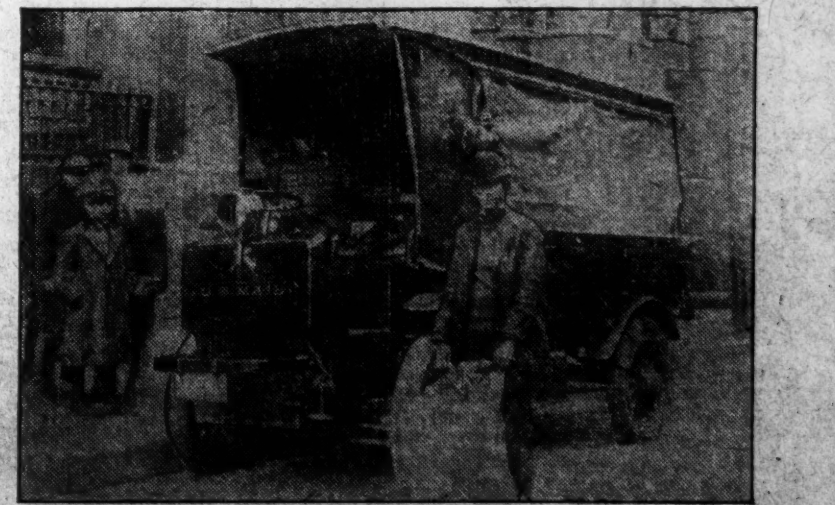
Mr. Macdonald said that the Boston opera house now does a crowded matinee business on Saturdays, with everything sold, simply for suburban people.

Chairman Macleod said that he did not think that the board is ready at the present time to recommend an additional later train service than is now scheduled until there is a reasonable demand for it, but that it would agree as above stated to take up the matter to try it out in the way he had outlined.

NO DEFINITE PLACE YET FOR R. R. MEETING

No definite place has as yet been decided upon for the conference, which Governor Foss plans to hold with the other New England Governors next week, relative to the railroad situation in New England. It was said at the Governor's office today that the meeting will undoubtedly be held in Hartford, Providence or Boston. It was thought that Governor Baldwin of Connecticut would be asked to preside over the conference.

PARCEL POST AUTO IN CITY SERVICE



Several of these machines are used to distribute part of the mail handled under new system

Clean journalism as exemplified by the Monitor is meeting a universal demand for newspaper wholesomeness. Perhaps you know some friend, neighbor or acquaintance who would be glad to be introduced to the Monitor. Why not send your copy today?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....\$0
To Foreign Countries.....\$0

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

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ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

EXPERIENCED

He did not like the grocer's price. For greens within the garden grown. Said he: "I'm sure it would be nice. To have a garden of my own." He tried it for awhile and now, Though once he thought their rates were steep, He sometimes says: "I don't see how The grocers sell their stuff so cheap."

The promoters of the San Francisco Panama-Pacific exposition having had their request to borrow the Liberty bell as an attraction reported upon adversely, they may now turn their attention toward the task of securing the Bunker Hill monument, the Niagara falls or the Mammoth cave as a means of helping to draw a crowd. The ambition of those wide-awake Californians is almost without limitations.

SATISFACTORY

Lady—Yes, I am wanting a first-class cook. But do you mind telling me why you gave up the position you have been filling?

Applaud—Well, you see it was like this. The missus was very economical and was forever wanting hushed-up things made from the left overs, and you can believe me that whenever I cook anything it's so good there won't be any of it left, and so that's how we came to separate.

PLATED PERHAPS

Dealer—Those gold fish, madam, I can offer you at \$2 each.

Customer—Do you guarantee them to be solid?

That "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," as Milton has expressed it, is very likely to be set forth two years hence, when the United States and Great Britain will celebrate the completion of a century during which they have not lifted their hands or taken up arms against each other. The powder used in this celebration will be better employed than it would have been had it been burned in battle.

FIELD SPORTS

If the creatures of the field should care To play at golf methinks That they could do so anywhere That they could find the "lynx."

EXPLAINED

That boys at school are punished for the things they have not done At first seems rather cruel, you'll agree. But the point of view is quickly changed to quite another one If the "things" we mean are lessons, don't you see.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—Eddy Fox, CASTLE SQUARE—"Gingerbread Man." COLONIAL—"Girl from Montmartre." HOLLYS—"John Jackson in 'The Attack.'" KEITHS—"Vandeville." PARK—"The Woman." PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'" SHUBERT—"Harry Lauder." ST. JAMES—"Isle of Spice." TREMONT—"The Red Widow."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Concert." FINE ARTS—"Irish Players." GARRICK—"The Mikado." ILLINOIS—"The Enchantress." OPERA HOUSE—"Louis Mann." MEVICKERS—"The Round-Up." POWERS—"Mme. Simone." PRINCES—"Bought and Paid For."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—Douglas Fairbanks. BELASCO—"Years of Discretion." CASINO—"The Firefly." CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven." CHILDREN—"Racketty-Packetty House." COHAN—"Broadway Jones." COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play." CORT—"Peg of My Heart." ELLIOTT—"Hindle Wakes." ELTING—"Within the Law." EMPIRE—"Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan.'" FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Wm. Collier." FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket." GARDEN—"Hamlet." GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper." HARRIS—"Cheer Up." HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags." HUDSON—"Mrs. Fiske." LIBERTY—"Milestones." LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son." LYCEUM—"Billie Burke." LYRIC—"Milestones." MANHATTAN—"The Whirl." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Eva." PARK—"John Abstinell." PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women." REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eleventh Symphony concert, Miss Elena Gerhardt, soloist.
Sunday—Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Mrs. Clara Butt and Kemmerley Rumford.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 1:45 p. m., "Louise"; 8 p. m., "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."
Sunday, 3:30 p. m., orchestral concert, French program, Messrs. Clement and Britt, soloists.

AMERICA IN A GENERAL VIEW

GLAD that an old year had gone or that a new one had come—no analysis could determine which—the people of northern cities made unwonted demonstration of their joy on the night of the year's change. New York's example is coming to be widely followed. Concern was shown at Chicago and Cincinnati in advance of the day by friends of good order, who besought the mayor of each city to put up restraints, which each declined to do. Boston, farthest removed by habit from making note of the night, crowded the common, had a speech from the mayor, and a song, and heard the arrival of the year announced by a fanfare of trombones. Massachusetts and Kansas are left the only states in which the first day of the year is not a holiday.

Dynamite Sentences Not Severe

Thirty-three men, flung into the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., bear grim witness to the thoroughness with which the federal government carried on the investigation of the dynamiting of bridges and other structures of iron in process of building, beginning in 1905 and continuing to 1910, on Oct. 1 of which year the Los Angeles Times building was destroyed. The number of outrages in the series is stated varying from 87 to 113. The sentences are regarded as moderate and the court savors itself from possible charge of unfairness or severity. The cases are all appealed and in several of them an interesting question of national or state jurisdiction is raised. The defense denies the soundness of the theory of responsibility by what is called "continuing conspiracy" and claims that only as the men were shown to be directly connected with approval of an event punishable in the federal courts are they properly tried there. The transportation of dynamite from state to state is the door by which the case reaches the federal courts.

President Taft Home From the Canal

President Taft returns from his final official visit to Panama much pleased with the work's progress and confident that water will be turned into the ditch this summer. It was Mr. Taft's seventh visit, the third as President. He brings home with him Col. George W. Goethals, whom it is his purpose to name as Governor of the zone in the new organization, an accompaniment of the change from the constructive to the operative nature of the administration of its affairs. Colonel Goethals' success with his big task leaves no room for question whether he is the man for the head of the government. In the opinion of former Congressman Tawney of Minnesota it marks him as the candidate for President of the United States, and he goes far enough to see a tidal wave sweep him into office by the election of 1916.

The close of the year finds the canal construction drawing to a definite completion. The dam at Gatun, which is to create a lake 32 miles in length, is completed to a general elevation of 103 feet and needs only to be brought to a grade of 108. During the recent wet season the water in the lake to rise to a height of 57 feet and no leakage occurred. The locks here are completed except for the north approach pier and wing walls. The other locks are nearly done, that at Miraflores being subject to possible delay through failure of contractors to deliver the gates. The excavation at Culebra Cut is expected to be completed by July 1. President Taft is represented as expecting the first boat to go through the canal in September, but he is not supported in that idea by Colonel Goethals, who fixes the time as a month later, at least.

Mr. Castro's Inverted Welcome

Cipriano Castro, habitual disturber of governmental peace of mind, stood on the door mat of the United States for an uneasy moment this week. His arrival had been anticipated and extraordinary arrangements were made for his welcome, the chief feature being a close examination to determine if there were not some ground on which he might be excluded. The government extended the best hospitality within the bounds of Ellis island. No man was ever better prepared to respond in the proper form to the manner of reception. He has tested the unwelcomeness of several countries since he left his own, four years ago, and has made certain, by one attempt to return, that his native land is abreast of the rest of the world in

the art of exclusion. England forbade him landing at Trinidad in 1909; Cuba expelled him from Martinique, and there never has been room for a doubt that the United States would resist a call from him.

Parcel Post Has Begun Business

Within the first minute of the new year John Wanamaker sent by mail to President Taft a set of 48 silver spoons, each bearing the name of one of the states of the nation now come into the enjoyment of the parcel post. If Mr. Wanamaker had made the units of his gift 23 it would have stood for the number of years between the first official advocacy of this addition to the postal conveniences, which he gave as postmaster general, and its realization. The Philadelphia merchant in President Harrison's cabinet was the pioneer of the long contest, and he contributed a phrase which has been descriptive of its slowness of arrival when he said there were four reasons against it—the four express companies.

Almost every postmaster general since Mr. Wanamaker has urged the adoption of the system; labor organizations came to its support; every national convention of farmers declared for it, and organizations were formed to bring it about, but it fell asleep in the pigeonholes of the committees of four Con-

TRAMWAYS PLAN CALLED DANGER TO CATHEDRAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The bill which the London county council is bringing before Parliament and which contains, among other things, proposals for the building of new tramways, has a clause in which permission is sought to enable the council to construct a subway in connection with the tramway from the northern approach road to the proposed new St. Pauls bridge, passing under Cannon street and St. Pauls churchyard to the northwestern end of Cheapside. It does not occur to the legislator that the country and his own state would survive and not suffer serious injury if no line were added to the laws for the year.

The progressive impulse is strong in the character of the bills proposed. Wisconsin may claim the highest distinction in the proposals of advanced legislation, including a system of rural credits to help farmers, without waiting for the slower motion of the national Congress, a system of land colonization, mothers' pension plan and a minimum wage bill. Governor Sulzer of New York, by committing himself to the minimum wage idea, has come under sharp denunciation. California will undertake to correct her primary law, which worked badly in the test of the year, and anti-Japanese agitation is expected. Illinois, where the Legislature meets next week, is expecting serious trouble in organization because of the three-party division and continuance of difficulty in the election of two United States senators.

NAVAL CORPS OF CONSTRUCTORS UPON NEW SCALE

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The pay of the naval corps of constructors formed the subject of an important admiralty memorandum issued at Portsmouth recently. It provides that assistant constructors at present serving are to retain their present salaries, and they will proceed by annual increments of £15 to a revised maximum of £450. Assistant constructors in receipt of London allowances will retain their present scale of salary until they reach the total of £450 a year inclusive.

The London allowances will thereafter be reduced as the increments of salaries accrue under the new scale, so that the maximum of £450 shall not be exceeded. The memorandum also provides that a senior foreman with a salary of £350 rising to £450 with continued status, will be appointed to each of the five home yards and to Bermuda and to the Cape of Good Hope.

APPROPRIATION FOR ROADS SKED
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—After a two-day session the state road commission has decided to request an appropriation of \$347,500 for the highways of the state the next two years. The Legislature will be asked to appropriate \$100,000 for the building of permanent highways between the larger cities of the state.

gresses from the fifty-seventh to the sixtieth. The act of Aug. 24, 1912, which went into effect Wednesday, was practically written by Frederick C. Beach, president of the Postal Progress League; it had President Taft's support throughout, and was championed in the House by Congressman Weeks of Massachusetts, chairman of the postoffice committee, and in the Senate by Senator Bourne of Oregon, whose name the bill came to bear. Beginning moderately with the curious for its earliest patrons, the few days of the week have seen the system grow rapidly into use. Great Britain has had the service for nearly 30 years, with 23,000,000 parcels carried in 1893, and an average of 109,000,000 in late years. It is parcel, not parcels, post.

Senator Bailey Attacks Popular Legislation

Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, who, while not yet 50, has resigned twice from the United States Senate, made a four-hour speech on the state of the country Thursday, people crowding the Capitol to hear him. It was most striking in its denunciation of the initiative and referendum. Senator Bailey's other resignation was made in a hasty moment, March 4, 1911, when he was disturbed because the Democrats had refused to follow his leadership and gone in a mass to the support of the bill admitting Arizona. Mr. Bailey is the supreme orator of the Senate. Born in Mississippi, he began in politics when he was 21 as a presidential elector in Georgia, was an elector in Texas four years later, in Congress at 28, for 10 years in the House of Representatives and in the Senate in 1901. R. M. Johnston, editor of the Houston Post, is expected to be appointed to his place.

Law-Making Industry Again Under Way

In some 40 states Legislatures are taking up the task of making new laws, with an enthusiasm that could not be livelier if the laws were needed. So far as the designs of the members are revealed in the newspapers of the capitals there prevails an ardor for making the world over by legislation that increases in terms of the number of bills introduced with each year. It does not occur to the legislator that the country and his own state would survive and not suffer serious injury if no line were added to the laws for the year.

The progressive impulse is strong in the character of the bills proposed. Wisconsin may claim the highest distinction in the proposals of advanced legislation, including a system of rural credits to help farmers, without waiting for the slower motion of the national Congress, a system of land colonization, mothers' pension plan and a minimum wage bill. Governor Sulzer of New York, by committing himself to the minimum wage idea, has come under sharp denunciation. California will undertake to correct her primary law, which worked badly in the test of the year, and anti-Japanese agitation is expected. Illinois, where the Legislature meets next week, is expecting serious trouble in organization because of the three-party division and continuance of difficulty in the election of two United States senators.

Senatorial elections promise unusual contests because of the party upheaval of the year. In Maine, Progressives and Republicans have united, dividing the offices and electing a Republican to the Senate, while in New Hampshire the Progressives affiliate with the Democrats, electing a Democratic Governor. The California Progressive leaders are opening the door for Republicans to affiliate. Political fidelity reaches its finest development in Oregon, where a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican will elect a Democratic senator because the primaries indicated him as the popular choice.

Canada's Railroad Design Takes Hopeful Aspect

The Canadian wish to secure the routing of freight from the inland to the sea over Canadian lines exclusively seems likely to reach gratification in the plan divulged this week to build a railroad from Ste. Flavie, 200 miles below Quebec, to Gaspe bay, a distance of 223 miles. At Gaspe, it is planned to develop the ocean shipping facilities and make it an all-the-year port, the thing that is lacking in the Canadian outfit. The project comes from the Canada & Gulf Terminal railroad, of which M. J. O'Brien is the owner, and it is held out to be the one means of giving the grain of Manitoba shipment to Liverpool without going to the New England ports, Boston and Portland. The project meets with a favor in the press of the Dominion that indicates its probable fulfillment.

MAKE NEWSPAPERS PUBLIC UTILITIES IS OHIO PROPOSAL

Clean Press Movement Seeks Law to Regulate the Publication of News and Require Printing the Truth

PETITION AS STEP

CLEVELAND, O.—Petitions for a law making newspapers and magazines public utilities, placing them under the supervision of the Ohio public service commission and regulating the publication of news matter in accordance with requirements of truthfulness and morality, will be presented to the General Assembly as soon as enough signatures have been obtained. Then, if the proposed measure is defeated, the next move will be, it is said, to ask the voters to adopt the law at a referendum election. The law would affect not only papers published in Ohio, but also publications sent into this state for sale.

The clean press movement, organized by A. B. Lea of this city and which has undertaken to secure this law, is about a year old. Papers were sent out for the signatures of persons desirous of pledging their support to the plan, and the number of responses seemed to indicate that the time was favorable to seek the desired legislation. Copies of the petition are accompanied by a card stating that the recipient is asked to sign and obtain signatures because "the sensational and untruthful press of the nation is offending the people and corrupting the youth by the printing of disgusting details of crime and scandal; misleading the public by

the printing of falsehood about men and women and their affairs, both public and private, and thus perverting the judgments of the people; stirring up animosities and planting prejudice in the public mind; all for the sake of gain" and because "for the protection of public morality and the preservation of free government, it is necessary that journalism shall be clean, honest and truthful."

It is provided by the proposed act that a newspaper company shall make its subscription and advertising rates uniform for all users receiving the service and base them on a fair and reasonable profit on the actual investment of the company. If a newspaper publishes false statements, allegations or rumors about any individual or organization, firm, corporation or business, or any public official or candidate, it shall, upon demand of persons affected or their representatives, print any statement the latter offer setting forth the truth, without additions or omissions, giving it the same publicity in all respects and, as nearly as possible, the same circulation as the original article, without cost to the persons complaining.

The act provides, further, that whoever furnishes any statement, allegation or news item to a newspaper company without knowing it to be true, shall be subject to a penalty; that every newspaper company printing facts about crime or trials of criminal cases shall segregate such items to one or more consecutive columns or pages in the least conspicuous portion of its newspaper. The heading of each item thus printed shall occupy not more than four lines and be in type not more than twice the size of that used ordinarily for general reading matter in the newspaper.

EFFECT OF AURORA UPON WIRELESS NOW BEING INVESTIGATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In an article in the *Marconigraph*, Dr. C. Chree, F. R. S., gives some interesting information on the effect of terrestrial magnetism on wireless telegraphy.

Wireless telegraphy signals are much stronger at night than in the day time, and it is believed that this may be due, partly at all events, to the differences in the intensity of the earth's magnetic field at night and by day. But this difference, Dr. Chree says, is very small, being only of the order of one half per cent of the force; and the irregular changes in this force are very much greater than this. Thus if the theory is to hold good, these irregular changes must have a very great effect on wireless telegraphy. He regards it as probable, however, that there is some connection between aurora and the changes in terrestrial magnetism.

Speaking of Dr. Eccles' theory of a "lower" atmosphere slightly ionized, a "middle" atmosphere strongly ionized in the day time, and an "upper" atmosphere always ionized, Dr. Chree says that more information is required, both regarding the heights of these "atmospheres" and especially about the "middle" atmosphere.

The only way, at present, of ascertaining anything definite about the electrical conditions at heights greater than those reached by balloons, is by means of aurora, which are supposed to exist at heights of from 24 to 200 miles. If aurora have really a connection with these unexplained phenomena of wireless telegraphy, a difference in the strength of the signals should be expected between winter, between temperate and au-

tween day and night, between summer and winter, and between years of many and of few sunspots. If, as is more than probable, sunlight has some great effect on wireless phenomena, Dr. Chree considers that interesting experiments might be made in the arctic circle, both during the summer, when it is always light, and during the dark arctic winter. The effect resulting from the presence or absence of aurora could also be better studied in these latitudes.

FREE BOOTS AND SHOES ASKED

WASHINGTON—Representative Cox of Indiana, Democrat, introduced bills Friday to put on the free list boots, shoes and all other leather. They were referred to the ways and means committee, which will begin hearings on tariff revision Monday.

Macallur Parker Company's

Annual Winter Sale

Now in Progress

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS MARKED DOWN

Dorchester Savings Bank

586 Columbia Road DORCHESTER
Upham's Corner

President: FRED K. WALKER. Treasurer: GEO. W. BRADFORD.
Trustees: W. Herbert Abbott, William H. Robey, Frederick W. Archer, Louis C. Southard, George W. Bradford, Albert H. Stearns, Herbert W. Burke, Edward F. Upham, George E. Frost, Frederick L. Walker, Nathan C. Harrison, Frank M. Whitman, Lawrence J. Logan, William W. Whitmarsh, Ernest L. Miller, Edwin S. Woodbury.
Money deposited now will go on interest Jan. 8, 1913. Deposits received by mail. OPEN DAILY, 2 TO 4 P. M.

Begin the New Year by starting a Savings Account

Deposits accepted and payments made by mail. Special attention given to women and children unfamiliar with banking routine.

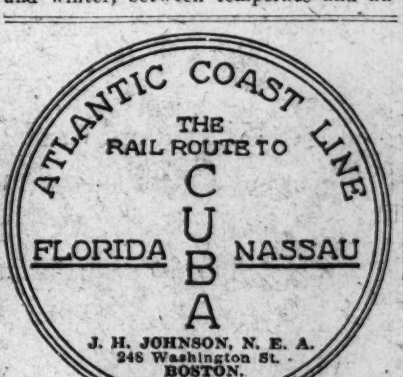
Interest Begins January 10

HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON
Opp. Tremont Temple

PELTON

PIANO CO., Est. 1888
168 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Reasonable Prices—Terms to Suit
KROEGER, BEHNING, HAINES, PELTON, CHRISTMAN, CABLE PIANOS
Complete Catalog of Pianos, Etc. Mailed on Request

CLEARANCE SALE W. B. Clarke Co
BOOKS AND STATIONERY 26 & 28 Tremont St



"Your Card, Please" Use Ward's Engraved or Printed Visiting Cards. Send or call for samples. 57-63 Franklin St.

Leading Events in Athletic World

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR A STRONG TRACK SQUAD AT HARVARD

Freshman Team of Last Year Is Expected to Make Up for Losses by Graduation in 1912

CUMMINGS CAPTAIN

Not in a long time have the prospects of turning out a strong track and field team been as bright at Harvard University as is the case this winter. Despite the fact that the team made a fine showing in 1912, when it defeated Yale in their dual meet by 71 points to 23, and won from Dartmouth by 60 1/2 to 50 1/2, and finished in a tie for fourth place in the intercollegiate, Captain Cummings and Coach W. F. Donovan are confident that an even better showing will be made this spring.

Of last year's point winners, P. R. Withington, D. P. Ranney, F. H. Leslie and E. D. Smith will be missed the most, but even their losses should be more than made up for by some of the freshman team of last summer. The 1912 strength of the team in the sprints will be retained and in addition this will be augmented by R. Tower, who captured the 1915 team. This year R. S. de Gozzali '13 finished fourth in the intercollegiate 220, second in both dashes against Yale, and won the furlong against Dartmouth. W. B. Adams '13 won the 220 against Yale and was second in this event against Dartmouth. J. I. Abbot '14 finished third in the 100 against Dartmouth.

W. A. Barron, Jr., '14, who won the quarter mile in the two dual meets, will again run that event, as will F. J. O'Brien '14, who secured third place against Dartmouth. F. W. Capper '15 will probably compete in this event, although he may run in the half mile. J. C. Rock '15 is also a good man at this distance. The 880 will be looked after by R. G. Huling '13, who was third in both of the dual meets, T. W. Koch '14, who finished a close second in his intercollegiate trial heat in 1m. 58s., E. P. Stone '15, who won the event in the freshman meets, and A. C. Hawkes '14. H. P. Lawless, Koch and H. M. Warren '13 took the three places in the mile against Yale and two of the places against Dartmouth. H. G. MacLure '15 won all three of his dual races last spring. In the two mile run R. St. B. Boyd '14 and F. W. Copeland '13 are again available. Boyd established a new Harvard-Yale dual record for the event. F. H. Blackman '14, B. A. Edwards '14 and B. S. Carter '15 should develop into good men.

Capt. A. B. Cummings should be in better shape this spring. Last year he won the low hurdles and finished second in the high against Yale. In the Dartmouth meet he was first in the high hurdles and third in the low event. A. L. Jackson '14 was first in the low hurdles against Dartmouth and second in the same event against Yale. In the latter meet he was also third in the high hurdles. H. St. J. Smith '15 has the makings of an excellent hurdler. T. O. Freeman '14, W. G. Brackett, Jr. and P. M. Rice '15 can be developed.

T. Cable '13 is again back in the field events. Last year he won the hammer throw in the dual games and, in the intercollegiate, his distance of 102ft. 4 1/2 in. at Philadelphia broke the previous Harvard record by almost 8ft. In the Yale games he won the broad jump with 22ft. 10 1/2 in. and in the Olympic tryouts made another Harvard record by jumping 22ft. 11 1/2 in. L. D. Howard '14 is also back in the hammer throw. He was third against Yale, and in the intercollegiate qualified with a throw of 145ft. 5 in. S. B. Pennock '15 and H. S. Sturgis '15 are other possibilities in the hammer. P. G. M. Austin '13 was third in the broad jump against Yale with a mark of over 22ft. W. L. Allen, Jr., '14 won a second place against Dartmouth.

The shot-put will be looked after by R. B. Batchelder '13, who was fourth in the intercollegiate with 43ft. 8 1/2 in. Against Yale and Dartmouth he was first and second respectively. C. E. Brickley '15, H. R. Hardwick '15 and R. G. Gibson '15 secured the three places in the freshman meet. R. T. P. Storer '14 is also good for over 41ft.

A. W. Moffat '13 won the high jump at 6ft. 2 in. in the Yale meet, but it is possible that he may finish college at mid-year. F. B. Waller '13, A. D. Chandler, Jr., '14 and J. B. Camp '15, who established new freshman record of 5ft. 10 1/2 in., are all good men. Camp is also the best pole-vaulter in college. He is joint holder of the freshman record of 11ft. 9 in., and in the Olympic tryouts cleared 12ft.

COACH COAKLEY SIGNS AGAIN
WILLIAMSTOWN—Andrew Coakley, the former major league pitcher, has signed a contract to coach the Williams College baseball team the coming season. For two seasons past Coakley has coached the Purple team, and has been eminently successful in developing strong lines; hence the news that he is to coach the Williams College baseball team another season is hailed with much satisfaction by Williams men. Coakley is expected to arrive in Williamstown in February and take charge of the indoor practice in the cage.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Fielder A. Jones, formerly manager of the Chicago Americans, has been reelected president of the Northwestern league.

Manager Griffith of the Washington Americans, says he does not favor President Johnson's new method of classifying pitchers.

Manager Dooin of the Philadelphia Nationals is trying to collect a team of hard hitters, while Manager Clarke of Pittsburgh is after speed.

The St. Louis Americans will be the youngest team in either big league according to latest reports. Their average age is estimated at 23.

Walsh and Murphy, the two young outfielders signed by Manager Mack of the Athletics last fall, are the only players whose contracts he has for 1913.

Pitcher Scanton, who was secured by the Philadelphia Nationals from Brooklyn last year, but who failed to report to the latter, is anxious to be reinstated.

Weaver, shortstop of the Chicago Americans, is battling lefthanded in the Pacific Coast winter league. He expects it will greatly improve his batting average in the major league next summer.

Pitcher Overall of the Chicago Nationals of 1910, who quit the game the following year, is to seek reinstatement at the hands of the national commission. He says he will never play in Chicago again.

Samuel Crawford, the heavy-hitting outfielder of the Detroit Americans, has been in the major leagues 14 years and this is the first winter he has ever taken exception to the salary offered him. A remarkable record.

SWIMMERS START 1913 SEASON IN NEW YORK MEET

NEW YORK—The swimming season for 1913 will open tonight in the New York Athletic Club pool, when the Metropolitan A. A. U. championship at 100 yards will be decided. Judging from the recent performances at the distance it should be the best sprinting race witnessed for some time at the distance. Swimmers from high schools, colleges, and athletic clubs will compete.

Nicholas Nerick, the N. Y. A. C. all-around star, and Harry O'Sullivan, the Princeton freshman, are equal favorites for the title. Both have swum the century in about 58s., and this is faster time than any of their rivals' past performances. Still, neither has proved a thoroughly consistent performer, and the least break may cost them the race, for among the entrants will be several men capable of doing about one minute.

An interesting feature of the championship meet will be a game of soccer water polo under the rules of the International Federation of Swimmers. This aquatic pastime was adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union instead of the national form of contest only last November, and the coming match, in which the New York A. C. players will oppose a team made up of the best available material outside of their own organization, will afford the public the first chance of seeing the foreign game played.

Besides these two events there are scheduled for the evening's entertainment a 100-yard novice swim and 200-yard handicap. The committee has also been awarded the metropolitan fancy diving championship, in which the best divers in the district will compete.

LEAVES TODAY ON TRIP TO ENGLAND

NEW YORK—Harry Payne Whitney, captain of the American polo team which recently accepted a challenge from the Hurlingham Club for a world's championship match, to take place on the field of the Meadow Brook Club next June, will sail for England today on the S. S. Celtic for a short stay at his shooting box in Yorkshire.

He will be accompanied by his wife, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Arthur Scott Brown and James M. Waterbury, Jr., also a member of the international team which will defend the Westchester Polo Club trophy, won from the English in 1909 and retained as the result of the sterling series on Long Island in 1911. It is expected that Mr. Whitney will return about Jan. 18, when he will immediately begin the work of reorganization for the defense of the cup against the team which is being financed in England by the Duke of Westminster.

EAST AND WEST TO MEET ON TRACK
DENVER, Col.—Acceptance was received in Denver Friday night of the Denver Athletic Club's invitation to the Dartmouth College track team to meet some western university team in Denver during the first part of April.

The club has sent representatives to Leland Stanford University with the hope that its track team will consent to meet the eastern college team here. Should Leland Stanford refuse, the University of California will be invited. Dartmouth's eastern vacation coincides with the proposed trip, which will be the longest ever undertaken by an eastern college team.

PRINCETON ON LAST WEEK OF WATER POLO PRACTISE AND DRILL

Team Is Getting in Final Preparatory Work Before the Opening of the Intercollegiate Season

SEXTET CONFIDENT

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's final week of water polo drills prior to the opening of the intercollegiate season with the College City of New York team on Saturday was started here today.

During the actual winter season Princeton will meet C. C. N. Y., New York Athletic Club, Yale, Columbia and Pennsylvania in this sport. During the holiday recess just closed Coach Frank Sullivan of the Tiger sextet was in the West arranging a trip for the Easter season and it is expected that the Orange and Black will announce an extensive tour for that period. Last year after winning the eastern college championship and securing every place on the All-Eastern water polo team, the Tigers conquered the college teams of the middle West and won the national title.

Goulding K. Wright '13, one of the Tiger football ends, has been chosen to captain this year's sextet, and should give a repetition of his form of the past two seasons. Captain Battles, who graduated last season, will be ably succeeded this year by Hermin M. Hessebruch '14, who will rank with Wright as an attacking forward. Kemp Bartlett will be at goal for his third season. During the eastern season last year he had but one goal scored on him, while his team was rolling up 225 points. The veterans who will be missed this year are Battles, Horace Platt, Johnson and McLanahan, though the last two will be followed by substitutes who were of more than ordinary merit last year. MacLure '13 and T. Robinson '14 will probably be the first backs, playing right and left respectively.

Both of them are experienced men and with Bartlett should present a strong defense. Right forward is easily the most contested position, and at present the leading disputants are Edward III '13, Grainger Benson '15 and Reynolds '13, who are at present on an equal footing for the place. The most promising substitute backs are Brinton '14, Pierce Butler, Jr., '14, William Bonlen '13, Cleveland '15 and Harold Ballin '15, the last being a member of the football team.

ENGLEHORN HAS RESIGNED PLACE

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College students are today wondering who will succeed W. T. Englehorn '13, who resigned his position as captain of the 1913 eleven yesterday after discovering that the three-year rule at Dartmouth would probably deprive him from competing next year. Englehorn sent in his resignation Friday, and it was accepted by the athletic council. As yet no date has been named for holding another election.

In a letter to the athletic council Englehorn states that at the time of his selection he did not feel any doubt of his eligibility, but subsequent consideration had led him to think that the question might be raised. He told the council that he had played on the Washington State College football team one year before coming to Dartmouth, and said that if the council considered that this, with his two years of service on the Dartmouth eleven, rendered him ineligible to play another season, he wished to resign as captain at once.

The council decided that the rule forbidding a student to play more than three years on a college team applied to him.

HARVARD GETS YALE DATE

PROVIDENCE—It is announced today by Dr. F. W. Marvel, physical director at Brown University, that the annual Memorial day baseball game with Yale, a feature of the season here for several years past, will not be played this year. Harvard will take the Memorial day date and play here on the holiday. No date has yet been fixed for the Yale game. The reason assigned for the change is that the Yale-Princeton game, already arranged, comes Saturday, May 31, and Yale does not feel that she should play Brown on the previous day.

BROWN TO PITCH FOR CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI—Grover Lauderback, former pitcher of the Chicago National League club, who figured in the deal by which Joseph Tinker came to Cincinnati as manager, was traded Friday to the Louisville American Association club for Mordecai Brown, also a former Chicago pitcher. Manager Tinker announced that a cash consideration also would figure in the deal if Brown proved able to pitch in the coming season.

CINCINNATI NOT TO BID

CINCINNATI—President Herrman said Friday the Cincinnati Nationals will not bid \$12,500, as reported, for Cullop, the New Orleans pitcher, who pitched an 11-inning no-hit game in Cuba. The Cleveland Americans have an option on Cullop and no other club can get him.

Crimson Athletic Head Who Has Resigned His Position at Cambridge



WILLIAM F. GARCELON
Graduate treasurer Harvard A. A.

BAKER IS STAR HOCKEY PLAYER IN MEET TONIGHT

Expect Captain of Princeton Seven to Lead His Team to Victory Over Dartmouth Squad

When H. A. H. Baker, the greatest hockey player in this country, makes his appearance at the Boston Arena tonight to play with the Princeton team against Dartmouth, he will be given an ovation by one of the largest crowds which ever turned out to witness a hockey game in this city.

Baker is a most sensational player and his prowess is most formidable. His work in games played in Boston last season was the best individual hockey playing ever seen here, and according to reports of the game he has played this year, he is now going better than ever. He is easily worth half a team himself, and as a novelty many would like to see him alone against a full team. He is a wonderfully fast skater, a clever stick handler and he has all the fine points of the game down to a science. Unlike some hockey players who think themselves stars, Baker always bears in mind the best interests of his team, and he never fails to carry on team work.

One of the most interested groups of spectators tonight will be the members of the Harvard team which will play Princeton at the Arena on Jan. 22. They will carefully note every move of Baker's so that they may size up his play and devise defense which may stop him when they meet.

The Dartmouth team will go on fully aware of the odds against them, but they are most hopeful, and they will play their very best. They are not outclassed by any means for in Wanamaker, at right wing, the Green has a good forward. He is a clever player in all departments of the game and he is likely to prove a stumbling block to Princeton's progress.

FAST GAME ENDS WITH TIED SCORE

Melrose high school's hockey team, minus many of the players who aided in winning the interscholastic championship last year, surprised the Arlington high team in the opening match of the Interscholastic League at the Arena Friday afternoon. After 40 minutes of play the score was a tie, 1 to 1. The tie will not be played off, as the schools come together in a second match of the series sometime in March.

Throughout the first half Melrose carried the puck into Arlington's territory with great frequency. Captain Cochrane of Melrose played a fast game throughout.

Captain Lowe, Ross and Bower played the best game for the Arlington seven, while Brady, Captain Cochrane and Ross were the stars for Melrose. The absence of Butterick from goal for Arlington was noticeable, as both Robbins and Captain Lowe were forced to lay back and help Scully. The summary of the game is as follows:

ARLINGTON HIGH MELROSE HIGH
Regeroff, I. W. F. W. Anderson (Dieter)
Ross, C. C. Crawford
Bower, F. C. Bigelow
Nortle, J. F. W. Wanamaker
Cochrane, C. C. Cochrane
Scully, E. E. Brady
Robbins, J. J. Ross
Lowe, P. P. Lowe
Butterick, J. J. Butterick
Tingley, E. E. Tingley
Empire, J. J. Empire
Bigelow, J. J. Bigelow
McCarthy, J. J. McCarthy
Forte, T. T. Forte
Time, 20-minute halves.

W. F. GARCELON TO QUIT HIS ATHLETIC PLACE AT HARVARD

Crimson's Graduate Treasurer Is Forced to Give Up the Position on Account of Personal Business

HAS DONE MUCH

General regret is being expressed today at Cambridge over the announcement that William F. Garcelon, graduate treasurer of Harvard athletics, has tendered his resignation to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year. Mr. Garcelon's resignation is due to a pressure of personal business which prevents his giving the necessary time to the position at Harvard.

While not a graduate of Harvard College, Mr. Garcelon graduated from the Harvard law school. In his days law school students were allowed to compete on the varsity teams and Mr. Garcelon won many points for Harvard in the high and low hurdles.

Ever since graduating from the law school, Mr. Garcelon has taken an active part in Harvard athletics and no man has done more to bring success to various teams than Mr. Garcelon. When called to accept the position of graduate treasurer, athletic affairs at Harvard were in a rather poor condition. He took hold of the work in earnest and the present efficient system is due largely to his work. Every branch of athletics has received his personal attention.

Mr. Garcelon's resignation does not come as any surprise to those who have followed athletic affairs at Cambridge. A year or two ago Mr. Garcelon said that he would be unable to carry on the work much longer and Paul Withington, '09, was engaged as assistant treasurer and get the benefit of working under Mr. Garcelon before the latter resigned. Mr. Withington will undoubtedly succeed Mr. Garcelon when the latter gets through and followers of the Crimson are confident that he will be able to carry the work on satisfactorily. Mr. Garcelon's letter of resignation reads as follows:

"Jan. 1, 1913.
"Mr. LeB. R. Briggs, chairman of committee on the regulation of athletic sports, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

"Dear Mr. Briggs—As I have said to you several times during the last year, I feel that the demands of my business are so pressing that I should soon retire from my position as graduate treasurer and secretary of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports. Therefore, I propose that I be relieved as soon as the committee can conveniently make arrangements, and at least as early as Aug. 1, which is the end of the fiscal year.

"I have found the work of a most interesting character and shall regret leaving it. My successor can, of course, command my assistance and services and I shall be glad to aid and cooperate at any time in the future in the promotion of Harvard's success in athletics and her progress in providing for her students an opportunity for physical education. Very truly,
"William F. Garcelon."

LOCKE PLEASED WITH OUTLOOK

PHILADELPHIA—William H. Locke, secretary of the Pittsburgh club, held a conference Friday with William Shetline, business manager of the Philadelphia Nationals, on matters relating to the deal which he hopes to put through for the purchase of the club. At the conclusion Locke left for Pittsburgh, but said:

"The deal I have on for the purchase of the Phillies is progressing very favorably. I am confident everything will be in shape to close the negotiations by Jan. 15, when the option expires. I have been working on the transaction for several weeks, and everything looks very bright."

Mr. Locke declined to state who are the men with him in the purchase of the club.

POLICE BASEBALL MEN MEET

The Massachusetts Police Baseball League held an enthusiastic meeting Friday at its headquarters in the Chelsea police station. The following officers were elected: Henry T. Parsons, Chelsea, president; John J. Donovan, Lowell, vice-president; Fred E. Brooks, metropolitan park police, second vice-president; Thomas F. McNulty, railroad police, secretary; Charles A. Donovan, Everett, treasurer. The league will be played between the winners of the divisions at the end of the season. William J. Kiley of Newton, Sergeant Tappan of Revere and Jeremiah Dineen of Quincy were elected to serve on the finance committee.

CAPTAIN BATES DISQUALIFIED

NEW YORK—John S. Bates, captain of the Columbia hockey seven, was declared ineligible Friday, following a meeting of the university committee on athletics, which ruled that under the four-year playing rule he could not represent the Blue and White this season.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In Golf Illustrated, Garden Smith treats editorially of what he calls "the new game of golf." He tells us that it is now about 12 years since the rubber-cored ball displaced the ball of solid gutta-percha, and the question of how the change has affected the game is being actively debated at the present time. It is a question, of course, which only those who learned to play with the gutta-percha balls can rightly judge, and although the competent authorities differ to some extent as to the nature and degree of the changes that have been brought about by the new balls, they are unanimous on one point, and that is, that the standard of play has been greatly lowered. It is even asserted in some quarters that the rubber-cored ball has altered the entire character of the game. Real golf, we are told, was only played with the gutty—what we play now is not golf, but rubber-cored golf, a totally distinct game.

Those who hold this latter opinion have a good deal to say for themselves. They can point to the much greater ease with which the rubber-cored ball can be played from bad lies; to the fact that when topped it travels almost as far as when well hit, whereas the topped gutty ran only a few yards. It is also to be admitted that the ratio of distance between wood and iron shots has been completely altered, while the greater length to which the rubber-cored ball can be driven is estimated at from 30 to 40 yards. The experts are also agreed that the rubber-cored ball demands and has brought about an entirely different manner of hitting, while its greater elasticity has robbed the short game and putting of much of their possibilities of accuracy. When, finally, they point to the changes that have been made on the nature of golf courses, the extension and improvement of fairways and putting greens, and the new disposition of hazards, it is hard to deny, with so much that is novel and different in the modern conditions, that rubber-cored golf is practically a new game.

It is, however, not strictly accurate to ascribe all these changes to the rubber-cored ball. The alteration in the character of golfing strokes, and the general lowering of the game as an athletic and skilled recreation, are undoubtedly due to the rubber-cored ball, but we are not disposed to admit that the new developments in golf architecture owe their origin entirely to the new ball. The lengthening of holes and courses began long before the appearance of the "Haskell," and it is a moot point whether many of the new ideas in course construction would not have made their appearance if the rubber-cored ball had never been invented. It is at least significant, in this connection, that although the rubber-cored ball still holds the field, there has been lately a marked return to the older types of holes.

Golf, however, even rubber-cored golf, is still a game of club and ball. If the modern ball and the modern courses make a lower demand on the skill of players, these things in themselves do not make a new, but only a degraded game. But, unfortunately, it is not only the rubber-cored ball which has degraded golf. If golf is today a new game, it is due more to its rulers than to the ball manufacturers and the green architects. The present code of rules makes evil reading by the side of the simple codes of even 30 years ago. The entire spirit and character of the game has been altered, and is being altered in a way that is without a parallel in the history of any other first class sport. By a course of continuous change and innovation, in weak subservience to every representation made to them, our legislators have brought the laws of golf into such a state of chaos that even they themselves are unable to administer them, and are at last being reduced to the pitiful extremity of allowing clubs to put their own interpretations on them, and choose their own penalties! The policy of "devolution" has even been extended to umpires and referees, who have now been given absolute and final authority to impose their own ideas of the game, however erroneous, on players who are foolish enough to submit themselves to their jurisdiction.

TAKE CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT
The registration committee of the New England A. A. U., which met at the Boston Athletic Association Friday night, talked with Paul Withington, the Harvard athlete, whose amateur status was questioned, owing to his work at Harvard. The committee after hearing Withington, decided to take the case under advisement. It was very apparent that the members of the committee were not in harmony, and that there was a difference of opinion as regards the interpretation of the rule which deals with the standing of men engaged in teaching athletics and holding positions such as that held by Withington.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE OPENS APRIL 30

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Tri-State Baseball League will open its season on April 30 and close on Sept. 30. This is the decision reached at the annual meeting of the league Friday. The salary limit was reduced from \$2000 to \$1600, \$150 being the largest sum that may be paid to one player per month. Harrisburg was formally awarded the pennant for 1912.

CANADIAN FIVE LEAVES FOR HOME

NEW YORK—The University of Toronto basketball team left for home today, ending its extended trip in this country with an exciting game against New York University, which the Canadians won by a score of 38 to 25.

ENGLISH FENCERS TO COMPETE IN AMERICA PLANNED BY LEADERS

Fund Has Already Been Started for Purpose of Providing Handsome International Trophy

APRIL IS NAMED

NEW YORK—Local fencing circles are taking much interest in the prospect of having international matches in this sport with the best fencers in Europe before long. For some time certain persons interested in fencing in this country have been anxious to see this sport take its place as an international event along with tennis and pony polo, and no person in the country has worked harder for this than J. S. Saltus. Already a fund has been started for the purpose of providing the trophy and such well-known benefactors of American sports as Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the N. Y. A. C., Frederick Schenck and A. J. Eddy are aiding the movement financially and morally.

Already a challenge has been sent to England for a match this winter and it is hoped that it can be accepted. In outlining the program proposed for these international competitions, W. S. O'Connor, secretary of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, says: "The project, which has been long talked of, was launched at the annual dinner of the Fencers League, held early in December. It is the direct outgrowth of the Olympic competitions, in which close fellowship was established between the English and American teams. At that time the Englishmen stated that if a trophy was offered a team of four men would visit this country to compete for it under the usual rules governing the foil and epee."

"Such a team would most likely be selected from among such men as Capt. E. Seligman, Lord Desborough, Capt. A. Hutton, R. Montgomerie, Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon and Egerton Castle, the famous novelist. So far the plans are in embryo. Dr. G. M. Hammond, the president of the league, and G. H. Breed being in correspondence with the British association as to the details."

"It is the intention to make this match with the Englishmen the beginning of a series of international affairs, which will later include the French and Italian amateurs. It is the idea to have the team of four fencers visit this country the latter part of April, immediately following the national championships. This will allow of the selection of the best of Americans to meet the leading Englishmen, and the bouts, which will savor of an international championship, will be decided in the grand ball room of the Hotel Astor."

While the American fencing team was in Stockholm, during the Olympic competitions, George H. Breed, the former national champion, and Dr. J. E. Gignoux established most cordial relations with the English fencers. The plan was discussed at length by the leading men of both nations, and arrangements have gone forward quietly ever since then. Those who have spent considerable time in arranging the details state that, without regard as to how the trophy may be won, it will probably be offered under conditions which will bring about competitions for it in this city and in London on alternating years.

HEPMSTEAD STARTS WORK

NEW YORK—Harry N. Hempstead, the new president of the New York Nationals, today began his new duties. At a conference held between President Hempstead and Manager McGraw, players' contracts were drawn up and sent out, the spring training trip plans were completed, and a schedule on exhibition games was to be decided upon. Manager McGraw will go to Chicago Monday to fill a vaudeville engagement.

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FORESTRY TEACHING IN THE SCHOOLS URGED UPON SOUTH

Claims of Subject and How Social Service Might Be Improved by Such Instruction if Introduced as Part of Regular Study Courses

PLEA MADE FOR ADOPTION OF BRANCH

Many practical reasons why forestry should be taught as a regular study in the public schools are set forth in an interesting manner in this article, comprising part of a lecture recently delivered by Don Carlos Ellis, in charge of educational cooperation, United States forest service, before the Southern Educational Association at Louisville, Ky.



DON CARLOS ELLIS

IF A man were to start out with the deliberate purpose of making himself unpopular with a body of teachers, he could probably adopt no surer method than to propose an addition to the school curriculum. It is already full to overflowing. And yet I, seeking the indulgence of the teachers of the South, have the temerity to propose that you teach forestry in your schools, and to tell you that unless you do, forest preservation will probably not become a permanent factor in our civilization, our forests will continue to be devastated by fire and waste, our wood-using industry will decline, an increasing proportion of our country will be laid waste year after year by erosion and floods, and the wood lots upon our farms will constantly decrease in value and become less and less a source of profit instead of improving in both usefulness and value, as they would under skilful handling.

The study of the forest should not be introduced as a separate course, except in connection with agriculture, of which it is a very important element. Elsewhere there are places actually awaiting the subject, as parts of already established courses, and as the reorganized courses evolve these places will open wider. They may rather be called gaps than places, for without some consideration of the forest, these courses lack essential elements. Physical and commercial geography, botany, nature study, manual training, all are incomplete without a consideration, in the manner proper to each, of the forests, their uses and influences, their exploitation, and the methods being advanced for their perpetuation and saner use.

Nature Study and Botany

To begin with the elemental, forestry furnishes to the teacher of nature study a wealth of material for study, classroom exercises and field work. Akin to the work in nature study, and as a further development of it, is, of course, botany, and the places of forestry in these subjects may, therefore, be considered jointly. The study of the individual tree, its various forms, the identification of trees and their life histories are always replete with interest.

Furthermore, the tree possesses the advantage over other plants that it is available for study at all seasons, and presents as great charm in winter as in the height of the growing season.

Nature has invented many wonderful methods for the production, dissemination and growth of the seed. Some trees have their pistils and stamens in the same flower, others in separate flowers on the same tree, and still others on different trees. The wind, the bees and the birds all help in carrying the pollen.

Seeds First Aeroplanes

Then comes the seed in endless variety of form. The winged kinds, like those of the maples, the pines and the lindens, were nature's first flying machines. Long before the Wright or Curtis biplanes were heard of, the maple keys, true biplane types, were sailing gracefully from the trees tops in the early spring, and the one-planned pine seeds floated upon the breeze many autumns before the English channel was crossed on a monoplane of the Bleriot type.

The seed of the linden presents still another example of airship, for it is suspended from a parachute which whirls round and round on its journey from the branch to the soil in which it is to grow. The tiny seeds of the poplars and aspens are imbedded in a fluffy cottony mass so that they may travel for great distances through the air or along the surface of the ground, or even upon the surface of running streams, before they find a lodging place. The cottonwood tree gets its name from the

fluffy material in which the seed is placed. Thus is provided for the scattering of seed broadcast and far away from the protection of the trees which produce them.

There are other trees, however, which must protect their young seedlings under their spreading branches, in order that the seedlings may not be destroyed by excessive sunlight. Such trees produce the heavier seeds, in the form of nuts, which usually fall directly beneath the branches of the parent tree. Sometimes, however, they roll far down a slope, are carried to a distance by woodland streams, or are taken and buried by squirrels as part of the surplus food supply, most of which they will never return to claim. But the squirrel is a forest-loving animal and though he may plant the seed far from the tree which bore it, it is still in the woods beneath the protecting branches of other trees.

Wood Birds and Mammals

The work of the squirrel in tree reproduction naturally brings us to a consideration of the animal life of the forest. The forest furnishes homes for all sorts of birds and mammals, and the study of forests in relation to them will prove another fascinating branch for observation and investigation.

The trees in our cities minister to man's comfort and welfare in other ways. All summer their foliage is consuming the carbonic acid gas which is given forth by our cities in such great volumes, and replacing it by oxygen.

Most nature study teachers in conducting tree study begin and end with the consideration of the individual tree. There is another side of the study which opens up very engrossing lines of investigation, that is the life of the tree as a member of the forest community. The natural history of the forest is as different from that of the individual trees which compose it as is the story of a community of people, a city or a state different from the story of the men and women who make it up.

Geography and Forests

The place our forests should occupy in both commercial and physical geography is so important that the failure of many writers of text-books to give adequate attention to it is surprising.

Lumbering is the third greatest industry of our nation, and in some parts of our country ranks first. The pine forests of our southern states yield every year about \$30,000,000 worth of turpentine and rosin. The production of tannin extract made from the bark and wood of many of our trees; the wood consumed in fuel, that in paper making, for railroad ties, fence posts, mine timbers, and telegraph and telephone poles amount to a product worth many millions of dollars a year.

The maple sugar industry is another of many which derive their raw products from the forests. Aside from such industries as those which are indirectly connected with the forest, the industries which subsist wholly or in part upon the wood give employment to 500,000 men and women every year.

In the study of the relation of the forest to mankind as set forth in geography, the pupil may with profit have his attention directed to the variety of forest types in different parts of the country, and have pointed out to him industries which each type supports. We may start with him upon the coastal plain of the South Atlantic states, where we find the long-leaved pine, in great lumber and turpentine producing forests.

As we move westward, say over North Carolina, and come upon the Piedmont plateau, the character of the forest begins to change and we find many hard woods intermingled with the pines. As we ascend still higher into the Appalachian mountains hard woods predominate with a large variety of species.

The great hardwood industries are located in such regions as this. When we ascend to the summits of the mountains, again the character of the timber is modified. Spruce and hemlock occupy the ground to the exclusion of almost all other species. With changes in latitude and altitude, in character of soil, and in climatic conditions, parallel changes occur in the character of the timber grown, and a corresponding change in the industries which obtain their raw material from these forests.

Forests as Reservoirs

The lessons which physical geography should teach of the forest and its relations to surface formation and stream flow, and the influences which these factors have upon human industry and the history of man are no less important. When the mountain water flows down upon the forest beneath it is absorbed by what may be appropriately called the forest carpet, a thick mass of leaves and twigs in various stages of decomposition which cover the ground beneath the trees.

In this vegetable humus the water is held as in a reservoir and is allowed to trickle slowly down into the mineral soil beneath, sometimes following the roots of trees in its course. Weeks, perhaps

BUILD UP NEW ENGLAND

The Industrial Bureau of the New England Railroad Line invites the co-operation of merchants, manufacturers and business men for the upbuilding of New England.

In 18 months to November last, 68 manufacturing firms, representing an investment of \$2,600,000, have been established in New England as the direct result of the work of the New England Lines "Industrial Bureau" in co-operation with chambers of commerce, boards of trade and business associations in New England.

These newly established industries are now employing more than 3600 people, which according to social science statistics must represent a population of 12,000.

Nearly half these industries were established in six months preceding November 1st.

The New England Railroad Lines represent more than \$700,000,000 invested in New England transportation. These lines can be prosperous only as New England is prosperous.

The capital invested in mercantile and manufacturing lines in New England has and ought to have a larger return than capital invested in transportation.

Therefore, whenever you hear of any one seeking location for an industry, don't hesitate to promptly notify the Industrial Bureau, South Station, Boston, that we may co-operate to bring the business into New England.

You Press the Button, We Co-operate.



AQUARIUM PLEASURE SOURCE TO GREATER BOSTON CHILDREN

Ten Thousand a Week Have Attended Since Opening in November—Exhibits Fascinating to Them

LIKE WONDERLAND

MANY school children of Greater Boston are taking advantage of the exhibits at the aquarium, sometimes in small groups and sometimes in classes under guidance of a teacher.

This educational work has been intended to be an important part of the usefulness of this admirable institution at City Point. The New York aquarium has been largely attended from the first by pupils of grammar and high schools from the Battery to the Bronx, and from all the metropolitan suburbs; and it is expected that eventually the Boston institution will prove no less popular. Through December classes from the Hayes school, the Dillaway school, the Weston high school, and groups of children from several other schools were entertained at the aquarium.

Supt. Louis L. Mowbray is always glad to make arrangements by telephone to assist any principal or teacher in explaining the exhibits. He calls attention, however, to the fact that admission is free daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and that the aquarium is easily and quickly reached by any City Point car.

Increased Attendance

The winter is an especially good time for classes to visit the aquarium, as there is less liability of encountering a

ing from elementary identification to well established courses.

I have but taken you to the door and bid you enter and investigate for yourselves. If you wish to do so, the forest service will help. It will supply you with publications. There are such publications available for free distribution as Forestry in Nature Study and A Primer of Forestry. It will lend you lantern slides with lecture outlines to accompany them, and it will aid in other ways.

dense crowd. It is notable, nevertheless, that the attendance, which is composed in considerable part of school children, has averaged more than 10,000 a week since the opening in November. The number of people present during the recent holiday week was slightly above normal because of the number of school children who improved the vacation opportunity to see the fish. On Sunday, Dec. 22, last, 5216 persons entered the building; on Christmas day 1310, on the day following 1825 and so on. These figures indicate that with the natural increase of attendance in the summer months the estimate of at least 1,000,000 visitors in the first year was not excessive.

The grotto-like wonderland with its fascinating glimpses of submarine life provokes many "ohs" and "ahs" among the children as well as among adults. Nothing is found more impressive than the sight of feeding time, when in one of the translucent tanks a school of fish, heretofore quiescent, will begin suddenly to leap toward the upper reaches of the water, hurdling over one another with all the vigor and energy of a lot of schoolboys attending an athletic contest. Even the largest fish show remarkable agility when the reddish looking food begins to percolate through the tank. Nothing less energetic could be imagined than some of the big brook trout or chinook salmon as they ordinarily rest, poised over the stony bottom. At the feeding hour, however, they make a swirl of the waters that draws a delighted crowd of people from every direction.

Fish of All Kinds

Director Mowbray takes especial pleasure in showing the classes of children the subtropical fish from Bermuda and Key West, whose capacities and uses he explains. Here may be studied in series, in the aquarium's salt-water section, the handsome silk snapper and the duller hued turbot and sea catfish; the strange-looking and ferocious green morays, which may reach a total length of 12 feet; two varieties of the hamlet family or groupers, both admirable food fish of a heavy, chunky build; the solid, substantial mutton fish; said also to be one of the staple food fishes of the West Indies; the gray and red snappers fa-

miliar in south Atlantic fish markets the gray grunt; the trunk fish and co. fish, both of which have the peculiarity of being almost entirely encased in shell with only their fins protruding; the od little sea horses, looking for all the world like knights of the chess board; the resplendent black angel fish and delicate radiant little butterfly fish, both indigenous to the waters between Bermuda and the West Indies; the pork fish, so gorgeously brilliant as to deserve, surely, a more alluring name; the orange fish of the south Atlantic coast—the presented by Dr. C. H. Townsend, director of the New York aquarium—and several others which have been successfully brought to Boston from the southern seas.

Although the aquarium is already very attractive to teachers and children the educational side of the work is only beginning to be reached. It is expected very shortly to fit up a laboratory in the basement where students from high schools and colleges of the neighborhood will have the privilege of making drawings and carrying on other studies among the fish. Already a few students from Boston art schools have been lured to the aquarium by the opportunity to make sketches of the brilliantly colored denizens of the tanks.

NEW OWNERS TO IMPROVE TROLLEY

SHARON, Mass.—M. A. Cavanaugh and Boston, Joseph B. Murphy, Thomas J. Cavanaugh, James T. Dunn and Co. Peter Corr of Taunton, the new owners of the Norwood, Canton & Sharon street railway, have planned for the development of the property at once. The lines will be extended on both ends and it is proposed to extend the Sharon Heights tracks through to connect with Taunton and Mansfield.

The picnic grove is to be made into park. The previous owners were Mr. Harrison R. Bennett of Allston and Mr. Jules Matten of Paris, heirs of the Per estate.

DR. DYER SPEAKS TO MANAGERS

Dr. F. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, spoke on "The Cooperation Between School and Employer" at the regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Employment Managers Association at Boston held at the City Club Friday evening.

COMMERCE SCHOOL'S ALUMNI RECORD IS SOUGHT BY ITS HEAD

Institution Will Soon Attempt Its Justification by Showing Success of Graduates, Declares Its Master

"It is our intention to conduct an inquiry soon into what the High School of Commerce has accomplished through the success of its alumni," says the headmaster, James E. Downey, in the annual report by the executive committee of the advisory committee, which comprises Frederick P. Fish, chairman; Magnus W. Alexander, A. Lincoln Filene, Edward F. McSweeney and Bernard J. Rothwell.

"The school has not yet attempted its justification through the success of its alumni," says Mr. Downey. "Success is not reducible to tables of statistics. Our courses in government, law, economics and our special lectures are directed largely toward securing intelligent citizenship, not high initial wages; and interest in public affairs and a professional viewpoint are not appraisable in money values for several years after graduation."

"Vocational advice has been a constant feature of our work. Its visible results should show an avoidance of blind-alley occupations, and willingness to postpone a high wage for the sake of beginning at the bottom. Our talks by business men have emphasized right habits and aptitudes. Is adherence to this advice being revealed by permanence of employment and frequency of promotion? The testimony of the graduates concerning the bearing of our course of study on their present employment will be sought. As the establishment of our school was in answer to a call from business men for workers of a higher efficiency, it will be vital to know whether those who have employed our graduates are satisfied with the result. A few facts regarding our most recent graduates illustrates a partial inquiry. News of 85 members is at hand. Of these 19 are in clerical work; 48 are working on stock or are selling goods; 11 have entered higher institutions, four of them Amherst Agricultural College; seven are in other pursuits, such as advertising and manufacturing. Only one seems to have no demonstrable goal ahead."

"In order that the school may do as much as possible for those entrusted to its care," Mr. Downey continues, "it is making a great effort to cooperate with the schools from which the boys are coming, just as it also aims to cooperate with the stores to which they are going. This takes the form of messages as to what a boy must do in order to do satisfactory work in the High School of Commerce, of talks to the parents' associations of what kind of a boy ought to enter the school, of visits by the masters of the school, of reports when graduates of the elementary schools drop out of their high school work, of bi-monthly reports of the marks of all pupils to their elementary school teachers, together with a summary of the marks of all the pupils of the school, of reports to the elementary schools of boys who have won places on the honor roll and of cordial invitations to the masters to visit the school. Such cooperation is helping the school much."

"For the last three years our aim has been to secure the cooperation of such firms as would employ a certain number of boys each summer. The results are shown in the fact that out of 397 boys only 74 were placed directly by the school. From Sept. 20 to June 20, 600 boys were sent out to work for a day or two at a time in the business houses of the city. Plans for summer and holiday work are planned for far in advance and the boys are as interested to return good reports from business houses as to receive good marks in their school studies."

"Since the founding of the school, the fact has been recognized that business men, experts in their lines, could, in the form of lectures, give much valuable information to the pupils. These have given such satisfactory results with senior pupils we are extending the plan to include third year classes."

"Inter-class debating was introduced last year. Special attention was directed to the attitude of the boy while speaking, to the distinctness of his enunciation, to the clearness of his thought and to the force of his argument."

"The entire program of the school has been revised, so that in general each pupil should carry five studies, aggregating 25 recitations per week. The expectation is that pupils, by concentrating on fewer studies, will acquire a better grasp of their subjects."

"A savings bank was established November 16, 1911. The total deposits for the year were \$2,862,111; 342 accounts were opened; \$210.70 was drawn out."

"We do not prepare boys for college, and we pay no attention to college entrance requirements; if we discover boys in the early years who intend to go to college, we advise them to go to another high school. But our course is broad and cultural enough so that if one of our boys discovers himself in his senior year and wishes to go to college he is able to pass his entrance examinations."

Organized in 1906, the Boston High School of Commerce has recently completed its sixth year. In its brief course it has attracted the attention of business men all over this country and in Europe and has had visitors from many parts of the world. One who is familiar with high schools of commerce in Europe made the statement that he knew of no school of commerce in Europe that was doing such valuable practical work as the Boston school.

NATIONAL PARKS ARE HAVING MANY VISITORS

WASHINGTON—Officials of the department of the interior report a steady increase in the number of persons who visit the several national parks of the United States. Many of them, and their number is increasing rapidly, come from Europe. The total number during the last fiscal year was 229,084, as compared with 224,000 in 1911 and 198,506 in 1910.

The great economic value this tourist traffic is indicated by the reports of the concessionaires in Yellowstone and the Yosemite parks. In the former the gross receipts in 1911 were \$1,050,030, and in the latter they were \$295,500.

There are now 12 of the national parks, Glacier park in Montana being the newest. They cover an aggregate of 4,606,153 acres, the largest being Yellowstone with 2,142,730 acres. The next in size is Glacier with 981,681 acres. Yosemite comes with 719,622 acres, and Mt. Rainier, Wash., is fourth with 207,360 acres. The

smallest is the Sully Hills park, N. D., which embraces 780 acres.

The Yellowstone park was created by act of Congress in 1872 and Hot Springs, Ark., in 1880. Three others were created in 1890—Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant, in California. Mt. Rainier was set aside in 1899; Crater Lake, Oregon, in 1902; Wind Cave, South Dakota, in 1903; Sully's Hill, North Dakota, in 1904; Platt, Oklahoma, in 1902 and 1904; Mesa Verde, Colorado, in 1906, and Glacier, Montana in 1910.

The secretary of the interior recommends that the laws relating to all parks, except Yellowstone, should be amended so as to authorize the execution of leases for 20 years instead of 10, to men or corporations desirous of erecting hotels in the parks. The 10-year limit is said to be too short and to discourage the investment of capital in these enterprises.

SCHOOL HEADS PLAN BILL FOR PART TIME STUDY IN BAY STATE

The legislative committee of the Massachusetts Association of School Superintendents was in session at school headquarters on Mason street this morning getting into shape the bill on part-time schooling to be presented to the state Legislature this month. This will be based in large measure on what is known as the Ohio law which empowers communities to make part-time schooling compulsory for boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age.

In order to bring about a close cooperation between the employers of child labor and the schools so as to secure the best results for all concerned when the new law shall be passed, educators in different parts of the state, and particularly in Boston where the idea originated, are holding frequent meetings with employers.

Such meetings have been held from time to time at Boston school headquarters on Mason street and last evening Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, addressed a gathering of business men on this subject at a dinner at the Boston City Club. In this he endeavored to show to the employer and community at large the importance of further education and training of wage-earning boy and girl. The value of this in several economic directions was emphasized. The philanthropic side of the question, also, was brought out.

As a result of work of this kind an organization of employers of boy and girl labor is in process of organization. C. W. Hawkins of the Jordan Marsh Company has been appointed chairman of a committee to perfect arrangements for a permanent organization.

WRITING OF DAY TOPIC OF WOMEN

Emphasis to be given to contemporary literature related to contemporary life, was stated by Mrs. True Worthy White of Arlington Heights yesterday afternoon at the first conference of the department of literature and library extension in the Boston public library. Many members of the federated women's clubs of Massachusetts were present.

Mrs. White pointed out that it is necessary for clubwomen to get away from the academic idea of literature since it is well to multiply points of personal contact by reading a book or seeing a play that is an expression of contemporary life. This idea was illustrated by Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody) and Miss Angela Morgan, both reading from their own verse, dramatic selections that relate to present conditions of labor and the minimum wage for girls.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING ACQUIRED
SPRAGUE, Wash.—A deal has finally been closed by which the Sprague high school has taken over the Auditorium building for \$3000. The building is to be used for school purposes and it is planned to install manual training and domestic art in the basement.

VANCOUVER MEN HAVE BEST TWO DESIGNS FOR UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WORK

VICTORIA, B. C.—Messrs. Sharpe & Thompson, architects, of Vancouver, have been successful in the competition for the authorship of the design and plans upon which the various buildings constituting the University of British Columbia will be erected. In addition to winning the award of \$4000 offered for the best design for this work submitted in open competition, the successful firm will also enjoy the historical distinction attaching to the preparation of detail plans and general supervision of the work of construction which is to be initiated forthwith. Second in order of merit among the designs are adjudged those of another Vancouverite, Mr. Douglas Scott Bow, while third and fourth, respectively, are Messrs. Philip T. Turner and partners, Montreal, and Symons & Rae, Toronto. The money awards to be received by these four leaders are \$4000, \$3000, \$2000 and \$1000.

Announcement of the awards was made

ALDERMEN'S LAST ORDER AIMS TO WIDEN STREET

SALEM, Mass.—The board of aldermen met last evening and it was the last meeting of any board of Salem aldermen, as, under the new charter, a commission of five directors now takes charge of affairs.

An order was adopted authorizing a legislative bill prepared calling for the widening of Bridge street by the city, county and state jointly.

The aldermen will hold a dinner in two weeks, at which time the matter of perfecting a permanent organization will be decided. The common council at its final meeting formed an association of its members, elected President Arthur V. Wilson chairman, Edward T. Graham secretary, and voted to hold a dinner at the Salem Club Jan. 15.

SHOE MEN OPPOSE THE OLDFIELD BILL

BROCKTON, Mass.—Boot and shoe manufacturers are expressing opposition to the Oldfield bill now before Congress which aims to impose a fine or imprisonment upon persons selling shoes not stamped with the maker's name and address and a description of the materials which they contain other than leather.

As indicative of this sentiment John S. Kent, president of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association, says: "The result of such legislation would not be to protect the wearers of shoes but to increase the cost of all kinds of footwear. It is not to be supposed that footwear, other than leather, will injure the wearing qualities of the footwear, and it is sometimes a distinct advantage to many; and it is not to be supposed that the manufacturer and wearer in keeping down the cost."

HARVARD TO GIVE OUT SCHOLARSHIPS

Several scholarships will be awarded to freshmen of Harvard University soon after the second half of the year opens. Under a \$10,000 gift from Mrs. Thomas Hall, in memory of her son of the class of '93, the income from the Thomas Hall scholarship will be awarded this year for the first time.

Preference will be given children or grandchildren of members of the class of '67 in the award of the class of '67 scholarship. The Mary L. Whitney scholarship for freshmen will also be awarded.

Two Joseph Eveleth scholarships for special students will be awarded and those freshmen who have applied for Price Greenleaf aid at the second assignment will also be considered.

CITY WILL HAVE THREE CONCERTS

Three orchestral concerts are to be given in school buildings by the music department next week, the first on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the West Roxbury high school, Elm street and Greenwood avenue. Another will be given Wednesday night in the Lewis school, Paulding street, Roxbury, and on Friday night there will be a concert in the Brighton high school, Cambridge and Warren streets.

The Most Phenomenal Fur Sale Announced by any Boston Store in Years

The Entire Fur Stock of A. N. Cook & Co.

THE WELL-KNOWN TREMONT ST. FURRIERS
Approximately \$68,600 Worth of High Grade
Furs to be Sold at About 50c on the Dollar

The Firm of A. N. Cook & Co.

needs no word of introduction to the shopping public of New England. For over 50 years it has been recognized as one of the city's prominent and reliable business establishments carrying only highest grade goods and having a clientele second to none.

This is Not a Bankrupt Stock

but a most fortunate purchase of thoroughly dependable and new Furs, selected by A. N. Cook & Co. for this season's selling. Owing to the recent passing on of the active head of the house these furs were sold at a great reduction to settle the estate.

Fashion has demanded the use of Furs this season more than ever before, and our sales have been correspondingly larger than in any previous year. We welcomed the opportunity to take over the A. N. Cook & Co. stock and thus be enabled to give patrons such an unprecedented buying opportunity.

Coats, Sets, Muffs, Neckpieces, Gloves, Hats All Averaging ½ Price

Former patrons of A. N. Cook & Co. who take advantage of this sale will find the A. N. Cook & Co. salespeople here ready to give them their personal attention.

Jordan Marsh Company

JOBS ARE GIVEN 3450 IN NEW INDUSTRIES PITTSBURGH SECURES

PITTSBURGH—Ten industries, giving employment to 3450 persons, were established by the Pittsburgh industrial development commission during 1912, according to its first annual report, just issued. Foreign trade has been promoted and special activities have been given considerable support.

The commission has several departments—the new industrial development, publicity, real estate, local industrial development, and foreign industrial development departments, as well as a convention bureau.

The local industries development committee has prepared an extensive classification covering every commodity manufactured in the district with the view of establishing a valuable clearinghouse. This compilation already includes 18,000 commodities, indexed and cross-indexed. It is the idea of the commission to issue this information in book form for the guidance of purchasing agents and for circulation among national and international consumers.

The foreign industrial development committee has perfected arrangements with the United States bureau of commerce and labor whereby the commission keeps local manufacturers advised of foreign trade possibilities. Arrangements have been made for securing direct and immediate advice from foreign consulates.

Through the efforts of the commission and at its expense the United States census bureau made a special industrial census of Pittsburgh's metropolitan district, embracing a radius of 10 miles. This innovation made it possible for the first time to determine Pittsburgh's real industrial supremacy. Heretofore the census was restricted to the corporate limits of the city.

The commission was instrumental in having a United States cruiser named Pittsburgh, and among other services lent its support to the "Made-in-Pittsburgh" tour taken under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce; delegating R. J. Barchfield and J. Boyd Duffy as special commissioners, providing motion pictures and lantern slides of Pittsburgh for exhibition on the way, and distributing 22,000 booklets on Pittsburgh.

Officers of the commission are as follows: H. P. Bope, president; F. F. Nicola, vice-president; W. H. Donner, treasurer; W. C. Douglas, secretary, and J. J. Nordman, publicity manager. The commissioners include R. P. Black, James C.

ST. PAUL TO GET NEW UNION DEPOT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Officials of the Milwaukee road, at the meeting recently of the executives of the railroads entering St. Paul, to discuss plans for a new St. Paul station, submitted a new ground plan. One thing made certain by the new plan submitted by the St. Paul road is that the channel of the Mississippi river will be changed to accommodate the new depot.

The new Union depot will occupy about 55 acres of the river bed and much land along Third street. The depot proper will cost about \$4,000,000, while about \$10,000,000 will be spent to change the river, elevate the grade and create new freight terminals.

LASELL NEEDS REGISTRAR NOW

At Lasell Seminary for young women at Auburndale, the office of registrar has been made necessary through the large increase in number of students. There are 210 students enrolled in the institution. Miss Nellie M. Packard, for 25 years instructor in mathematics, has been made registrar. Miss Edith Collins of Baltimore will succeed Miss Packard in mathematics.

Alumnae will likely form a San Francisco Lasell Club. There is at present one Lasell Club in southern California. There are Lasell clubs in all parts of the country.

The holiday vacation will end on Jan. 9.

TRAIN STOP DEVICE TESTED

HUNTINGTON, Pa.—A new electrical device, designed to stop moving trains quickly, had three tests on the Huntington & Broadtop railroad here recently. The first test was made from the rear end. Another train following at a high rate of speed was brought to a standstill by the automatic device. The other tests were made head on. In each instance the device worked satisfactorily.

EDUCATOR SPEAKS ON TEACHING

SALEM, Mass.—Dr. Charles A. Murry of DeKalb, Ill., addressed the pupils at the state normal school in this city yesterday on "Some of the broader aspects of teaching." A benefit concert and minstrel show for the normal school athletic association will be held Feb. 21 and 22.

SANTA FE BUYS SITE FOR LARGE TERMINAL STATION TO COST ABOUT \$2,500,000

DENVER, Col.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has completed the purchase of land in Denver at an estimated cost of \$500,000 for its own terminals, says the Times.

It proposes to spend an additional \$2,000,000 during 1913 in constructing tracks and freight houses in the business section of the city and in South Denver and Englewood, and in improving its tracks between this city and Pueblo.

A corps of engineers has been at work in the city for several months preparing the plans and getting ready for construction work.

The Santa Fe proposes to increase its facilities in Denver in anticipation of the completion of the Panama canal and

a changed condition which promises to make Denver a big distributing center for all the intermountain territory.

The company has been at work on the plans for two years. In 1910 some interests, identity unknown at the time, began purchasing land along Walnut street west of the City Hall.

The Santa Fe has in the past had no terminals of its own in Denver, but used the terminals of the Colorado & Southern. The Colorado & Southern, in turn, has used the Santa Fe tracks between Denver and Pueblo.

The agreements between the two companies under which they jointly operated the terminals and tracks expired three years ago.

GREAT SCENIC HIGHWAY FOR CRATER LAKE PARK PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—That there be constructed around Crater lake a road which will be one of the great scenic highways of the world is one of the recommendations contained in the annual report of the superintendent of the park which has just been made public by the department of the interior. "Upon this road," says the superintendent, "one will be from 1000 to 8000 feet above sea level, and upon the highest portion of the Cascade mountains. It would afford an unobstructed view of the surrounding country to the north, the east, the south, and the west as far as the eye can reach. This road when completed will be about 35 miles long."

Crater Lake National park is situated on the summit of the Cascade range in south central Oregon. It has an area of 159,300 acres and is located in the midst

of a beautiful mountain country, the principal attraction being Crater lake, a body of water having an area of 20 square miles which is situated in the caldera of an extinct volcano. The lake is surrounded by unbroken cliffs which range from 500 to nearly 2000 feet in height. The coloring of the water and of the surrounding cliffs presents some of the most striking pictures seen in the western mountain country.

Before the Cascade range existed the region now included in the state of Oregon was a great lava plateau that extended from the Rocky mountains to the present coast range. Gradually mountain-making forces became operative; the surface of the plateau was arched and there rose the great mountain system which is now known as the Cascade range.

CATTLE RECEIVED AT YARDS IN CHICAGO BRING \$183,488,000

CHICAGO—Cattle shipped to the Chicago stock yards during 1912 brought \$183,488,000, more than \$3,000,000 above the record for 1911. The fact that the demand was greater than the supply raised prices.

The high cost of living as related to the increase in the price of meat is easily explained by the annual report of the stock yards. The population increased 20 per cent, while the cattle supply increased only 8 per cent.

Lack of water in western states forced farmers to market from 100,000 to 150,000 cattle prematurely during the summer months, when there was no great demand. This forced the prices up later.

The demand for beef in this country during the past year was so great that the exports for 1911 exceeded this year's exports by 24,000. In 1911 47,000 cattle were exported. In 1912 23,000 were exported.

The supply of cattle from the western states has been less during the last year than in 1911. In 1911 the western states shipped 252,000 cattle to the stock yards. In 1912 they shipped 190,000, or 62,000 cattle less. The shortage in the supply of cattle from the western states, coupled with the increasing demand naturally increased the price, together with the fact that many farmers are converting their pastures into wheat fields.

TECH STUDENTS WILL MEASURE INSTITUTE'S OWN POWER ACTIVITY

Senior Engineers to Conduct Continuous Test Beginning Monday and Lasting 120 Hours in School Plant

PROBLEM FEATURED

Technology students, under the direction of Prof. T. H. Taft of the mechanical engineering department, will begin a test Monday as a benefit to themselves and to provide the institute with statistics upon the cost of maintaining its power and lighting plant.

The work is to be divided into two parts. Monday morning at 8 o'clock a continuous test will begin on the boilers of the Technology plant. It will last 120 hours and be conducted by the students of the senior class in mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering courses and the naval architects, who will work in eight-hour shifts.

"About 150 will take part," said Professor Taft today. "They will weigh the coal, the ashes and the water used and analyze the gases coming from the flue. They will calculate the quality of the steam; that is, the amount of moisture in it. They do not actually run the engines or shovel the coal, but act exactly as experts examining a commercial plant, making observations and calculating conclusions. They work out the efficiency, the horsepower, and gather various other statistics, just as would be done on a commercial test."

"The second part of the whole operation is in itself divided in two. Every day the men on duty will run tests on the Westinghouse-Parsons steam turbine which supplies the institute with light and power. Every night similar tests will be run on the old compound engines as they are used."

"The turbine is a 500 kilowatt machine which furnishes a high pressure current at 2300 volts. This is stepped down to 110 volts. In connection with this test there will be one feature which is entirely new. This is the work upon the superheater which the institute has just bought. It will be determined what difference this superheater makes in the operating cost."

"The test on the turbine will be run every day from 8 o'clock in the morning until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On this test the men will take electrical readings and determine the speed, weight of the condensed steam and also that of the auxiliary engines such as pumps. At night the men then on duty will keep indicator cards to determine the power of the engine. With a turbine this must be done by electrical readings."

"So then there will be one continuous boiler test from Monday until Saturday, separate tests each day on the turbines and separate tests each night for the compound engines. In this way the exact cost can be determined."

NEWSBOY WINS AN AWARD OF COURSE OF NEARLY A YEAR



JACOB ROSEN

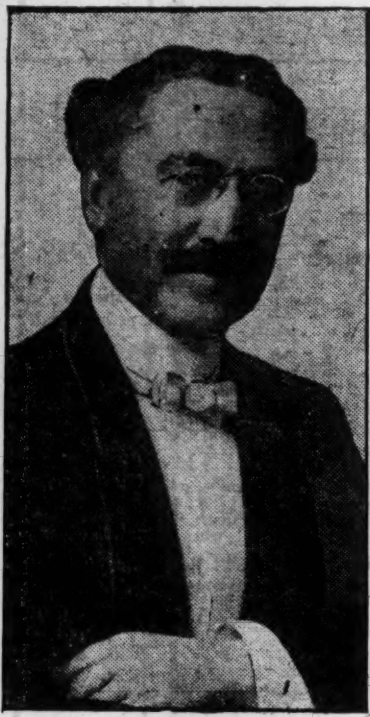
Jacob Rosen, 14 Seneca street, has been awarded the Boston Newsboys Club scholarship, consisting of a course of 40 weeks in any department of Burdett College. Mr. Rosen was graduated from the Brimmer grammar school in 1908 and from the High School of Commerce four years later. He has sold papers at the Essex street entrance to the South station for the past eight years.

When schoolboy judges were needed for the first newsboys' trial board Mr. Rosen was one of the three elected, although the school he represented had fewer newsboys than any other in the city. He is a leader in the work of the club, is active in athletics and is president of the Newsboys Band Association.

LAD MADE SENATE PAGE

WASHINGTON—Douglas A. Seely has been appointed by Senator Works of California as a page in the United States Senate. He is said to be the youngest of the lads who wait upon the senators.

EXCHANGE VOTES ON ITS PRESIDENCY



ALBERT P. LEE
President



FRANK E. CHENEY
New vice-president

FRUIT GROWERS OF NEW ENGLAND TO HOLD 19TH MEETING

(Continued from page one)

for such events. The production of the apple from the bud or graft through every operation to and including the marketing in both home and foreign areas will be discussed. This is an advantage to the city man as it gives him a right conception of just what work is necessary and what lines he must follow if he desires to take up fruit growing.

The association has a membership of about 600 from all over New England. It is maintained for the purpose of raising the level of the fruit-growing industry in this section of the country. The membership is growing rapidly.

Mr. Frost says that the fruit product is increasing at rapid rate, due largely to the activity aroused by conventions and exhibitions. The fruit exposition in November in Massachusetts. The great improvement in production and packing is due to the adoption of modern methods in cultivation and spraying and not a little to the competition of the West, Mr. Frost said.

Mr. Frost says that he anticipates large shipments of fruit to the markets on the continent through Hamburg when the direct line is opened from this port. Large quantities are now produced here for export to England.

Referring to the new manner of shipping the fruit, Mr. Frost said that the producer is as much to blame as the middleman for the high cost of delivery to the consumer. The latter, he said, is demanding fruit in a different way today, as many are living in apartment houses where they cannot handle barrels so easily and ask for smaller packages. The new carton is cheaper in Mr. Frost's opinion and can be used in the parcel post. It holds 12 apples and is just a little short of a peck. The fruit is put up in eggs between paper partitions and sold as by the box, since a peck is 12 pounds and but 11 pounds can be sent by parcel post.

The annual meeting of the association is to come next March in Worcester.

The speakers at the convention will include Samuel Fraser of Genesee, N. Y., who will discuss: "Planting Fruit Trees Propagated from Strains of Known Worth"; Dr. H. H. Whetzel of Ithaca, N. Y., who will discuss: "Spraying"; Prof. C. D. Jarvis of the Connecticut Agricultural College on: "Pruning with Especial Reference to Summer Pruning"; Edgar W. J. Hearty, president of the Boston branch of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, on: "The Home Market—Its Use and Abuse"; Walter Webling, New England representative for 25 years of Simon, Jacobs & Co., Glasgow; Garcia, Jacobs & Co., London, and Simons, Shuttlesworth & Co., Liverpool, on: "The Foreign Market—Its Use and Abuse"; and M. C. Burritt, editor of the Tribune Farmer of New York, who will discuss: "The Cost of Producing a Bushel of Apples."

In addition to the set addresses there will be "Round Table Discussions" on several topics. Fred A. Smith of Ipswich, chairman of the committee on the Essex county agricultural school soon to be established, will conduct a discussion on "Small Fruits." L. W. Rice of Wilbraham, one on "Peaches" and Richard Hittinger of Belmont, one on "Pears."

DONATIONS OF ONE CENT ASKED

Every boy and girl member of the Loyal Temperance League is being asked for a contribution of one cent each toward the equipment of the new headquarters to be erected in Tokio, Japan, for the use of the W. C. T. U. and the L. T. U., by a call sent out today by the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

DENTISTRY BOARD REPORTS

The state board of registration in dentistry filed its annual report with Governor Foss today. The report devotes considerable space to an explanation of the so-called "dental nurse" bill, which the board strongly opposes.

UPHAMS CORNER TO CODMAN SQUARE IS TRANSIT BOARD IDEA

(Continued from page one)

conditions narrow the choice of routes to two:

"First, a direct route from Andrew square out Dorchester avenue to Center street, and along Center street to Codman square."

"Second, by way of Boston street and Columbia road to Uphams Corner, thence following Columbia road, Hancock street and Bowdoin street to its intersection with Geneva avenue (or cutting across private property between these two points), then by way of Bowdoin street and Washington street to Codman square, possibly passing under private property at some points to shorten the distance."

"Consideration and an examination of the map submitted herewith shows that the Dorchester avenue route between Andrew and Codman squares lies quite close to the lines of the Plymouth division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, and is crossed by them at several points. In the three miles followed by this route, there are five railroad stations—Crescent avenue, Savin Hill, Harrison square, Fields Corner and Shawmut."

"The other route, via Uphams Corner, is much more nearly midway between the Plymouth and Midland divisions. It is also nearly midway between the Midland division and the Dorchester avenue street car lines. From the point of view of providing most conveniently for traffic to all section of the district therefore it would appear that the latter route would best fulfill this object, and if a new rapid transit subway line were to be located between the termini referred to, this would be the best route rather than one along Dorchester avenue, which would practically parallel the Plymouth division."

"A subway under Dorchester avenue would lie comparatively near the surface, and would encounter but little rock, but it would be throughout its length subject to the difficulty of maintaining during construction the dense street traffic overhead, consisting of street cars and heavy vehicles."

"It appears from the report of our chief engineer, which is submitted as an appendix to this report, that the cost of construction of the Dorchester avenue line (route No. 1), with stations near Savin Hill avenue, near Fields Corner and in Codman square, would be roughly \$6,100,000, exclusive of land damages; while the cost of construction of the Uphams Corner line (route No. 2), which is slightly shorter than route No. 1, would be roughly \$6,300,000, exclusive of land damages."

"The other route would be less exposed to difficulties of this kind, and, where it passes under private property, it would be at a considerable depth below the surface, and would be a tunnel in rock. The greater amount of rock excavation on this route would be partly compensated by the greater expense on the other route of supporting the street traffic."

"After considering the matter as carefully as the time has allowed therefore, the commission has reached the conclusion that the most favorable route for a tunnel between Andrew square and Codman square would be that designated above as route No. 2, via Uphams Corner."

"While this is the conclusion of the commission at the present time, it should be borne in mind that conditions are constantly changing, and that in the future another conclusion might be reached."

COMMITTEEMAN RESIGNS

Mitchell Freeman, director of the West End house and a member of the Public School Association since its organization, announced today that he has resigned from the executive committee of the association. In a letter to Charles F. R. Foss, secretary of the association, Mr. Freeman states that he can not support Miss Frances G. Curtis' candidacy which has been endorsed by that association, but that he intends to take an active part in the campaign of Isaac Harris, whom he is supporting.

BIG SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE POSSIBLE FOR BOSTON, SAYS MAYOR

Members of Fruit and Produce Exchange Hear of Business Possibilities While They Vote for Officials

CONTEST SAID CLOSE

That there was a large South American trade that Boston ought to bring here was one of the points brought out by Mayor Fitzgerald today in his address before the members of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange who are holding their annual meeting.

While the mayor was discussing his subject the election of officers was in progress and a close vote was manifested for the presidency between Alfred P. Lee, seeking reelection as head of the organization, and Jesse S. Newcomb, now vice-president, also running for president. Other officers are also being elected.

Numerous state and city officials attended the luncheon given between 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., by the exchange.

There is no contest for vice-president, Frank E. Cheney running alone. Harvey E. Sleeper is the sole candidate for treasurer.

Three directors to serve three years are to be chosen from five candidates, Howard B. Dakin, Walter V. Fletcher, Edgar W. J. Hearty, Orin E. Spooner and John B. Valente. For the vacancy in that portion of the board of nine directors whose term expires next year, caused by the resignation of Norman S. Muzzey, there is but one candidate, Thomas F. Lomasney, for one year. Joseph M. Thomas is the only member running for election as delegate to the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

The executive secretary is appointed by the new board of directors after it has organized later in this month. Alton E. Briggs is the executive secretary. Alfred Lee, in his presidential address, gave a resume of the activities of the exchange during the past year, and alluded to many improvements it had brought about. In the matter of transportation he said the organization had been especially active while it had attended all the meetings of the so-called Central organization of Boston. He said that the exchange maintains a roll of about 800 members.

Alton E. Briggs addressed the members on the work which had come directly under his supervision and referring to the activities of the exchange, said: "With your president last winter, five evenings were devoted in conference with the central organization, which consists of delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, Central Labor Union, Pilgrim Publicity Association, United Improvement Association, Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. The meetings were productive of much interesting discussion and should be continued for the good that is sure to result both to the organization represented and to the public at large."

The transportation committee in its report reviewed the national work it had done during the past year and then gave a statement concerning the present conditions relative to transportation problems in Boston and New England. After referring to the railroad investigation which had been conducted here the committee said the inquiry showed evidence that the situation demanded relief.

In the absence of such laws as exist in Pennsylvania, where all directors of the Pennsylvania railroad are required to be citizens of that state, it was said, if the New Haven road fails to provide better conditions for the people of Boston and New England the state should take over the stock of the Boston Holding Company.

SECRETARIES IS TO BE SUBJECT

Discussion of the duties and responsibilities of club secretaries will be taken up at a meeting of secretaries to be held Sunday afternoon at the Civic Service House, 112 Salem street. Philip Davis, house director, will speak on "Secretaries, Clubs and the House." William W. Locke, assistant director, will talk on "How to Take Minutes." This will be followed by five-minute talks from the floor on "The Ideal Secretary."

In the evening representative John J. Douglass will address the junior city council at the house on "The Legislative Branch of Government." The public is invited.

GRAIN RECEIPTS SHOW GAIN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Grain receipts in 1912 at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis exceeded those of 1911 by almost 26,000,000 bushels, and all previous records are broken. The biggest increase was in wheat receipts, which were 112,294,600 bushels in 1912, against 97,143,920 in 1911. Oats, receipts in 1912 were 15,612,470 bushels, against 11,438,900 bushels in 1911.

WORK COST OVER \$10,000,000

BALTIMORE—Pushing public improvements planned by previous administrations, the city government has closed one of the most active years in the recent history of the municipality. Upward of \$10,000,000 has been spent on improvements. The chief event of the year was the beginning of the paving of the Fallway.

Lamson & Hubbard FURS

Our Prices for January are as low as can be purchased in Boston for merchandise of the same quality

32 Years of Success
Manufacturing Fur
Garments of Quality

Selected Skins
Correct Styles
Perfect Workmanship
Absolute Reliability

Lamson & Hubbard

Manufacturers of

HIGH GRADE FURS

92 Bedford Street, Boston

BOSTON SHOE MEN OPEN SPRING SEASON AT ANNUAL MEETING

Election of officers and reports of committees constituted the principal business at the annual meeting of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association in the headquarters of the New England Shoe and Leather Association today.

Officers were elected as follows: President, A. L. Greenwood; vice-president, W. L. Bridge; secretary, treasurer, William Noll; executive committee, A. C. Carpenter, C. J. Loveley; delegate to the National Shoe Travelers annual convention, former President H. H. Ripley; alternate delegate, President A. L. Greenwood.

The meeting also marked the opening of the spring season for the leather manufacturers in this section of the country. Many shoe men already are registered in the local hotels and it is expected that by the middle of the month these establishments will be taxed to their capacity. A record season for the bayers is anticipated.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association hopes that visiting buyers will use the association headquarters, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets as headquarters.

The following is a list of some of the more important meetings that will interest the shoe and leather trade:

Jan. 11—Annual dinner of the Boston Shoe Travelers Association, Hotel Brunswick.

Jan. 11—Annual meeting of the National Shoe Wholesalers Association, Young's hotel, 10:30 a. m.

Jan. 13—Second annual convention of the National Shoe Travelers Association, United States hotel, 10:30 a. m.

Jan. 15—Annual meeting and banquet of the Southern Shoe Salesmen's Association, Hotel Lenox.

The annual dinner of the New York high line salesmen, affiliated in the Boot and Shoe Travelers Association of New York, will be held Jan. 18 at the McAlpine hotel, New York. The banquet committee is as follows: Ollie Dana, chairman; S. A. McOmber, A. L. Smith, W. A. Standish, A. L. Benedict, George B. Cable and P. J. Watson.

RIVER PLANS ARE APPROVED

WASHINGTON—The engineering bureau of the war department has given its approval to the improvement of the Cumberland river as far as Burnside, Ky. Maj. Harry Burgess, engineer in the field, will be directed to ascertain how many dams should be built and where they should be located.

NEW COUNTY IS PROPOSED

GUERNSEY, Wyo.—Petitions requesting the Legislature to authorize the organization of a new county of Iron or Guernsey from the northern portion of Platte and Goshen counties have been liberally signed by residents of the district which will be included in the proposed new county.

CENTRAL EVENING INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OPENS NEW CLASS

A new class for skilled workmen in the wood and metal working trades who wish to prepare themselves to teach in industrial and vocational schools will be established Monday evening at the Central evening industrial school, Belvidere and Dalton streets, Back Bay. Application for admission may be made on Jan. 6, 7 or 9 from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

All the evening schools will open for their second term Monday evening. In connection with this the director, W. Stanwood Field, has issued a statement to the pupils of Boston's evening schools.

"1913 should see every individual happier through ability for more efficient service, greater independence, wider interests and broader culture. Our excellent evening schools are doing this for many thousands. It is possible for many more to realize these blessings if they will but finish their courses. Finishing means time well spent. Giving up means lack of stamina, wasted time and the inability to complete a self-assigned task that is really worth while. It is an admission that for them the foreman and the boss will always be necessary. Evening school pupils should finish their courses."

Oscar C. Gallagher, principal of the girls evening high school, has sent out the following greeting to each of his 800 pupils:

"A happy New Year is a year that makes you more efficient in your daily work and more rich in your ability to enjoy life. The courses in this school are planned to develop both efficiency and culture. These can never be secured without hard work. By reentering school, attending regularly, and working

diligently, you can, with the help of your teachers, make for yourself a happy New Year."

The principal of the Dorchester evening high school has sent out similar greetings to the 900 pupils of his school.

LITERARY WORK PRIZES OFFERED FOR HARVARD MEN

Four prizes are offered to Harvard students for literary endeavors, announces the Harvard Crimson. The Susan Anthony Potter prizes consist of \$100 for the best thesis submitted by a graduate or undergraduate in Harvard University or Radcliffe College, the subject to be within the field of comparative literature, and an award of \$50 for the best essay from an undergraduate in Harvard concerning the middle ages or the renaissance period.

On the subject of Spanish literature of the golden age a prize of \$75 will be awarded to the undergraduate submitting the best essay.

"Progress" is the title of the poem which is announced for competition this year for the Lloyd McKim Garrison prize, consisting of \$100 and a silver medal. This is open to undergraduates only.

REVENUES SHOW \$28,792 INCREASE

James D. Gill, collector of internal revenue, made public today statistics for the calendar year of 1912. He said that the total collections in Massachusetts for that year were \$7,167,544.27, which is an increase of \$28,792.11 over 1911.

The collector said that, while there were about 1000 corporations which failed to file returns for 1910 before March 1, 1911, several thousands of dollars in the aggregate of penalties paid by them helped to bring about a reduction in the number of delinquents to 400.

BENDSORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA

USE ONLY 1/2
AS MUCH AS OF
OTHER COCOAS
BECAUSE OF ITS
DOUBLE STRENGTH

Double Strength
means 1/2 the price.

That's the reason
BENDSORP'S
is the
Economical Cocoa

STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO.
IMPORTERS, BOSTON

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

THE Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester will give its annual charity entertainment in Whiton hall, Dorchester, next Thursday evening. There will be an art gallery posed by Mrs. William Penn, representing many of the old masters as well as those of modern schools. Mrs. Frank T. Young will describe the pictures and give short sketches of the painters. Miss Ruth Putnam will be seen in several classical dances including the "Spring Song" by Mendelssohn and her original interpretation of the Pilgrim set to music of Atreton's "Reverie." The club trio, Miss Ruth Stickney, violin; Miss Thoen Stickney, cello, and Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks at the piano will furnish appropriate music for the pictures. The program will be under the supervision of Mrs. Robert B. Seales.

The club held its regular meeting on Thursday. Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs in the chair. The morning was in charge of the honorary president, Mrs. Alice P. Bates, who gave the story of Boston Music hall from its inception and the opening night which occurred on Nov. 20, 1852. Mrs. Bates endeavored to present the program which was given on that occasion and was assisted by Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks, chairman of music department; Mrs. Mary Piper Wilkins, soprano; Mrs. Lillian V. Macdonald, Miss Elizabeth Bates, contralto, and Miss Laura Stephens, pianist.

Chelsea Woman's Club held its mid-year business meeting yesterday in the First Congregational church. Reports of the delegates to the state federation gathering in Warren, Mass., were submitted.

Melrose Highlands Woman Club will hold its next meeting in Corinthian hall Wednesday. The speaker will be Dr. Marshall L. Perrin and his subject, "Faust, the Ethical Value of the Drama." The club will hold its annual guest night Jan. 16, when Charles T. Grilley will read, and Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Rogers will render selections on the harp and piano.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met with Mrs. Pauline Bacon on Tuesday. The president, Mrs. Mary E. Older, presided. In place of the usual papers, appropriate stories were read by Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Flinn and Mrs. Mirick. Two vocal selections were given by Mr. Anderton.

Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester was entertained by Mrs. Bessie Abbe at her home, 15 Sayward street, Dorchester, Monday. Mrs. Fannie S. Payson, the president, was in the chair. After the business meeting the president introduced Miss Marjorie Young who talked on "Dorchester House." The program was in charge of Mrs. Emma Canavan and consisted of a discussion on the "Progress of Education During the Last Half Century." Mrs. Annie S. Burr read several poems by Miss Hazard. Refreshments were served by the hostess assisted by Miss Jennie Breed, Miss Katherine Adams, 18 Meredith street, West Roxbury, will entertain the club at her home, Jan. 13.

Guest night was observed by the Cambridge Club of Cambridge yesterday, in charge of the home economics department, of which Mrs. George B. Ketchum is chairman. Miss Ida Roberts gave a comedy entitled "Betsey of Baltimore" and the Misses Turner of Georgia entertained the members and guests with negro melodies.

Waltham Woman's Club listened to a program on current events at its business meeting yesterday. Prof. William G. Ward addressed the members. On Jan. 10 the civics committee will conduct a discussion on "Women the World Round." Mrs. Maud Wood Park will be the speaker and Mrs. Thomas Page Smith, Jr., will sing.

Every seat was filled last Tuesday afternoon by members and guests, when the sixth regular meeting of the Lexington Outlook Club took place in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club. Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle, president of the club, presided, and after making several announcements, introduced Katherine Jewell Everts, who gave a dramatic rendering of Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne D'Arc." Mrs. Fowle announced that on Jan. 14 the third in the series of five open meetings for the discussion of current events will be held. Mrs. Leila D. Pennock will continue her review of recent current happenings.

The annual New Year's party of the members of the Lexington Old Belfry Club took place Tuesday evening in the club hall with music by Custer's orchestra. William L. Smith, chairman, William H. Ballard and Miss Josephine Gallopue, were in charge. This afternoon in the club hall, the annual "children's entertainment" will be held. President Preston, chairman; Mrs. Charles Briggs Davis and Walter W. Rowse, the entertainment committee, will conduct the party. The annual club dramas will be held this year on Jan. 14, and local talent will furnish the program.

"Neighborhood Afternoon" was observed Thursday in the social rooms of the Lexington First Parish Unitarian church by the ladies of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance and the presidents of 15 alliances were guests. Mrs. Louise H. Putnam of Harvard, Mass., the president, was in charge of the meeting. After the secretary's report by Miss Sarah E. Robinson, Mrs. Putnam, the president, gave a brief address of welcome. Mrs. James W. Elliott, president of the Bedford Woman's Alliance, spoke on "Alliance New Year

Thoughts." Mrs. George H. Root, president of the Winchester alliance, gave the address, taking for her subject "The Social Service Council of Unitarian Women." The afternoon closed with a musical selection and a collation served by the Lexington women.

At the regular monthly "thimble party" of the Lexington Woman's Association Friday morning and afternoon in the vestry of the Hancock Congregational Church in Lexington a luncheon was served and a literary program given in charge of the foreign missionary department, which comprises Mrs. Wilbur C. Hall, chairman; Miss Grace P. French, vice-chairman, and Mrs. F. Wendell Pierce, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. John N. Morse presided, and a report of the board meeting of the women's missions at Andover in November was given by Miss Margaret Beatrice Noyes. A paper on "Africa" was read by Mrs. Willard C. Hill. Several musical selections were given by Miss Mary E. Berry supervisor of music in the Lexington public schools. The association is arranging to hold an interdenominational meeting in the Hancock church, Jan. 30, and the ladies of all the Lexington churches are to be invited. Miss Emily Hartwell of China will speak, and a "Chinese Wedding" will be given by the girls.

Owing to the holiday recess, the ladies of the Lexington Monday Club have omitted their meetings for the last two weeks. Monday afternoon, Mrs. Edward P. Nichols will entertain the women at her home at 21 Oak street, East Lexington. Mrs. Nichols will act as hostess, and the program will be furnished by her.

"Home talent day" was observed Thursday afternoon in Associates hall, Arlington, by the ladies of the Arlington Woman's Club. Mrs. Gorham H. Davis, the club president, presided at the short business meeting that preceded the literary hour. Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington Heights gave a talk on "Reading for Children." Fred I. Day of Arlington Heights furnished the musical program with several tenor solos. The next club meeting will be held in Associates hall on Jan. 16. The program committee will hold a meeting next Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. Nelson Blake on Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Cyrus E. Dallin will speak. It will probably be definitely decided at this time where the program is to be held, and whether or not it will be advisable to appoint a pageant master to have charge of the affair.

"Music in New England" was taken as the subject of the annual musical of the Arlington Heights Study Club Tuesday afternoon, when the ladies met at the residence of Mrs. Herbert Snow on Claremont avenue, Arlington Heights. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Bert S. Currier, president. Mrs. Van Hise read a paper on "Music in New England," while one on "New England Composers" was given by Mrs. H. H. Stinson. The musical program was rendered by Mrs. Taylor of Melrose, violinist; Miss Annann of Wellesley, pianist; Mrs. Edward L. Shinn of Arlington Heights, pianist, and Mrs. Abbie Ehler of Linden, soprano. Following the musical hour, refreshments were served by Mrs. James W. Downs, chairman; Mrs. James D. Dow, Mrs. W. J. Vaughn and Mrs. C. C. Stover, comprising the club's hospitality committee. Mrs. E. S. Gibbs, chairman, Mrs. Edward L. Shinn and Mrs. Van Hise were in charge of the musical program. The ladies had planned to hold a special meeting this afternoon in the Park Avenue Congregational Church to hear an address by Miss Crawford of Boston, but the meeting has been postponed until later in the year. The next regular meeting of the club will be held with the president, Mrs. Currier, on Claremont avenue, Jan. 14, when the club will resume its study of the "Romance of Old New England," taking for special topics "Mt. Gilboa" and "Noted Landmarks."

Ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club will open the new year in the Concord town hall, Jan. 13, with an interesting program. Mrs. Frederic C. Dumaine, president, will conduct the meeting. An exhibition of folk dancing will be given by Miss Emma Clahane, assisted by several of her pupils in the public schools, and she will explain the various numbers and their origin. Another feature will be given by Mrs. George S. Keyes, Miss Mary S. Barrett and Miss Olive Gage. The musical program is to be furnished by Mrs. Rose K. Whiton of Bedford, soprano, and Mrs. Walter Temple of Bedford, contralto. "Guest afternoon" will be observed Jan. 11, in the vestry of the meeting house of the First Parish in Concord, by the officers of the Old Concord chapter, D. A. R. Besides a reception to guests, an address on "Belles and Balls of the Colonial Days" will be given by Mrs. H. Josephine Hayward. Mrs. George Minot Baker, regent, will be in charge.

A musicale will be given in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, next Friday afternoon under the direction of the music committee of the West Concord Woman's Club.

Mrs. Minna Eliot Tenney Peck of Brookline spoke before the Littleton Woman's Club last Monday afternoon in the Littleton Unitarian Church vestry. Her talk was on "Stories of Great Artists and Their Masterpieces as Seen in European Galleries." A violin solo was given by Miss Mildred Flagg, accompanied on the piano by Miss Olive Flagg. "Guest night" will be observed by the

club on Jan. 13, when a short concert will be given, followed with an address by the Rev. Robert Walker.

Members of the Reading Woman's Club are anticipating a large gathering next Friday afternoon, when Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly will speak on "Women in Social Service." The Shakespeare class of the club began the study of "The Tempest" at Tuesday evening's meeting, held with Mrs. Roberts of Summer avenue. Monday afternoon the domestic science class discussed "Food Sanitation" at a meeting with Mrs. Pratt of Sanborn street on the same day.

Mrs. Ralph Cotton of Steadman street was the hostess at this week's meeting of the Book Club of Wakefield. Current events were discussed by Mrs. Charles H. Leavoy and a paper on "The Rights and Duties of Citizenship" was given by Mrs. Andrew D. Fuller. Mrs. Robert M. Stetson was added to the membership. Mrs. Fuller will entertain the club next week.

Special interest on the part of the organization in the uplift of the drama brought out a large attendance Friday afternoon at the meeting of the Kosmos Woman's Club of Wakefield, when Edward Chandler, secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, spoke on "The Possibilities of the Theater." Miss Rosetta Key, soprano, sang. The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Mary K. Hall, Miss H. Gertrude Lee, Mrs. A. Estelle Barber, Mrs. J. Mabelle Carr and Mrs. Mary H. Woodbury. At the next meeting, Jan. 17, the club will observe guest day and entertain members of clubs of neighboring towns. The science and education department and social committee will have charge and Miss Maude Scheerer will speak on "The Character Painting of Robert Browning." The music will be by Miss Bertha Putney-Dudley, soprano, and the social committee will serve refreshments.

Medford Woman's Club on Tuesday presented the second number of its "Original Magazine" in the Unitarian vestry, the occasion being also observed as the twentieth anniversary of the club. The meeting was in charge of former president, Mrs. Lillias Folger, chairman of the committee, assisted by Mrs. William P. Hart, Mrs. Daniel Knowlton, Mrs. Frank H. Lovering and Mrs. Philip Teel. Mrs. Benjamin S. Haines announced the numbers in the magazine. On Tuesday the club will hold the second of its series of open meetings when Mrs. Edward Newton of Somerville, chairman of the music department of the state federation, will give an address on folk lore, songs and dancing. The songs will be illustrated by Mrs. Wilhelmina Calvert of Boston and the dancing by girls of the Medford high school under the direction of Miss Caroline Critchett.

New Century Club of Malden has completed arrangements for the first meeting since the holidays, which will be held Jan. 13. The affair will be in charge of the home talent committee, Mrs. S. M. Decker chairman. Following a discussion of current topics, luncheon will be served, with Mrs. Ella J. Randall as toastmistress. The speakers are to be Mrs. W. F. Armstrong, Mrs. Ael-Blois, Mrs. W. M. Carr, Mrs. George W. Cummings, Mrs. George H. Johnson, Mrs. Percy C. Moore, Mrs. John K. Newhall, Mrs. Frank E. Poland and Mrs. Jennie L. Presson. Miss Alice T. Gerrish of Melrose, cello, will be the soloist, and Miss Alma B. Gerrish of Melrose accompanist.

Hillsdale Mothers Club of Medford will hold its next meeting Jan. 14, when the subject will be "Flower Children." Mrs. G. E. Tisdale will be chairman of the afternoon and Mrs. H. A. Wright, Mrs. N. Libby, Mrs. J. H. Sullivan and Mrs. G. E. Jackson will be the hostesses.

The Fortnightly Club of Winchester met Monday with the Rev. Charles T. Billings as speaker, his subject being "English Cathedrals," illustrated by stereoscopic views. Wednesday afternoon the cathedral art class met at the high school for a discussion of "Canterbury." The literature class met Thursday afternoon at the high school and the subject of discussion was "Arnold Bennett."

Malden Musical Club held the second of a series of three social afternoons at the residence of Mrs. George Balesley Friday, with Mrs. Balesley as hostess. An informal musical program was given. The next recital of the club will be held Jan. 15 in the Auditorium reception hall, when Miss Agnes Edwards of Melrose will be the soprano soloist and Miss Grace Campbell of Malden contralto soloist in the cantata, "The Knight of Poggendorf."

Old and New Woman's Club of Malden will hold the first meeting after the holiday season next Tuesday, with the president, Mrs. Tenney Morse, in the chair. Richard Burton will give a lecture on the "Modern Novel," and a musical program will be given. Mrs. C. N. Peabody, chairman of the lecture committee, will be in charge.

Medford Historical Society will hold its annual meeting Jan. 20, when officers will be named and reports given. Miss Helen T. Wild will give a paper on "The Bishop Family of Medford" at this meeting.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOLS

AFTER a vacation of two weeks, lacking one day, the boys and girls of Boston trooped back to school on Thursday morning just to get used to it before taking up the serious work which will be resumed on Monday morning. School was supposed to begin Thursday; but pupils and teachers both find it difficult to adjust themselves at once to the conditions of the schoolroom after two weeks of absence. The two days have served to get everything in order again, as well as to accomplish some sound work.

At the High School of Commerce 150 boys came back from an experience in the actual commercial world that has given them a clearer insight into the reason why of many "musts" of the class room. These boys were chosen from among those who were most advanced in their studies and allowed to go out into the stores early in December to assist in the holiday selling. Merchants always take on large numbers of extra clerks at that time of the year and it has been found valuable to let the students preparing themselves for commercial life take advantage of the opportunity this offers to put into business practice what they already have learned in school and get a broader view of actual conditions than the school room can possibly afford. They return to school with an added zest. Their understanding, ability and skill have been put to the test. They have discovered their weak points as well as their strong ones, and have a greater appreciation of certain work of the school which previously, perhaps, had not made much of an appeal. However successful they may have been in their brief commercial experience, few of them have come from it without a sense of need for more instruction and a closer application to the school work. So satisfactory has been the work of the boys that merchants now send to the school for extra helpers when they are needed. It is only to such merchants the boys are permitted to go.

A feature of the work of the High School of Commerce is extempore speaking. Men and women both are called upon for this sort of thing now as they never were before. It comes up constantly in business and social life, and the one who can respond with intelligence and ease is the possessor of a valuable asset commercially, and one which will give pleasure to himself and others. So extempore speaking is emphasized in all the grades. It is based upon Boston commercial and industrial history, and among other things is intended to foster a love for the city and faith in its future. Visitors to the school always speak particularly of this part of the work.

Upper-class girls at the Hyde school are starting the new year by learning how to make bread. A class at the Thursday morning session set a lot of it, and an afternoon class baked it, scenting the room with a nutty fragrance. The fall was occupied with the cooking of vegetables, meats and other simple things such as the girls probably have at their own home tables. In connection with the cooking instruction is given in serving. For the November and December holidays the girls made menus appropriate to the traditional feasts of those days. They were simple enough for any of them to have at home. For Thanksgiving, which had to do originally with gratitude for local harvests, it was decided to have nothing at the dinner that was not grown in New England.

When the dinner had been talked about sufficiently a lesson was given in serving. The table was spread with spotless nappery and set with pretty new dishes. Then some of the girls seated themselves at it and others served. There was no real food, but it was almost as vivid in the minds of the girls as though it had been a real goose that was being carved instead of an imaginary one. The young hostess carved her invisible roast with skill, the make-believe potatoes and squash were put on the plates and passed around and partaken of as correctly as if the dinner were of social importance.

While careful attention is given to cooking, the teacher, Miss Weaver, wishing to turn out as good little cooks as can be, lays stress upon the immaculate condition in which the kitchen and all pertaining to it should be kept. She appoints little housekeepers whose duty it is to sweep and dust the big school kitchen and the small room opening from it. Tables, cupboards, sink, stove and towels must be kept in perfect condition. The pupils enjoy their work, and are beginning the new year with every evidence of making rapid advance.

On opening the door of the sewing room at the Hyde school one's ears are greeted by a busy, cheerful hum. Most of the eighth grade girls are engaged in making themselves dresses. All are wash frocks, gingham, percale, voile, linen and other suitable fabrics and in delicate blues, pinks, tans and plaids, that with their dash of brighter hues

Mary C. Spaulding, chairman. Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University gave an illustrated lecture on "Home Life in Norway." Announcement was made of the state federation civics conference, which will be held with the club Jan. 22. An open meeting is in preparation for the evening of Jan. 15, when Kitty Cheatham, the New York artist who spent a large part of the summer with English royalty, is to give stories and folk songs. The proceeds from this entertainment, which is in charge of Mrs. William S. Blake, will be devoted to the public benefit fund. The park commission has granted the club the use of a piece of land along the northerly boundary of the Lynn Fells parkway for children's gardens next year.

give something like the effect of a flower garden. The intent is to make the course strictly practical and applicable to home work. Instruction is given in such a way the girls are supposed to be able to "go ahead" without having to wait for every little thing to be told them. They work with patterns. Beatrice and Julia and several of the others have made dresses at home all by themselves, showing that girls can do such things as a result of their work in school.

A part of the eighth grade work in this school is what is known as household sewing. The girls bring from home things that are needed in the home and make them in school under the instruction of the teacher. They bring home mending, also. Sometimes it is stockings, but just as often it is something else. The small brother of one of the girls tore the upper part of his jumper in such a way that it seemed hopeless of repair, although the sleeves and lower part were perfectly good, everywhere but just around the neck. They do such remarkable things at school in mending old garments that she brought the jumper to the class one day; together with some pieces that had been left over. When she took the garment home it was almost as good as new. The torn part had been cut away and in its place was a neatly made yoke.

In the eighth grade the girls are instructed in machine sewing, hand-sewing in training for quality and speed; in household sewing, making infants' and children's garments, shirt waists, neckwear, and in applied design. They cut and baste and learn many details that come to some older sewers only through experience. Among other things they learn to note the length of the thread. This, Miss Margaret A. Kelley, who has the class, says should not be more than three quarters of a yard. If it is more it is too long to manage properly; it becomes tangled and is liable to knot.

"P. W." is an expression in common use at the Everett school on West Northampton street. It appears in their compositions, and when something seems to be going wrong a teacher will say, "P. W., girls," or one girl will say to another, "P. W., Dorothy." Almost instantly the clouds will scatter from the faces and a smile take their place. Literally, "P. W." means "Pleasant Words," but it can always be translated into "cheerful" or "pleasant." It is the name of a society started several years ago by Myron T. Pritchard, the master. It requires good cheer and a sunny manner of its members. Its badge is a smile. The motto, from Whittier, is: "Make the world within your reach. Somewhat the better for your living. And gladder for your human speech."

INCREASE IN WAGES OF BRITISH SEAMEN CAUSE OF SUSPICION

(Special to the Monitor)
SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham.—The raising of the wages of seamen at the beginning of the new year, the announcement of which made by the Shipping Federation appeared in the press recently, seems likely to prove the cause of a strike among the seamen.

A manifesto has been issued by Havelock Wilson, president of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union in which, referring to the announced rise in wages, he states that considerable surprise, not to say suspicion, has been caused thereby. For some time past, he states, members of the executive council have been privately consulting shipowners with regard to the establishment of a national wages board, so that a uniform rate of payments should be secured on board British ships, having regard to the trade in which the vessels are engaged.

This move on the part of the Shipping Federation is, declares Mr. Wilson, an attempt to prevent any effort for collective bargaining to be made. This, he continues, is not the idea of finding a final solution of the wages and other questions. The time has arrived when there should be a conference of the representatives of the shipowners and the seamen, and together they should discuss the establishment of a wages board, which would have full power and authority to bind all parties to any agreement made.

At South Shields, early in December, a mass meeting of seamen, representing the northeast coast, was held in the Unity hall. A resolution was passed expressing the thanks of the meeting to the shipowners of the United Kingdom for the promise of advance on the rate of wages, but regretting that a conference representing both the interests of the employers and the men should not have been called to discuss what the advance of wages should be.

The resolution further declared its appreciation of the action of the northeast coast shipowners in requesting the National Sailors and Firemen's Union to appoint a committee of seamen to meet a committee of shipowners to discuss matters, and expressing their opinion that such action as this, if followed by shipowners in other districts, would do much to promote harmony between employers and employed.

That a national conference is absolutely essential for the purpose of establishing a national wages board was further declared at the meeting, and it was requested of the executive council of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union that negotiations should be opened

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up with the shipowners society, for the purpose of constituting a wages board forthwith.

In conclusion, the threat of a general strike was made should this board not be formed, or should the employers refuse to increase the wages in proportion to the unprecedented prosperity of the shipping trade.

SUPREME COURT OF VIBORG IS ARRESTED BY RUSSIAN ORDER

(Special to the Monitor)
HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The latest, and certainly the most remarkable of the actions taken by Russia in her dealings with Finland, is the wholesale arrest of the supreme court of Viborg. The arrest followed upon the action of the Viborg court in releasing Lagercrantz, who was imprisoned by order of the Russian authorities.

This was regarded as a contravention of the equality law passed by the Duma for Finland, and not recognized by the Finns because of its violation of the Finnish constitution. The most extraordinary aspect of the situation is the forthcoming trial of the Viborg supreme court before a Russian local court in St. Petersburg.

MONTANA TOWN MAY GET ROAD
BILLINGS, Mont.—Much speculation is being indulged in regarding the purpose behind the work of two corps of engineers who are making surveys in the Clark Fork valley in the vicinity of Bear creek. Their operations have revived the talk that a railroad is to be built into the Cooke City mining district. The Cooke City district is pronounced by mining men to be one of the richest in the United States in copper, iron and low grade gold and silver ore.

LAKE SHIPYARD PLANNED
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Announced plans for a dry dock and shipbuilding plant to cost \$1,500,000 to be constructed at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., include that the contract to begin work April 1 will be awarded to Pethick Bros. of London, Eng. Vickers & Maxims, Lord St. Davids and Lord Furness are reported connected with the enterprise and the government grants 2½ per cent bonus.

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AUSTRALIA TO VOTE ON CHANGE AIMED AT CHECKING MONOPOLY

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The federal attorney-general has introduced the first of the six bills decided upon as the method of submission to the electors of the commonwealth, for the modification of the constitution giving the federal Parliament power to introduce legislation to prevent monopolies.

The first bill consists of only two clauses. (1) This act may be cited as the constitution alteration (trade and commerce), 1912; (2) Section 57 of the constitution is altered, (a) by omitting from paragraph (1) the words "with other countries and among the states," and (b) by adding at the end of the paragraph (1) the words "but not including trade and commerce upon railways the property of a state, except so far as it is trade and commerce with other countries or among the states." Two succeeding bills will provide for the alteration of paragraphs 20 and 35 of section 51 "Powers of Parliament."

The fourth bill empowers Parliament to make laws with respect to industrial disputes in relation to employment in the state railways services. The fifth is to empower Parliament to make laws with respect to trusts, combinations and monopolies, and the sixth to empower Parliament to make laws with respect to industries and businesses declared to be the subject of a monopoly.

These proposals are to go before the electors in the form of six questions, and not as before, when they were defeated, bunched into one. They are sure to create a great stir throughout the commonwealth, and it is impossible to predict the result. Many of the states are opposed, including some ministers of state parliaments who are labor men. Two of the leading ministers of the New South Wales Parliament have expressed disapproval of some of the questions as trespassing on state rights; and they are almost sure to take the field in opposition.

The referendum proposals have received the endorsement of the state political labor league, and it will be interesting to see how these ministers fare at the hands of the league when their time for renomination as party candidates comes round.

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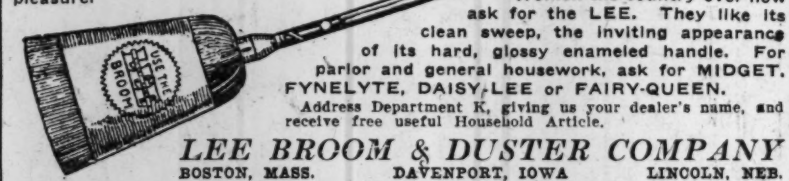
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one yeast cake dissolved in one half cupful
of warm water. Let the mixture
rise. Add one half cupful each of but-
ter and sugar, two eggs well beaten, one
teaspoonful of salt, and three and one
quarter cupfuls of flour. Knead the
dough and let it rise. Then shape into
biscuits and let it rise again. Brush over
with sugar and water, and bake in a
moderate oven.

ECONOMICAL PLUM PUDDING

Put one cupful of finely chopped
raisins in the bottom of a mixing dish,
and mix one cupful of flour with it.
Add one cupful of brown sugar, one
cupful of suet chopped fine, one half
teaspoonful each of clove, cinnamon and
allspice, the juice and grated rind of
one lemon, citron to suit, and salt one
cupful of grated carrot, one cupful of
grated potato, one teaspoonful of soda,
mixed with the potato. Mix all thor-
oughly and steam three hours. Hard or
liquid sauce as you please. This tastes
much like plum pudding.

CRANBERRY DUMPLINGS

Roll out a layer of dumpling crust,
thin; spread thickly with wet cranberries
rolled in sugar; roll up, and pinch the
edges tightly together, and steam one
half hour. Serve with butter pudding
sauce, made as follows:Cream one cupful of pulverized sugar
with one large tablespoonful of butter;
then beat lightly together with the yolk
of an egg until the mixture is smooth
and creamy. Beat the white of the egg
to a stiff froth, mix all lightly but thor-
oughly; heap the sauce on a glass dish,
sprinkle with nutmeg, and let it stand
in a cold place to harden.

CHOCOLATE DOUGHNUTS

Beat two eggs, add one and one half
cupfuls of sugar, a small piece of but-
ter, two square of (melted) chocolate,
one cupful of milk, and one heaping tea-
spoonful of baking powder in flour
enough to make a soft dough. Fry as
usual.

QUICK-MADE SOUP

Throw into boiling water a handful
of tapioca, with salt and pepper, and
stir while cooking. Put in a pan a large
piece of butter and the yolks of two or
three eggs beaten up in a little water.
Pour in the boiling tapioca, and mix
well by stirring.—Portland Express and
Advertiser.

SPRING JACKET

The spring jacket in the making is
said to have a length of 27 inches, which
is longer in the back than in the front,
according to the New Haven Journal
Courier. It will have long sleeves and
will button high over the chest for the
spring season, but it will probably be
lowered as soon as the warm weather
sets in.

EDGES STITCHED

My lace curtains never looked well or
hung straight after laundering until I
commenced to machine stitch around the
extreme edge of the entire curtain before
it was laundered, says a writer in the
Mothers Magazine. I find that the
scallop-do not split or pull out as they
formerly did when the curtains were
placed on the stretcher.

CREPES FINER

Cotton crepes that will be used next
summer—are very much finer and
sheerer than the ones that were used a
season or two ago, according to the New
York Press. They are also smoother in
surface with less of the crepe effect in
the weave. Both the crepes and the cot-
ton voiles are shown in plain weaves and
in stripes, dots and checks.

FASHIONS AND

OF PLAIN AND FIGURED CREPE MRS. RALSTON MAKES NEW
SUIT OUT OF AN OLD ONE

Frock trimmed with touches of velvet

CREPE is one of the prettiest and
most available of fashionable mate-
rials. It drapes beautifully, it takes
lovely lines and it is serviceable. This
frock combines plain with figured and is
trimmed with touches of velvet. It is
attractive, it is simple and the making
means no difficulty.The skirt consists of only two pieces
with the trimming band arranged over
it. In this case, it is made of one mate-
rial above the band and another below.
The waist is a perfectly plain one, but
the collar is novel and the little vest
portions are distinctive.In this case, it is made with the long
sleeves that are so fashionable here, if
the cuffs are cut shorter, the sleeves be-
come of three quarter length.This skirt is made short, but long ones
are much worn and, for many occasions,
are to be preferred.If a more elaborate gown is wanted,
chambrase satin could be used through-
out with the skirt made long, the collar
of all-over lace and the revers of satin
of a contrasting color. If a very plain
dress is wanted, the trimming band can
be omitted. If treated in that way the
skirt would be closed invisibly at the
left side. As illustrated, it is closed on
a line with the waist.For the medium size, the waist will
require 3 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/2
yards 36 or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide,
with 3/4 yard of velvet for the collar
and vest, 1/2 yard 27 inches wide for the
revers and 1/2 yard wide for the chemi-
sette; the skirt 4 1/4 yards 27, 3 yards 36
or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide for the upper
portion and trimming band, 2 1/2 yards 27,
2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the
lower portion.The pattern of the waist (7670) is cut
in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust mea-
sure; of the skirt (7671) from 22 to 30
inches waist measure. They can be
bought at any May Manton agency, or
Masonic Temple, Chicago.will be sent by mail. Address 102 West
Thirty-second street, New York, or
Masonic Temple, Chicago.

IT seems to me that the fashions this year are working hand in hand with the woman who must consider economy in dress, writes Mrs. Ralston in the Ladies Home Journal. The other day, with a couple of my friends, I was looking over some of their clothes of last year and the year before, and I assure you there was not a garment in which there were not many possibilities for changing to this year's styles.

The two marked features in the new fashions—draperies and the combining together of different materials—lend themselves especially well to the making over of old clothes. Sleeves, too, are made in so many ways that there seems to be no sleeve too old fashioned to have something pretty made out of it.

One of my friends, with the comical expression of "Now if you can do anything with that you are a genius," held up before me a tight hobble skirt and a short jacket in a light-blue serge. It was a two-year-old tailored skirt, and I must say it did look a bit bobbed off as to width, as did the length of coatline, the coat being a plain, single breasted, straight design with a rolling collar and medium length revers.

The first thing to be considered was a suitable material to combine with the suit, as more material was essential. A heavy whipcord bengaline was decided upon, with a view to using this material for an underskirt, forming a straight band 18 inches in width and attaching it to a light foundation skirt of messaline.

Then the old skirt could be arranged in the form of a tunic overskirt, falling to the knees in front and at the sides, with a set-on straight panel section at the back the full length of the skirt, stitching this flat to the serge tunic and looping under the edge of the bengaline underskirt at the lower edge of the skirt. Then we opened a seam at the center front to within four inches of the waist line and finished around this opening and the front of the overskirt with a narrow taffeta braid binding. On the left hand side of the opening, buttonholes were worked and the opposite side was trimmed with small, black, four-holed bone buttons. You would be surprised to see how tailor made and smart the skirt looks.

Then I advised rounding off the coat into a slight cutaway at the front and adding a square sailor collar of bengaline. The revers could be cut very narrow where they joined the collar, widening out into a point below the bust line. To match the skirt, taffeta braid binding should be sewed around the edges of the coat. As the lower part of the sleeves was somewhat worn it would be necessary to cut them off just below the elbows, and by adding cuffs of the bengaline, and underneath this deep, tight lower cuffs of serge buttoned closely up to the elbows, the sleeves will be brought quite up to the lines of the new fashions.

SOLUTION OF HIGH COST
OF LIVING UP TO CONSUMER

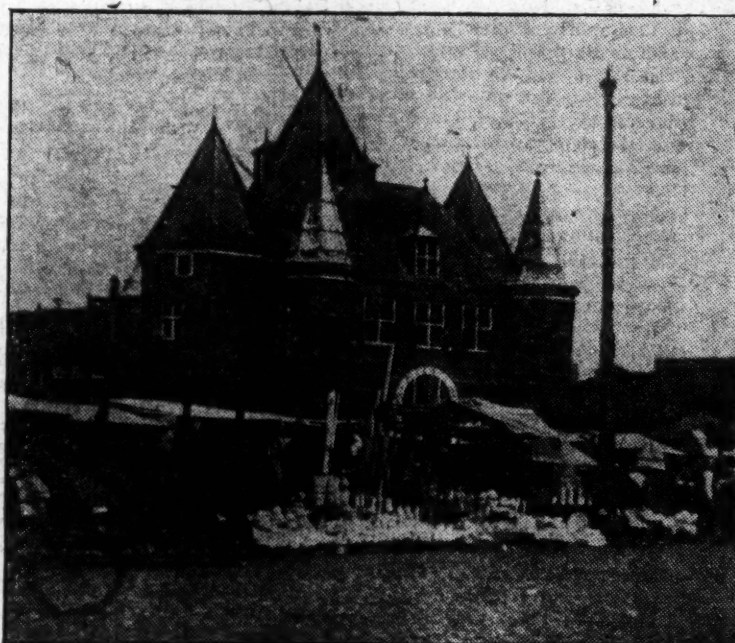
I HAVE tried to solve the problem of the high cost of living in a practical, unprejudiced way, but no matter which way I figured, the cause seemed to lie with the producer in some cases and the trusts in others. So it was plainly up to the consumer to meet the existing conditions, writes a contributor to the Pictorial Review.

With my husband's salary of only \$18 a week, and three little ones to clothe, feed and educate, I had already made much effort toward economy and self-denial. Our home life being perfectly happy and congenial, we had the most solid foundation for working out this problem in a partnership way. Last year we saved two tons of coal by banking our furnace each night, and banking it for two or three days at a time during mild spells in winter. We sifted all of the ashes and mixed the cinders with the coal, always moistening them first. The sifted ashes, well moistened, were spread over the fire at night. The next morning they could be taken off in a sheet or large chunks, and a splendid glow was underneath to start the heat into the house in a few minutes. Without this banking the fire would have burnt out almost to ashes, or if filled up with sufficient coal would have burnt and wasted the heat from this valuable fuel while we slept and did not need its warmth.

Always having made it a strict principle to buy only for cash, I took advantage of every opportunity to lay up stores of the needfuls when they were at their lowest figures, without sacrificing quality. For instance I buy our summer underwear in the fall and our winter supplies in the spring. At the end of each season I know best the condition of these garments and how they will hold out for another year. Just before the merchants lay in their new stocks they sacrifice these. At present we are all supplied with winter undergarments, which would cost full price now.

I also buy shoes, material for dresses, etc. only when they are under-priced. I do all of the sewing and make over my dresses for the children for every day use. I also do my own housework, while my husband takes care of the lawn and gives other valuable assistance, attending to the fire, etc. in winter.

We lay in our winter potatoes in the fall, buying them wholesale. Tomatoes and string beans being very cheap during the summer, I can them for winter use. I also pack down a keg of cabbage, which costs me about two cents per quart. When apples are cheapest I get a bushel and make apple sauce, using the parings for jelly. All this means work, but it is well worth the trouble.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES SELL
HOLLAND'S GARDEN PRODUCE

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Market scene in Amsterdam, where cooperative societies dis-
pose of growers' vegetables

THE cooperative marketing of garden produce is probably more highly organized in Holland than in any other country, writes a contributor to the Monitor under Amsterdam date. As a general rule what a grower has to sell is marketed for him by the society. These societies have sale depots, some of which are separate buildings and others only a part of the general market. The result of having these sale depots is that the produce of the members is sold by an officer of the society, and buyers have

to conform to the rules made on the
behalf of growers.

The goods are not sold on a coopera-
tive basis; each man receives what his
produce brings. The expenses connected
with the building and the outlay in sa-
laries of commission to the auctioneer
are met by a pro rata assessment, accord-
ing to the value sold.

The first of these cooperative sale de-
pots was established in 1887 in one of
the villages of the cabbage-growing sec-
tions. In 10 years there were 15 of
them, and now there are 80 or more.
The annual sale of vegetables at such de-
pots amounts to about £11,000,000.

WHAT THE POPULAR FURS OF
THE PRESENT DAY REALLY ARE

ALTHOUGH a great number of popular priced furs masquerade under names that no actual animal claims as its own, there is no particular secrecy about it. One of the fur concerns, for instance, publishes a catalogue to inform customers just what they are actually buying, says Popular Mechanics. Alaska bear, for example, is the best Minnesota raccoon, colored a dark brown; Adelaide chinchilla is the fur of a selected soft-haired and delicately colored Australian opossum; French ermine is the fur of the white hare of France; Baltic fox is the fur of a large hare of northern Europe; Iceland white fox is white Thibet lamb, combed until the hair is straight; Kamchatka fox is the fur of the northern timber wolf; Manchurian fox is the fur of a variety of half-wild dog from Manchuria; Yorkford lynx is Canadian wild cat; Baltic lynx is the large Belgian hare; Finland lynx is a species of Australian kangaroo; Siberian pony is selected Russian calf skin; Hudson seal is muskrat skins of selected quality, and inland seal is the skin of selected French white hare.

FRAMED TAPESTRIES

Passe-partout-framed small pictures in tapestries are among recently-brought out novelties and very charming they are, for their colors are exquisitely soft and blend happily with walls papered in almost any tint, says the New York Press. To passe-partout-frame a small square or oblong in tapestry the picture must first be attached to a cardboard backing and the edges of the two materials bound all round with stout linen tape, which must be glued into position. When this binding has thoroughly dried on both picture and backing, it should be covered on the tapestry's side with a wide gimp in dull gold metallic thread. The passe-partout-framed picture should not be suspended from the wall, but placed flatly against it and fastened in position with marble headed small nails run through each corner.

JEWEL CASES OF LEATHER

Cases of leather designed especially for holding jewelry come in many sizes and styles. Some have the various compartments velvet lined, while others are finished only in the leather, says the Newark News. Some are provided with a cushion for stickpins, while others have a leaf with ribbon holders for the pins. The cases, as a rule, are provided with lock and key.

THE unit principle of the Globe-Wernicke bookcase encourages library building. It permits the classification of books according to topics or authors. As the library grows, new units can be added at a few dollars each. A Globe-Wernicke Bookcase offers the most practical solution for arranging and storing books. It is as beautiful as it is practical.

The Globe Wernicke is made in many styles, finished to suit the color scheme of different interior trims. Sold by over 1500 authorized agencies. Write for catalogue. Address Dept. C. S. M.

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Branch Stores: New York, 380-382 Broadway, Chicago, 231-235 So. Wabash Ave., Washington, 1218-20 F St., N. W., Philadelphia, 1012-14 Chestnut St., Boston, 91-93 Federal St., Cincinnati, 128-134 Fourth Ave., E.

THE HOUSEHOLD

WREATHS TO BE EMBROIDERED ON LINGERIE

Place for initial or monogram in center



LINGERIE underwear may be daintily marked with the initials or monogram surmounted by one of these little wreaths. The leaves, flowers and ribbon are worked solid with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 30.

SURPRISES IN FABRICS FOR CLOTHES OF SPRING

ALREADY the dressmakers and tailors are more interested in the costumes they are making for the southern sojourners than in the models of the winter. The coats and suits and gowns and hats are the heralds of the coming season; the winter to their makers is over.

The new fabrics are the first subjects of interest, and here again the manufacturers have prepared surprises to make even the most blasé consumer enthuse. The crepe effect is the motif which has been taken by the designers of woollens, silks and cottons; it shares the honors with the ribbed effect, which, in a way, is an ally of it.

In woollens there are any number of delightfully soft, woolly stuffs, which may at first denote winter, but which are so light in weight that they will be comfortable in warm weather, writes a New York Tribune contributor. While the white and creamy tints are sure to be popular, there is a wonderful new color chart which has borrowed many a subtle coloring from the east, the conquerors of dyes. Queer greens and blues and browns, more subdued than those in favor this winter, are shown in the newest materials for the top coats.

For suits all the ribbed goods will be favorites, the Bedford cords, poplins, vigoreans, diagonals and materials of this type. If it were possible to oust serge from its place at the head of the list, it might be accomplished this season, for it is not as securely within the sartorial picture as it was formerly. All of these goods are very light in weight and very supple, so that the designer may drape or plait them as fashion dictates. One of the new three-piece suits in taupe poplin is completed with a coat whose skirt portion is plaited, while the skirt is draped both in front and in the back, but not more than six inches from the bottom.

Whether the style of wearing a jacket of one material with a skirt of another, perhaps even in a contrasting color, will meet with more favor this spring than during the winter remains to be seen.

Among the suits ordered for the South at one of the exclusive houses there are several showing a skirt of striped material with jacket of the plain goods, also a skirt of checked material with a jacket in the plain coloring and skirts of cloth with jackets of broche crepe.

The crepe weaves in the silks promise to be far smarter than the plain satins. There are good weaving qualities in crepe de chine, which make it a better purchase than charmeuse, except in the best grades, and it will be largely used not only for dresses, but for suits and top coats. The novelty in the broche crepe, in a most fascinating array of subdued colorings, which are brought out by combining them with discreet touches of a brilliant color. There are likewise lovely new broadcades in summer weights, which will be used for coats and waists. The designs on some of the loveliest pieces of these broadcades are quite as beautiful as on tapestry, and the colorings are as effectively blended. To look at these goods one might believe them heavy, and perhaps stiff, but one touch will prove that the manufacturer's art was not confined entirely to the design and to the shading. They are as light and as supple as a piece of the sheerest silk. They are an inspiration in themselves, for the wraps and gowns merely consist of winding the material around the figure and attaching it here and there.

It is in the cottons that the manufacturer has far surpassed any previous efforts. Where before this time has there been shown any cotton velvet? Not velvets with cotton backs, but velvets each strand of which is cotton. One of the loveliest of the new cottons is a crepe with inch-wide stripes of this cotton velvet.

RIBBON WOVEN WORK BAG

Learn to weave ribbons into work bags. They cost very little and they make a wonderful showing for the amount of money expended upon their material, says a writer for the New Orleans Picayune. The most effective bags are woven from ribbons of inch width in two colors or in two shades of a color and to make a receptacle of moderate size, there must be five and a half yards of each tone. These strands are woven flatly, after the manner of a cheap plait basket, into a square measuring a few inches over a quarter yard. When finished, this woven piece is laid smoothly over a square of plain satin or taffeta and two of its sides are ribbon-bound in order to prevent fraying. The square is then doubled once, the two ribbon bound sides stiffened with strips of whalebone and the tops of the lining and ribbon weaving sewn over a good sized embroidery ring which is kept in place by a second seam run close to its lower edge. Three and a half yards of narrower ribbon, preferably matching the darker shade used for the weaving and shirred through its center, makes a pretty finishing for the mouth and sides of the bag and covers those seams perfectly. Two additional yards of ribbon are sufficient for the double hangers.

OLD FASHIONED ELECTION CAKE

One cupful hop yeast or one and one half cake compressed yeast, one pint lukewarm milk, seven cupfuls pastry flour, two cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, one grated nutmeg, one pound seeded raisins and one half teaspoonful salt. Dissolve yeast and one tablespoonful of sugar in milk. Cream butter and sugar, add well-beaten eggs. Add this to milk and yeast and stir thoroughly. Add four cupfuls flour, a little at a time, spices and lastly salt. Let rise over night. In the morning add remaining three cupfuls flour (a little at a time) and raisins, well floured. Stir well and let rise again; then put in tins and let stand till light. Bake in moderate oven. Mix sugar and water and brush over the top of each cake. Use one third of recipe for one loaf of cake.—Ladies World.

TO MAKE YELLOW FROSTING

A yellow frosting is made by heating the yolks very lightly and thickening them with fine sugar as you would the whites. It will take a little longer to harden than if the whites were used.—Philadelphia Times.

LATEST STYLES

Bengaline is a most satisfactory material for combining with other materials as a trimming.

Amber buckles, bracelets, pendants and necklaces are quite popular this season. The amber pendant suspended from a black velvet ribbon is decidedly effective.

Serge and wide wale chevrons are used a great deal for one-piece morning gowns. Usually a little white is introduced, whatever the color of the gown.

Crush girdles of satin placed a little high are seen on many evening gowns; often the drapery of the gown is held in place with a bunch of silk or satin flowers.

Moleskin garments are more popular than ever this season. One reason for the rage for this soft fur is that it adapts itself specially to the draped effect which is so smart.

Corduroy maintains its place as a material for walking suits.—Newark News.

NOW IS TIME FOR WOMEN TO BUY

Shops do not want to carry over goods

THE woman who is wise now goes bargain hunting. She realizes that the shops must be cleared of all the things that relate to the season itself and that prices will fall low. If she has had the courage to wear her last year's suit until now, or made a thin suit serve, with additional fur, for the few cold days we have had, then she goes out gladly and confidently to buy a winter suit at half the price she would have had to pay in October.

She need not bother her head about what is to be worn, for she will feel that any suit she buys now will do justice to the money spent on it in the four months to come. She need not try to figure out whether long or short coats will be in fashion next winter, or whether draped skirts will be succeeded by knife-plaited ones. The sum of her problem is to get something she likes, and something that serves the needs of today—and wave her hand airily toward the future as of no importance, says a New York Times writer.

Velvetees, broadcloths, velours de laines and wool rattines are all selling reasonably and are made up into very good-looking garments. Any one of these fabrics will be serviceable until the first of May.

It would be wise for her to avoid any extreme cut of coat unless she finds it especially becoming; in that case she can go on the comfortable assurance that it will not get out of style until the cold weather goes out, and she will not mind discarding it, because it has not cost her a large sum of money.

Suits are more reduced than evening gowns, which is natural when one remembers that we are in the heyday of the social season, although Lent comes unusually early. The shops have found out that the majority of women do not pay strict attention to Lenten abstinence from gayety. True, there are no large balls, but the opera goes on; so do dinners and musicales and charity affairs and private entertainments of every character.

Then, again, the habit or custom of wearing evening dress after 7 o'clock is more universal and pronounced than it was a few years ago, and evening gowns have a market every month of the year.

As for the kind of suits that one may buy, it is astonishing what a variety is offered at moderate prices. Women of fashion amusedly boast that they are paying only \$25 for very good-looking coat suits which they are wearing, which are made up of draped skirts and cut-away coats with the long point in the back. Others, for a little more money, are of rough fabrics, of mannish suit-

ings, of plain ratine, and each bears the mark of the season.

One would think from the wholesale reduction of these good-looking clothes that every fashion which we now recognize will be changed entirely by spring, but that is not the reason of the moderate prices, although the overanxious have good reason to think so; it is due to the fact that this season is a short one, that the winter has been mild, and the ships would rather get rid of their goods at any price than carry them over to another season.

NEW SHORT COATS

A very smart new short coat is being worn in Paris, generally of a contrasting color or material to the afternoon dress. It is shaped like a Spanish bolero jacket—not the one we are used to seeing in fancy dress costumes, but the one that has a dip downward toward the back, says the New York Herald. In front it comes nearly to the waist, and at the back to a little below hip depth. Sometimes it is bordered with a band of fur and a matching muff is bordered with the same fur. Very striking was one of these droll little boleros, made of leopard skin, with border of skunk, and worn with matching muff.

Another short coat worn in Paris is the new mantelet, made on the same dolman-lines as a longer wrap, but coming only to hip depth and matching the gown; this makes a new note in the three-piece suit, when it is one that is used for concerts and theater, as the wrap is so easily slipped on and off.

AMERICANS ADAPT WITH SKILL

National trait applied to fashions

THERE is something quite marvelous in the extent to which the American woman carries the national trait, adaptability. Tight skirts, full skirts, large hats, small hats, it matters not, she wears them all in succession and really she succeeds in creating an effect that is both pleasing and admirable even if it is not strictly French. Hats come over which demand small, low coiffures—she lowers her hair and discards her puffs.

One thing, however, she preserves, and for it she is known all over Europe, and that is her straight line in the back. The Paris tailor exclaims, "la ligne droite," "la ligne droite," it is that which all Americans demand. The American woman seems quite satisfied with that concession, however, for in all else she simply picks up and chooses and then adapts. And why? Because if she did not she would have nothing to wear, says a New York fashion writer.

The French woman first lowers her hair, and then she orders her hat. The American woman looks for a hat, realizes that the hats are made for and suited only to a low coiffure, and she goes to a hairdresser, then returns to the milliner's and buys the hat. Why again? Because our milliners and dressmakers are not creators.

We are a commercial people, and we are surrounded by the hustle and bustle which large business enterprises necessitate. We lack a city that is laid out from an artistic point of view and we lack an atmosphere of art. The inception of most ideas comes from without; it is the development of them that comes from within. But we are an ambitious people, and having achieved a certain amount of success in the financial world, we are reaching out now to the world of art.

The American dressmaker is becoming ambitious as well. She wants to create; perhaps, too, she wants to economize, for Paris models even in Paris come high, and the tariff makes them prohibitive to all but the very wealthy. It is doubtful whether much success will be achieved at first, but it is well to make a beginning, and that the movement has begun. We are good mechanics and we turn out costumes that are well made and well sewn and do not go to pieces. But it is doubtful whether if Paris creations were better sewn they would retain their charm, which is one of grace and ease, for too much sewing gives an air of stiffness.

We have reached such a degree of luxury and gorgeousness in clothes today that it would seem we could go no further. Since we cannot or will not stand still, we will doubtless retrograde, if retrogression it can be called, and like all jaded appetites demand the simple thing in life.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

A Week of Rare Bargains

This is an honest disposal of our own merchandise, as no goods are ever specially bought by us for such occasions.

Every Dress Length and Remnant of Silk, Woolen and Cotton

Dress Fabrics Have Been Marked at Less Than Half Price

Many things will be sold at One-Quarter their former prices.

Included are all the high novelties of the past season still remaining; also plain weaves in special shades. Many are in individual dress lengths which have no duplicates.

WORTH KNOWING

When turnips are young, wash them off carefully and boil without peeling. You will find the thick rind will cook as tender as any part of the vegetable and the flavor will be much improved.

Lettuce can be kept very fresh if it is thoroughly washed, then all the water should be shaken from the leaves and it should be put in a tin pail with very tight cover, then set in a cool place. The lettuce will be crisp and fresh the next day.

A good polish for patent leather shoes is made by mixing one part linseed oil and two of cream. Mix thoroughly, and after every particle of dust has been removed from the soles, apply with a piece of flannel. Then rub the leather with a soft cloth.

When water has spilled on a valuable book, lay a blotter on each side of the first wet leaf and iron until dry with a medium hot iron.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

DONE ON MACHINE

An excellent imitation of hemstitching can be obtained by machine. Cut across the goods where the hemstitching is to appear, then lay the two edges together as if sewing a seam, but place a strip of blotting paper in between the edges, says the Chicago Journal. Loosen the tension of the machine and stitch through the edges and the paper. When stitched remove the paper by cutting it and pulling it out.

WHEN TRAVELING

Any one who travels much will find it better to pack as much as possible in pasteboard boxes which fit the trunk well, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. Thin starched pieces which muss so easily are kept from wrinkling in this way. If the boxes are labeled "Waists," "Skirts," "Fancywork," etc., it will save opening the wrong boxes when one is hurried.

INTRODUCTORY SALE
OF THE
Nemo CORSET
INVENTION
LASTICURVE-BACK
SELF-REDUCING AT **\$3.00**

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, JANUARY 6

OUR POLICY always has been to place our BEST IDEAS within the reach of the masses. This Sale gives PRACTICAL PROOF of the soundness of this policy and its beneficial influence upon the public welfare. Never before has so much goodness been crowded into a \$3.00 corset.

Nemo Self-Reducing Corset
With Lasticurve-Back **\$3.00**

322-EXTRA-LONG SKIRT, LOW BUST
324-EXTRA-LONG SKIRT, MEDIUM BUST

The introduction of the new Lasticurve Corset, in broad gorges at the back of the corset, alone makes this new device possible. The NON-ELASTIC portion of the gorges cover and extend below the back steel, producing an extremely long skirt which is laced clear down to the end, following the natural curve of the figure. It is impossible for the edge of the corset to show through the dress. The ELASTIC part of each gorge expands when you are seated, giving ample room for the "spread" of the hips, and producing an absolutely smooth back. This is the very best corset ever sold regularly at \$3.00.

READ THIS, WISE WOMEN!

When you buy Nemo Corsets at FULL PRICE, you get GREATER VALUES than ANY OTHER MAKE would be at HALF PRICE. And this is WHY:

- Nearly all our trade is in corsets retailing at \$3.00 and more, while with most other makers corsets at these prices are a side-issue.
- For example: We manufacture these two new models in thousands of dozens, instead of by the gross. The resulting economy in material and manufacturing enables us to sell these corsets at only \$3.00, though the actual cost of manufacture in smaller quantities would fairly justify a retail price of not less than \$5.00.
- By restricting our line to comparatively few models and making these few in tremendous quantities, we are able to make good our oft-repeated claim that—

Every Nemo Corset represents at least twice as much value, in material and making, as any other corset sold at similar prices

ATTEND THIS SALE—SEE ALL THE NEMOS

This new corset is going to sweep the country. It is sure to be our most popular \$3.00 model this year. Several hundred thousand pairs have been distributed amongst practically all the good stores in America, but even that vast quantity may prove unequal to the demand. So be early at the Sale; and, while you're at it, look through the entire Nemo line—that's something every woman ought to do.

KOPS BROS., Manufacturers, NEW YORK

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WAISTS MADE NEW

Instead of throwing away your old shirtwaists that become frayed at the cuffs and the necks of which are worn out, try cutting off the sleeves to elbow or three quarter length and turning in the neck a bit, then stitch on a linen collar and cuff set, preferably a rather deep collar if the waist is well worn, and you have a "brand new waist."—Modern Priscilla.

MAKES WOOL LIGHT

After your blankets have been washed and dried thoroughly beat them vigorously with a carpet beater, says the New York Press. This makes the wool light and soft and gives the blankets a new, fresh appearance.

CAKES BETTERED

When baking a loaf cake, try cutting a cross in the center of it just as it goes to the oven. This will prevent it from lumping up in the middle as it bakes.

The next time you bake a fruit cake get the pan in another pan partly filled with water. This makes a moist cake, not likely to burn, but it takes a little longer to bake.—Mother's Magazine.

WHEN VARNISHING

Before varnishing furniture rub the wood with fine sandpaper to give it a smooth surface. See that brushes used are soft and of a good quality, or varnish will dry streaky.—Minneapolis Tribune.



Great Sale of Needlework

THE RUSSIAN IMPORTING COMPANY offer their entire stock of Needlework, the unique product of the Russian peasant, including Luncheon Sets—Colored Linen Embroideries In Squares, Scarfs and Centrepieces LACES BY THE YARD

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Each year we personally visit the great Russian Empire, selecting the best examples of their handwork, and for that reason our showing is entirely different from that shown elsewhere in Boston.

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Theater Season Heightening in Interest

BEGINNING next week the local theater season will take on a more interesting aspect, for it so happens this year that most of the important and novel offerings are coming after January 1 instead of before that date as they did last year, when in September and October Boston saw the Irish players, "The Blue Bird," "Chantecler" and the Sothern-Marlowe repertory.

John Drew's Play

Alfred Suto, the author of "The Walls of Jericho" and "The Builder of Bridges," provided John Drew with his play this year, and the popular star will make his annual appearance at the Hollis Street theater Monday evening in "The Perplexed Husband." This comedy shows Mr. Drew as the husband winning a silly young wife from adherence to a shallow feminist movement by arousing her jealousy. The satire is said to be delightful, offering Mr. Drew full play for his polished comedy. Miss Mary Boland, Miss Nana Severing, Miss Alice John, Miss Margaret Watson, Hubert Druce and Walter Soderling are in the company.

Two other important offerings are also coming to the Hollis shortly. Mrs. Fiske will open a two weeks' engagement Jan. 20 in "The High Road," a drama by Edward Sheldon, in which a woman's progress from ignorant poverty to cultured affluence is shown through five acts. Starting as a farmer's daughter Mary Page becomes wife of a state governor. The action covers 21 years. In the cast are Frederick Perry, William Lewers, Arthur Byron and Charles Fisher.

Following Mrs. Fiske will come Miss Billie Burke in the best part she has yet had, the Gaiety theater girl in Pinero's comedy, "The Mind-the-Painter-Girl." Lilly Parrell is the idol of the London "Johnnies," but will have none of them, not even Lord Farncombe. She has too keen a sense of the position that caste gives her in the world of society. Eventually she consents, however. Pinero in this play has written a companion picture to his comedy of theatrical life of the '70s, "Trelawney of the Wells."

"Garden of Allah"

The big spectacle of the year, "The Garden of Allah," opens at the Boston theater Jan. 13. This play was the talk of New York last season as a triumph of the scene painter's and stage manager's craft. The spectator looks out now upon stretches of the Sahara, now through the palms of a luxuriant oasis; into a turbulent street, into a picturesque theater swirling with action and color; again at the desert during one of its disturbances, at the gray walls of a monastery washed by the sea, and then at a garden filled with the opulent African vegetation. Lawson Butt, an English actor of romantic presence and vocal power, plays the monk who leaves his retreat for a woman and eventually returns to devout retirement. Miss Dorothy Donnelly acts the woman. Arthur Forrest gives distinction to the third important character, an Italian count. Nearly 200 persons present the spectacle. Camels, goats, horses, donkeys and doves add action to the colorful pictures.

Another oriental spectacle that will come to Boston before the end of the season, perhaps to the Hollis Street theater, is "Kismet," a vivid drama out of the Arabian Nights by Edward Knoblauch, with Otis Skinner in the leading role of Hajj, a beggar who leaves his post by the city gate for one day of marvelous adventure and returns to

PLAYS HERCINE OF "MILESTONE"



Miss Greendolyn Floyd as Rose in third act of Bennett-Knoblach comedy coming to Tremont theater

it again to spend the rest of his uneventful days there.

"Milestones"

Another eventful engagement will be that of "Milestones," a social and economic panorama of an English shipbuilding family, covering three generations, written by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch. This is the first play by Bennett to reach professional production in Boston. Knoblauch's fantastic comedy, "The Faun," was acted here last season. "Milestones," now in its eleventh month in London, is being played by several companies through the English provinces, and is about to be brought out in Vienna. The New York company has given 130 performances, including that of tonight at the Liberty theater. A duplicate company will be seen at the Tremont theater Jan. 13. The play shows how the progressive of today becomes the conservative of the next generation, and how it is the youths that carry on the work of the world with the fresh onrush of enthusiasm for new ideas and new methods that they, unhampered by tradition, adopt; and mean while their elders hesitate to accept the new, though they themselves were the progressives of their youth time. A romantic interest threads through the three acts, showing the marriage of expediency contrasted with the marriage of affection in each generation.

Stars in Vaudeville

More and more the really big people of the regular theater take their dips into vaudeville. What Henry Miller was once looked at askance for, because he was unwilling to remain idle while waiting for a new play, is now being done by other players of repute. Next week Miss Ethel Barrymore comes to B. F. Keith's in Barrie's satirical playlet, "The Twelve-Pound Look," in which

Miss Barrymore as a typist discusses with the typist's former husband the elements of his character which made him difficult to live with.

Later Boston is to see Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, unique representative of the glorious tradition of the Comedie Francaise, acting twice a day a tumultuous act of one of her characteristic plays, "La Tosca," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Camille," etc., and a romantic comedy in one act by her son.

Stock Companies

John Craig plans to keep "The Gingerbread Man" on for only one week more, then give a week of serious drama, presenting "The New Sin" for the first time in Boston at the Castle Square theater. This play is an unusual study of economics, and concludes with an implied condemnation of the inefficient. The author is Macdonald Hastings, an Englishman. The play interested London and Chicago, but not New York. A limited group of persons who follow the current drama have been clamoring for performance of it here, and Mr. Craig has found it convenient to hear the call. The play is tense in action and morbid in atmosphere, yet a compelling story. There is not a woman in the cast, the characters being for the most part brothers of a large family. Possibly this play was chosen as a serious interlude between the present fooling and the lively humors of the Harvard prize play, "Believe Me, Zantippe," which is to follow on Jan. 20.

For another week at least "The Isle of Spice" will continue as the attraction at the St. James theater. In it the regular members of the dramatic stock company are proving capital comedians and singers. Theodore Friebus is comical as the tropical king, and Dudley Hawley reveals surprising versatility in a low comedy Celtic character totally unlike his own personality. Others who especially please are Miss Ethel Grey Terry, Miss Bella Cairns and Charles Abbe. Production and costuming are tasteful and the music is expertly conducted by Mr. Cericola. An interesting fact about Mr. Gulesian's company is that it has no official leading man or leading lady. The parts are apportioned among the players without regard for seniority of choice, but solely for fitness for the part, says Mr. Gulesian. Plays to come are "The Greyhound," "Sunday," and "The Lion and the Mouse."

A Scotch Play

The coming of "Bunt Pulls the Strings," a play of Scottish village life, is announced as imminent. The piece is to be here for a run with the original company that played long in New York last season. The central character is a charming girl who manages her household so successfully that she rescues her father from a designing spinster, reunites him with the sweetheart of his youth, and wins a bashful bridegroom for herself. The charm of the play is in the atmosphere of Scotch village scenes and characters of 50 years ago.

Irish Players

The Irish players from the Abbey theater, London, are now in Chicago, having begun an American tour that will bring them to Boston with the plays that were the best liked during their long engagement at the Plymouth theater last season. Several new plays will be done here, also, including "Maurice Harte," a two-act drama by T. C. Murray, author of "Birthright," one of the best of this company's plays. "Maurice Harte" is utterly sincere in its lack of theatricality, and is tragic in its picture of the disillusion of two fond parents, who have devoted every thought and effort to make a worthy success of the life of their favorite son. The big part in the play is the mother, graphically acted, according to the Chi-

cago reviewers, by Sara Allgood, the versatile character actress of the troupe. Other parts are played by Fred O'Donovan, a natural comedian of power, Sidney Norgan, Arthur Sinclair and J. A. O'Rourke. The latter's dialect is as full flavored as a dish of Kilkenny pork and potatoes. He seems to enjoy tasting his words as he speaks them. Lady Gregory is again on tour with the company, and may be seen at almost every performance sitting in stately lace somewhere in the rear rows of the orchestra, beaming on her players. The engagement will be at the Plymouth.

Repertoire Companies

To the Plymouth will also come, it is expected, Miss Horniman's troupe of repertory players from the Gaiety theater, Manchester. This company's performance of Maeterlinck's "Nan" was one of the events of last season. This play will be repeated, together with other modern English dramas and two or three classics such as "The Rivals" and "She Stoops to Conquer."

The old English comedies just named have been revived this season by Miss Annie Russell together with "Much Ado About Nothing," in New York by a special and excellent company which may come to the Shubert theater in Boston this spring. If so Boston will see a capital Acres, Lumpkin and Dogberry in George Giddens, who was seen as the admiral in "Pomander Walk" last season, and Miss Russell herself will display her sensitive and highly intelligent and sweet method in the characters of Lydia Languish, Kate Hardcastle and Beatrice.

The finest of the American repertoire companies, of course, is the Sothern and Marlowe combination in Shakespeare. This year Boston will see them in "Much Ado About Nothing," in addition to the seven other plays they have confined themselves to in recent years: "Taming of the Shrew," "Hamlet," "As You Like It," "Twelfth Night," "Romeo and Juliet," "Merchant of Venice," and "Macbeth." For more Shakespeare we may see John Keller, now in his seventh week as Hamlet at the Garden, New York.

The plans of Henry Jewett to establish a repertoire theater in Boston are approaching fruition, and it is expected that public announcement of the details will be made before long. This is most promising, because it is the most practical repertoire idea yet substantially projected in America.

Probable Attractions

"Ready Money" and "Officer 666" may come this season, but it is probable that the latter will be held over for the long run it would probably have next season at the Park theater. These are both

a drama of Hawaiian life by Richard Walton Tully, will probably come, as it was well liked on tour. Miss Margaret Illington is another expected star, appearing in "Kindling," a protest against child life in tenements. "The Whip," a Drury Larz melodrama, is another possibility.

Mme. Simone is again touring this country and has not been seen in Boston in either Donnay's "Return from Jerusalem" or her version of "Frou-Frou." These she is expected to present at the Plymouth theater. To the same theater will come soon Robert Lorraine in Shaw's absurdly amusing "Man and Superman," and Miss May Irwin in a new farce, "Widow by Proxy."

Musical Offerings

An interesting announcement is the coming in the spring of the Gilbert and



DONALD MECK
Comedian with John Craig Stock Company at Castle Square theater

Sullivan, opera company playing "Patience," "Mikado," "Pinafore" and "Pirates of Penzance." The company is of unusual quality and is headed by De Wolfe Hopper, Eugene Cowles, Arthur Aldridge, Blanche Duffield and Kate Condon.

Another offering of promise is "The Merry Countess," a modernized version of "Der Fledermaus," which comes to the

COMING IN "GARDEN OF ALLAH"



Miss Dorothy Donnelly, to be seen at Boston theater in Hichen's dramatic spectacle of African life

capital farces. "Little Women," a charming genre play from Miss Louisa M. Alcott's story, may be acted here by the excellent second company. The original cast is apparently in New York for the season. Shaw's comical travesty, "Fanny's First Play," is also probably deferred until next season by New York success. Others of this sort are Walter's "Fine Feathers" and Vellier's "Within the Law." "The Yellow Jacket," a Chinese play done in the Chinese manner, and "The Spy," a Belgian play in the Bernstein manner, are expected here.

"The Governor's Lady," a comedy of sentiment produced by Belasco, is one of the season's possibilities, for it has left New York after a four months' run. Broadhurst's significant if brutal play, "Bought and Paid For," is due here soon. George Cohan may come in the spring with "Broadway Jones," his latest play, in which he neither sings nor dances. Douglas Fairbanks has a romantic farce called "Hawthorne, U. S. A.," with which he is now on tour. Mme. Nazimova this year displays her simious art in Hichen's "Bella Donna," "The Bird of Paradise,"

Shubert theater next Monday evening for a short engagement. All of Johann Strauss' original popular melodies have been retained and several of less effect have been displaced by "The Blue Danube" and like compositions by Strauss. The whole is a smart musical entertainment, it is said, and is costumed and set pleasingly for the eye. The cast is headed by Maurice Parkoa.

Mlle. Trentini has a pleasing new piece, "The Firefly," and Miss Lina Abarbanell is being starred in "Miss Princess." Both may come here. "Eva," a new operetta by Lehár, is a probable attraction. If the new Cort theater in Park square is finished by March 1, according to plans, it will be opened with Sotisa's new opera, "The Glassblowers."

STATE CAPITOL PERMIT ISSUED
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The permit granted recently by City Building Inspector Emil H. Lund for the erection of the state capitol calls for an expenditure of \$2,000,000 and the inspector's fee for it was \$407.50.

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COMIC ACTING SERIOUS WORK

So Says Donald Meek, Stock Company Comedian, in Explaining His Artistic Methods

THE interviewer had tracked the Gingerbread Man to his lair in the most remote dressing room on the second floor of the Castle Square theater. While still panting from his exertions to amuse the matinee audience with his up-to-date versions of Mother Goose rhymes, Donald Meek was asked:

"How do you like the delicatessen drama? How, sir, did you go about characterizing a hunk of gingerbread?" Then, like a true Scot, the comedian countered with a question in reply: "Is this a character that I am playing?"

"The program says so."
Mr. Meek's forehead wrinkled through its coat of chocolate paint, and the white frosting about his mouth worked as if about to frame words. Expectantly the interviewer concentrated, for the jest that was about to be coined must be remembered and duly set down for the laughter of the reader.

"Acting is largely a mental process. When I take up a new role I try to actualize the man I am to impersonate. Not until he is a definite personality do I begin to memorize the lines. Oh, the memorizing is the smallest part of it. Before and afterward there must be much hard work in composing the impersonation."

"But it's fun being funny on the stage," objected the disappointed interviewer.

"It's nothing of the sort. I assure you that comedizing is serious business. It has its rigid rules, and above all its plugging preparations." The inquirer subsided and watched this serious-faced funny man twist a strand of curled hair into fierce mustachio and stick it on his upper lip in making up for his "Othello" travesty.
"Do you know," he said, as he wriggled his lip to see if the adornment would stay put, "that it is possible to be too funny, and so not be funny at all? I find that if I burlesque this dusky gentleman too much the audience, children especially, won't laugh. Oliver Wendell Holmes was right in that poem where he vowed never again to be as funny as he could."
"Don't do it all—let the audience do part of the acting. There is the secret. There lay Jefferson's power and Irving's. And an actor, to be popular and succeed, must love his audience, must give all

himself to those people out front. If audiences would only give more in return we could act much better. But even when they won't respond, won't assist, as the French mean by playgoing, the actor must love them just the same. Somehow I have a feeling that an audience gets colder than ever if I allow myself to resent its lack of response; but I suppose that only the reaction of my actor's conscience, self-condemnation for lapse into bad work."

Through the door came a wave of childish laughter at one of Mr. Craig's solemn antics on the stage. The chocolate and frosting on the gingerbread Othello's face creased into the lines of a broad smile.

"Of course it is pleasant to make all those kiddies happy, but the methods are almost too easy. My ideal is to satisfy the standards of the most critical audience possible."

"The disappointing feature of this very pleasant work here with Mr. Craig is that by the time one has begun to mellow his characterization, say Friday night, it is time to drop the part, take up another, and begin crudely all over again."

"This funny man would persist in being serious. Not a joke could be wormed out of him, so he was permitted to continue his sententious discourse uninterrupted."

"You like my make-ups?" He almost smiled. "I try to make them all individual. As I walk along the street I store up impressions of unique faces, watch the hundred of ways different persons walk, stand or lounge, and listen to the inflections of their voices. Then when composing my roles these bits assist me to form the exterior of the personality I am imagining, and almost unconsciously I fix upon the rhythm, speed and peculiar inflections with which the words are to be spoken. It is an endless, a fascinating study. I use a little make-up as possible to get the effect. The face must be kept mobile."
"As for tricks of expression, I use them of course. All actors do. But I try to relate these tricks to life, and so

(Continued on page eleven, column one)

GEORGE O. WALES PASSES AWAY

BRAINTREE, Mass.—George O. Wales, a Boston commission merchant in the steel and iron trade, passed away at his home here today. He was president of the Cochato Club and secretary and treasurer of the All Souls Unitarian church of this town. His daughter, Mary, is the wife of the Rev. William A. Butler, associate pastor of the Old South church, Boston.

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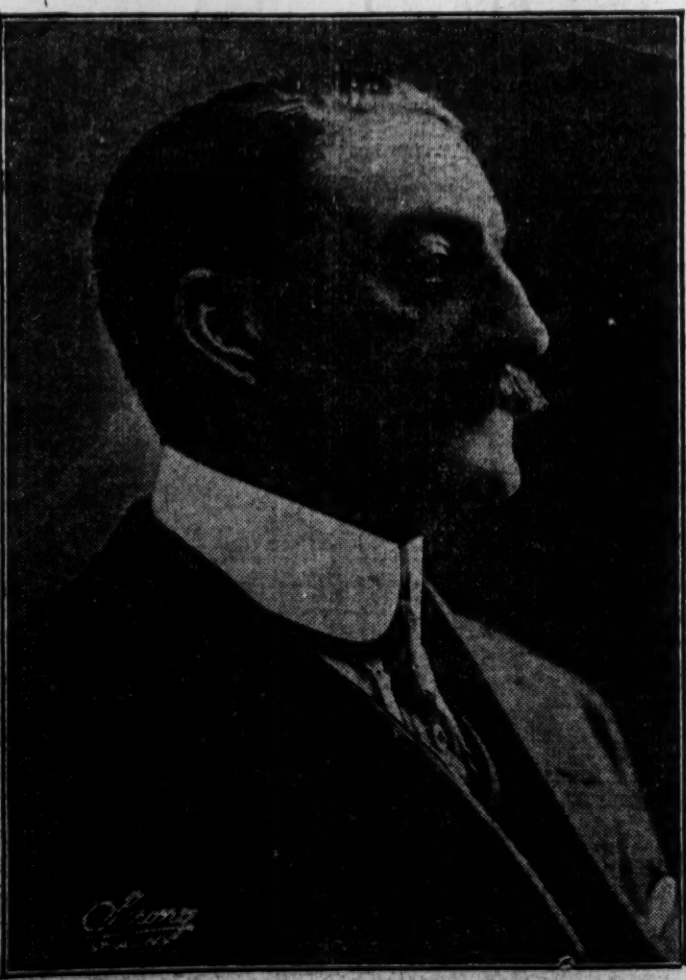
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THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

John Drew in "The Perplexed Husband," satire on the "feminist" movement by Alfred Suto; Hollis Street theater, two weeks.
"Fanny's First Play," Lew Fields musical "show"; Majestic theater, two weeks.
"The Merry Countess," modernized version of Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus" with added Strauss music; indefinite.
George Arliss in "Disraeli," romantic semi-historical comedy of intrigue by Louis N. Parker; well set and well acted; Plymouth theater, final month.
"The Woman," emotional drama by W. C. DeMille, in which a courageous telephone girl refuses to tell a band of politicians a "number" that their opponent has called, because it will involve another woman unhappily; Belasco production and cast; Park theater, indefinite.
Raymond Hitchcock in "The Red Widow," musical comedy; Tremont theater, final week.
"Isle of Spice," musical comedy acted and sung by St. James theater stock company, with added chorus, indefinite.
"The Gingerbread Man," musical extravaganza, done by Craig stock company at the Castle Square theater, final week.
Vaudeville entertainment at B. F. Keith's, Orpheum and National theaters.
Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at Keith's, Orpheum, National; daily except Monday at St. James; Wednesday and Saturday at all other theaters.

RETURNS FOR ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT



John Drew, who comes to the Hollis Street theater Monday in "The Perplexed Husband"

HAGUE CONFERENCE IN 1915 EXPECTED TO HASTEN WORLD PEACE

United States to Offer Plans
Which It Is Hoped Will
Go Far in Bringing About
International Disarmament

TO MAKE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON—Appointment by the United States of three members to represent the nation on the international preparatory committee for the third Hague peace conference, recalls the fact that the conference is expected to hold another meeting, probably in July of 1915. It is necessary that the tentative program be prepared a year or more in advance, so that all interested nations may have an opportunity to offer recommendations by way of amendment. It is also advisable to notify men who are expected to take part in the conference.

The three Americans named to help frame the tentative program have been before the public for a long time. Joshua A. Clark, solicitor of the state department, has been an employee of the department since 1906, and is an expert on all the questions which the Hague conference is to consider next. Brig.-Gen. Enos Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, has served in the Philippines, in Cuba, in Manchuria with the Japanese army. He represented the United States at the last Pan-American conference. Admiral Richard Wainwright has served in every capacity in the navy. He was executive officer of the old battleship Maine. He participated in the battle of Santiago, and was aid in the navy department when he retired from active service.

The international preparatory committee will collect the proposals to the Hague conference and ascertain what subjects are timely for embodiment in an international regulation. The committee will also prepare the tentative program of the conference.

The question to come before the next conference has to do, for the most part, with the growing desire of the world for permanent peace. Some of them were left undetermined by the last conference, which adjourned in 1907. Among them is the play submitted by John Hay for a permanent arbitral court, to be in continuous session, to consider and dispose of all issues arising between nations.

The jealousy of the smaller nations prevented the adoption of this plan in 1907, but it is believed now that the delegates from the United States will be able to present a plan to the third conference, that of 1915, which will give these smaller nations adequate representation in the permanent court of 15 members, thus securing the final adoption of the plan. Since 1907 sentiment in favor of such a court has been strengthened greatly, and the recent war between Italy and Turkey, and the present war between the Balkan states and Turkey, have had the effect of increasing the demand for the court.

Another proposition, left over from the conference of 1907, is that of compulsory arbitration, the arbitral tribunal to have full jurisdiction. In this case also the delegates from the United States will have a plan which they will hope to see finally approved by the conference. This contemplates compulsory arbitration by the inclusion of only a few questions, leaving to the future the work of extending the application of the prin-

LOUNGING ROOM IN NEW ARMY AND NAVY CLUB



(Photo by Clineinst)

This is one of the most attractive rooms in the new home at Washington where officers of the United States army and navy gather

WASHINGTON—Of the many sumptuously furnished rooms which provide a comfortable stopping place for the members of the Army and Navy Club in their new building, which is one of the latest additions to those structures which help to make the capital beautiful, one of the most attractive is the lounge room. Here high officers of the United States army and navy gather for a social hour, with all the appointments of a lounge room at their service. The room is well lighted by high windows and is furnished with large leather-upholstered easy chairs and tables where magazines and newspapers may be secured. On one of the end walls a clock is hung, while several chandeliers add to the effect of the high ceiling.

Until war shall no more be known among men.

Still another question to come up in 1915 is the extension to naval warfare of the laws and regulations adopted by the second conference, in 1907, for the government of war on land.

Other questions to come before the next conference relate to the status of foreigners as to military service and other public duties in the country of their residence; the declaration of London, not yet ratified by any power; and the extension of neutrality to commerce and industry in time of war.

The limitation of military expenditures and the ultimate disarmament of all the nations, a single battleship fleet, owned by all for international police duty, will also be debated. These questions are the logical end of arbitration.

The belief of American public men is that the Hague conference of 1915 will take longer strides toward ultimate world peace than both the conferences combined which preceded it. Meantime, the campaign of education will be kept up, not in the United States alone but throughout the world.

BATTLESHIP COST GOES TO \$15,000,000

WASHINGTON—Increase in tonnage, armor and armament is the reason for the advanced cost of battleships, according to testimony of Chief Constructor Watt of the navy department before the House naval affairs committee Friday.

The chief constructor told the committee that estimates for battleships to be authorized in this year's bill must be based on a cost of about \$15,000,000 per battleship. A few years ago the department procured new ships authorized for the increase of the navy for \$10,000,000. Last year's bill appropriated on a basis of about \$12,500,000 per ship.

WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE TO CONVENE

Contest Between Radicals and Conservatives for Presidency of Organization Is Expected Among Delegates Who Will Hear Message From Woodrow Wilson

WASHINGTON—Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the National Women's Democratic League will hold its first annual convention here. The league was organized last spring, and took an active part in the work of the campaign, contributing, so the members say, not a little to the election of Woodrow Wilson.

There will be a contest over the league presidency, and the delegates may divide on radical and conservative lines and support candidates accordingly. One of the radical candidates is Mrs. John S. Crosby of New York city. Others talked of for president are: Mrs. Steven Ayres, wife of the representative from New York; Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the speaker; Mrs. Perry Belmont, wife of the representative from New Jersey; Mrs. William A. Cullup, wife of the representative from Indiana; Mrs. Oscar Underwood, wife of the majority floor leader of the House, and Mrs. Eugene Kinkead, wife of the representative from New Jersey.

Both Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Thomas S. Marshall, honorary president and vice-president, respectively, have declined to attend, saying that it would be inappropriate for them to appear. Both, however, have been actively interested in the work, and will take an active part in future conventions.

Thursday morning a message from Woodrow Wilson will be read. It will be called a lesson on democracy and on public questions. It is expected that hundreds of women, representing nearly all the states, will attend. Much of the preliminary work has been done by the wives of Democratic members of Congress. Mrs. Cullup is local chairman of the committee on general arrangements. Mrs. Claude Swanson, wife of the junior senator from Virginia, is chairman of the subcommittee on ways and means. Mrs. John E. Raker, wife of the representative from California, is chairman of the subcommittee on credentials. Mrs. Morris Shepard, wife of the incoming senator from Texas, is chairman of the committee on pages. Mrs. Thomas P. Gore, wife of the senator from Oklahoma, leads the committee on reception.

WESTERN SPANS TO COST CLOSE TO MILLION DOLLARS

TACOMA, Wash.—Still another bridge appropriation will be sought at the coming session of the Legislature by residents of Metaline and Metaline Falls, Pend Oreille county, according to S. H. Anschell, who has extensive property interests in that district. The cost of the proposed span has not yet been figured.

Close to \$1,000,000 will be asked from the Legislature for bridge projects alone, according to the present outlook. The largest of the spans proposed is a new bridge across the Columbia river between Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash. This bridge would cost \$500,000 and the plan is to ask the Washington Legislature to appropriate one half of this sum and Oregon to put forward the rest.

Next in importance is the proposed bridging of the Columbia between Kennewick and Pasco, Benton and Franklin county representatives will reintroduce a bill calling for an appropriation of \$200,000. At present the only communication between the towns is by ferry.

Lewiston, Ida., and Clarkston, Wash., want the states to join in purchasing the bridge across the Snake river, connecting these towns, at a cost of \$80,000. The bridge is in good condition, but is owned by Boston capitalists, who collect toll from every user of the route. The Lewiston Chamber of Commerce estimates that yearly collections amount to \$20,000.

Still another interstate bridge is proposed between Newport, Wash., and Newport, Ida., and both legislatures will be asked to consider this matter.

LUMBER OUTPUT SHOWS DECREASE

WASHINGTON—Maryland's lumber output has shown a marked decrease in the past three years, according to a statement just issued by the bureau of the census.

In 1911, the last year for which the complete statistics are given, 144,087,000 feet of lumber was milled in the state. This is a decrease of about 10,000,000 feet since 1910, when the production amounted to 154,554,000 feet. The high-water mark was reached when the mills turned out 267,939,000 feet in 1909. The next highest year in recent history was 1908, when the production amounted to 108,534,000 feet.

GENERAL WOOD ASKS CENTERING OF ARMY ON STRATEGIC LINES

WASHINGTON—Concentration of the army on strategic lines and in areas where it can be more economically maintained and transfer of all the personnel of the staff corps—excepting engineers, medical officers and chaplains—to the line, increasing accordingly the number of general officers and line officers in the different grades, are among the chief recommendations of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, in his annual report.

The transfer of the personnel of staff corps to the line, in General Wood's opinion, "will terminate the constant struggle between line and staff, a struggle which is as old as the army and one which promises to continue. There would be more cooperation and greater efficiency."

"The full efficiency of an organization of men cannot be secured without a system by which the merits of the individuals shall have some effect upon their advancement," says the report. "There should be a proposition or law to place the selections for promotion where they belong, in the hands of the service itself by lodging it with boards of officers, so chosen as not to be personally affected by their decision."

General Wood presents to Congress a plan for the reorganization of the field artillery in connection with the general army reorganization. He strongly recommends the enactment of pending legislation for a certain amount of government support of rifle shooting in the public schools. He also favors the restoration of the army canteen.

READINESS TO SHARE IN PANAMA CANAL IS URGED UPON FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—During the recent debate on the colonial estimates in the Chamber of Deputies the question of the opening of the Panama canal was discussed, and several speakers referred to the excellent example set by Great Britain and Germany in improving the ports and harbors in their dependencies, with a view to enabling them to share in the general prosperity which would inevitably result from the opening of the canal.

It was urged that adequate jetties, quays, and the necessary wharfs should be constructed; also that a coaling station should be established at Port de France. A shipbuilding and repairing yard was also, it was declared, necessary, and hope was expressed that steps would be taken to inaugurate such improvements as would give to France a really good naval and commercial port so essential to her in Central America.

FILIPINOS ORDER FREEDOM WORK

WASHINGTON—Delegate Quezon of the Philippines has received cabled instruction from the Philippine General Assembly to work for the passage of the Jones bill, which provides that after July 4, 1921, the United States shall relinquish all rights of sovereignty over the Philippines.

Mr. Quezon, who has just returned from the islands, says every town in the archipelago has endorsed the Jones bill.

LINCOLN BILL IS TRANSFERRED
WASHINGTON—Advocates of the Lincoln memorial commission's plan to build a great memorial structure in Washington succeeded on Friday in having the memorial bill taken from the House appropriations committee and referred to the library committee. It is said that a majority of the library committee favor the commission's plan.

BENCHES TO REPLACE DESKS

WASHINGTON—On account of the need for more room in the House of Representatives caused by the increased membership, the desks are to be replaced by semi-circular rows of soft-cushioned benches, similar to those in the British House of Commons. The benches are to be used at the proposed extra session to be held soon.

MINORITY REPORT FILED

WASHINGTON—Republican members of the House committee which investigated charges against Robert G. Valentine, formerly commissioner of Indian affairs, filed a minority report Friday sustaining Mr. Valentine's action.

WABASH TERMINAL TO BE SOLD

PITTSBURGH—A decree was entered in the United States district court here on Friday authorizing Special Master William H. McClung to sell the Wabash-Pittsburgh terminal railroad under foreclosure on a date to be named by the master. The lowest bid to be accepted is placed at \$6,000,000.

FIGURES SHOW CITY'S PROGRESS

TOLEDO, O.—During 1912 this city's municipal prestige and distinction has enjoyed an increase in population of more than 26,402; improvements in building worth more than \$1,000,000 over 1911 improvements; a gain in bank deposits of \$3,722,303, and of \$11,000,000 in bank clearings, breaking all records.

A. SHUMAN & CO.

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Men's Suits and Overcoats

Small lots and broken sizes of Men's Suits radically reduced for quick clearance, many 25% and 33 1-3%. Blue and Black Suits and "Stout" Overcoat sizes included.

\$15 and \$20 Suits.....\$12.50
\$20, \$25 Suits.....\$15, \$20
\$30, \$35 Suits.....\$25
\$20, \$25, \$30 Overcoats.....\$15, \$20, \$25
\$40, \$50 Finest Silk Lined Overcoats, \$30, \$35
\$50, \$60 Triple Milled Carr's Meltons, \$40, \$50

Shuman Corner, Boston

PRINCETON STUDENTS NUMBER 1568 FROM ALL OVER COUNTRY

PRINCETON, N. J.—According to figures contained in the new catalogue of Princeton University the official total enrolment is 1568. Forty-five states are represented and there are 23 students from 11 foreign countries.

New York has the largest delegation of any state with 376 and Pennsylvania is second with 321. The other states having large delegations are New Jersey with 318, Maryland 52, Ohio 50, Illinois 36, Missouri 35, Massachusetts 32, District of Columbia 25, Connecticut 23, Tennessee 22, and Kentucky 21.

More than \$12,000 has been distributed among the undergraduates of high scholarship in the university this fall, according to an announcement of the officials.

The actual total of \$12,415 was divided as follows: \$5895 in the form of endowed scholarships, \$5658 in university scholarships, and \$870 from funds provided for candidates for the ministry. In addition to this total \$8950 was remitted from the undergraduates' tuition charges in the form of an unlimited, non-interest-bearing note.

One hundred and eighty-five students are now receiving remission of tuition, including the holders of 43 university scholarships. Sixteen candidates for the ministry receive aid from that particular fund, but these are also beneficiaries of the other funds. The student bureau of self-help is exclusive of this service.

MR. ROCKEFELLER TO TESTIFY

NEW YORK—William Rockefeller, it was announced from the office of Samuel Untermyer Friday night, has agreed to accept service of a subpoena to appear on Jan. 13 before the Pujos congressional committee which is investigating the so-called "money trust." It is said Mr. Untermyer accepted Mr. Rockefeller's offer, which did not reveal the latter's whereabouts. A despatch from Washington says that Congressman Pujos had expressed his gratification upon learning of Mr. Rockefeller's announced intention to appear before the committee.

SUGAR FIRM LEASES FARM

MINNESOTA LAKE, Minn.—Arrangements have been completed by which the Minnesota Beet Sugar Company of Chaska leases the farm owned by the Mapleton Land Company of 405 acres, for an experimental station for illustrating to the farmers how to grow sugar beets and how profitable the crop is when properly cultivated. At least half of the land will be planted with sugar beets the coming spring, and the remainder put into corn and small grain.

MINERS' CONGRESS IN FEBRUARY

SPOKANE, Wash.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 19 to 21, inclusive, have been settled upon as the dates for the second annual northwest mining convention, to be held in this city. Invitations will be sent to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the electrical and chemical engineers' organizations, the societies of civil and mechanical engineers and the Association for the Advancement of Kindred Organizations.

DON'T GUESS—KNOW
Personal and Household Expense Books
5¢ to \$1.50 Each
This Loose Leaf System has many good points and advantages over the old style tight bound books. Ask us to show you.
Complete Loose Leaf Letters
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These are crackerjacks
HOOPER, LEWIS & CO., Inc.
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Stationers for Over a Century

OSAGE TRIBE HEADS OUSTED FROM OFFICE

WASHINGTON—On charges of action hostile to best interests of the Indians the entire Osage Indian council has been ousted by Secretary of the Interior Fisher.

Mr. Fisher ordered a new election the latter part of January to fill the offices vacated. Bacon Rind, principal chief of the Osages, and Red Eagle, assistant principal chief, were removed from the council by Mr. Fisher several weeks ago. Harry Kohpay, Me-Ke-Wah-Ti-An-Kah, A. H. Brown, Peh-Tsa-Moie, E. Stah-O-Gre-She, W. S. Mathews and Oscar A. Ririe were removed Friday.

The charge against the Osage councilmen is that they rejected an advantageous lease of oil and gas lands and instead attempted to lease nearly 800,000 acres, nearly all the unleased lands of the Osages against the express wishes of a majority of the Osages themselves.

RAILROAD LETS \$800,000 JOB

ASTORIA, Ore.—The Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroad Company has awarded a contract to Twoby Brothers for making some extensive improvements to the company's line between here and Portland.

One of the important changes that, it is said, is to be made in the line in the vicinity of Quincy, where a new track will be laid across the tide flats. At various other points along the line the curvatures are to be reduced, fills widened and the entire roadbed placed in first-class condition.

The company has set aside \$800,000 to be used in bettering its Astoria line.

ARCHBOLD CASE TO BE RESUMED

WASHINGTON—Because of the adjournment of the Senate Friday in respect to the memory of Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas resumption of the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court was postponed until today.

IDAHO CLUBS TO MEET

LEWISTON, Ida.—Letters to all the commercial clubs of the state of Idaho have been sent out by R. C. Beach, president of the Idaho State League of Commercial Clubs and president of the Idaho-Washington Development League, soliciting their representation at the meeting of the state league at Boise, Jan. 7.

Half Price To Wearers of Bailey's "Won't Slip" Rubber Heels

19¢ PAIR 19¢ PAIR

At our Store. By Mail, 25¢. Bring or send diagram of boot heel. Superior in quality and construction to any heel made.
Regular Price, 35¢ a Pair
Bailey's Rubber 22 Boylston Street
EVERYTHING IN RUBBER GOODS

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

(Continued from page ten)

endeavor to make them seem natural. Finally, to do good work, an actor should sacrifice himself oftentimes to the total effect of the play. The day of peppering one's work with "points," and so glorifying oneself at the expense of the rounded appeal of a scene, is over. The play's the thing."

The interviewer parted with Mr. Meek at the foot of the stairs and went out front to have a laugh. Off duty Mr. Meek may be a natural born cut up. On the stage he certainly is, and a good character actor as well. But in his laboratory he is positively owlish.

CRUISE WITH BURTON HOLMES

This coming week Burton Holmes will begin his annual series of travelogues, with "The West Indies" as his subject. As last season, Mr. Holmes starts his series with a "cruise," this time to "Our Own Mediterranean." After a voyage from New York a landing is made at Havana. Mr. Holmes was aboard the Maine only four days before she was towed to sea, and he will present a series of motion pictures of the principal events connected with this ceremony. Next comes Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Trinidad—where the asphalt comes from—Barbadoes, Martinique and St. Thomas—little neighbors of ours, filled with tropical loveliness, varying scenes in town and country and the quaintness and picturesque peculiar to each island and its people. Life on shipboard and ashore will be shown by colored views and motion pictures taken by Mr. Holmes last spring.

Mr. Holmes will give this "Cruise to the West Indies" at Tremont Temple this coming Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

TOY THEATER BILL

The third program of the Toy theater season will consist of "A Christmas Fantasy," a one-act piece by Roger Noble Burnham, and "Victoria," a three-act play by Laura Wynne. The performers are as follows: Saturday evening, Jan. 4, dress rehearsal; Monday evening, Jan. 6, actors' night; Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, subscribers' night; Thursday afternoon and evening, The cast of "Victoria" will include W. Graydon Stetson as Hardy Shurman, an average man; Miss Ruth Delano as Victoria, his wife; William Dines as John Flinting, a tutor; Mrs. Frederick M. Briggs as Mrs. Sumner Speed; Horace B. Stanton as Mr. Stern Chase; Burton R. Miller and Carl B. Wetherill as Mr. Burr and Mr. Flagg, yachtmen; William C. Willson as the doctor; Harold Nickerson as the postman; Mrs. Karl Andren as the maid, and Miss Mary C. Porter as the cook. The scene is the living room at Mrs. Shurman's at Matasset on the South Shore, and the time is the Friday and Saturday before Labor day. Seats may now be secured by the general public for the Thursday afternoon and evening performances.

POWERS FACULTY RECITALS

The faculty of the Leland Powers school announces a series of five recitals to be given in Blackwell hall, 200 Huntington avenue, on Monday evening, beginning Jan. 6, at 8:15 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the school, 177 Huntington avenue. The list runs: Arthur Kachel, "The Music Master," Jan. 6; Mrs. Margaret P. McLean, "The House of Rimmon," Jan. 13; Mrs. Elizabeth Pooler Rice, "Friend Hannah," Jan. 20; Miss Maud Scheerer, "Women of Shakespeare," Jan. 27; Leland Powers, "Cyrano de Bergerac," Feb. 3.

RACINE OWES MUCH TO ITS SITE

On Bold Promontory Extending Miles Into Lake Michigan City Has Many Natural Advantages

INDUSTRIES LARGE

RACINE, Wis.—This city is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, 90 minutes' ride by train north from Chicago, and 35 minutes south from Milwaukee.

The location is upon a bold promontory rising from 40 to 50 feet above the water, and extending out into the lake seven miles farther than Milwaukee and several miles beyond any other town upon the shore.

This gives the city an unique and picturesque position unsurpassed for beauty. Hence the name, Belle City of the Lakes, came into general use as the pet nomenclature of the place.

The charm of this location attracted the attention of Capt. Gilbert Knapp, master of a United States revenue cutter, as he cruised along the lake, and in 1835 he made claim to the land where the village was started and which has grown to be a city of 40,000 inhabitants.

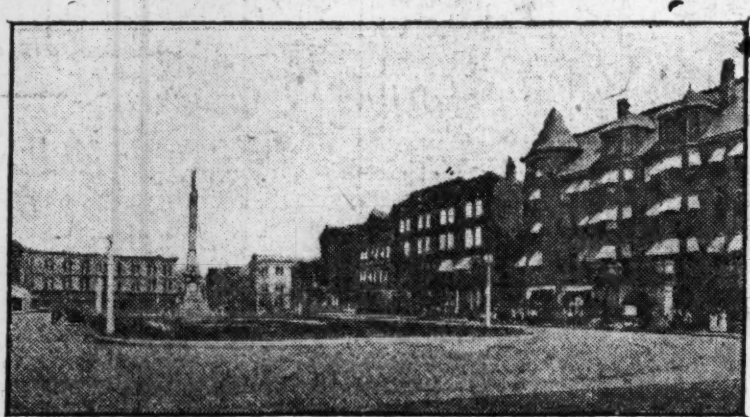
The Chippewa river (original Indian name, now called in English Root), which enters the lake at this point, is navigable for nearly two miles and forms a fine harbor which is being constantly improved by the government and will be made equal to the best.

The city extends along the shore upon each side of the river about four miles north and south, and some three miles west. Its growth during the past few years has been remarkable. This is attributed to the beauty and general attractiveness of its location and the quality of its climate which make it an ideal place for manufacturing plants. These facts are now becoming known and appreciated more than ever before.

Manufactures Important

Racine, for its size, has become the largest manufacturing center in the whole country for agricultural implements and allied industries. Here is located the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, the largest manufacturers of threshing machines and portable engines in the world. Founded in 1845, in a small way by Jerome Irving Case, a man of genius and energy, the concern has grown to a \$40,000,000 corporation, and its product has a world-wide reputation, being sold in Russia, Brazil, Canada and wherever grain is grown. Another proof of Mr. Case's foresight is the J. I. Case Plow Works, which is one of the great establishments of the country. These works are managed and controlled by Mr. Case's son-in-law, Harry M. Wallis.

Here also is the home of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, and Horlick's malted milk laboratories. The Mitchell farm and express wagons, and the Mitchell automobiles are considered among the finest of vehicles, and their sale is enormous. It would surpass the allowable limits of this article to tell of all the strong



Monument square, north, Racine, Wis.



Postoffice building at Racine, Wis.

and successful manufacturers of wagons, agricultural implements, rubber tires, clothing, engines, boilers, malleable iron, camp furniture, fanning mills, electrical machinery, school furniture, boots and shoes, trunks, satchels, overalls, etc., and the many industries that are auxiliaries to such establishments. An extensive traveler on his return home remarked that nearly everywhere he stopped long enough to look about he was almost sure to find products of Racine manufacturers.

Not alone for her industries is this Belle City of the Lakes becoming famous, but also for its educational, social and cultural enterprises. Here is located Racine College, a military academy of the highest order under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal church. Its buildings and campus are upon a bluff 50 feet above and overlooking the lake. It is sometimes called the Oxford of England in the far West.

The Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., a graduate of West Point Military Academy, was its founder and first president. His successor was the Rev. James B. Koven, D. D. They were remarkable men, and were most highly esteemed. The college has recently been thoroughly repaired and renovated through the generosity of some public-spirited citizens, and is prospering and growing in all depart-

ments under the management of the Rev. W. F. Shero, Ph. D., warden, and the Rev. Arthur Piper, S. T. D., dean.

The public school system of the city ranks among the best in the state and graduates from the high school enter the University of Wisconsin and other universities in large numbers every year. There are about 50 church organizations with commodious houses of worship.

Greater Racine Move On

Steadily, without booming of any sort, Racine has grown from a provincial town of a few thousand to a prosperous city of metropolitan ambitions. This awakened a desire to enhance the natural beauty of this location and to make known and available its unusual advantages. Through the efforts of Peter Baring Nelson, mayor of the city 1903-1906, a public meeting was held, the subject fully discussed and plans outlined to carry into effect the proposition for a greater Racine. The Rev. Henry Douglas Robinson, then warden of Racine College (now bishop of Nevada), was chosen chairman of a citizens' committee to secure contributions for a park fund and set the ball rolling.

The committee has accomplished remarkable results. A large sum was raised to which the city council added a substantial amount. William Horlick, Sr., purchased and presented to the city an island of 10 acres formed by a bend in the river, which has been named Horlick park. Capt. William Mitchell Lewis presented the city with a five-acre tract nearby, to be used for a playground and athletic sports. It is named Lewis field. A board of park commissioners was organized in 1905 which has succeeded beyond all expectations in planning and carrying out an extensive and comprehensive system of parks connected by boulevards and adorned with shrubs and flowers.

The streets are broad and spacious, about 30 miles being paved. They run east and west and north and south. All the streets abutting on the lake bank are under the care of the park board and are being beautified with flowers and plants.

Thus Racine, a city of homes and home lovers, of industry and enterprise, of education and intelligence, of beauty and general well-being, sits enthroned on the highest headland along the shore of a great inland sea—the queen city of the great state of Wisconsin—the Belle City of the Lakes.

ARE REAL HAM AND EGGS PUT BEFORE PLAYERS ON STAGE

Or Are They Red Flannel and Paper?—Refreshments and Table Manners at Theater and an Analytic Spectator

BOLTING A MEAL

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THIS article will deal with the foods and drinks that are consumed upon the stage. Let the reader take our words literally and figuratively, practically and allegorically, and then perhaps we can spend a few minutes together agreeably.

In the first place, it is to be observed that not every play has eating and drinking in it. Some plays are as bare of food and all refreshment as a channel buoy. They may have plenty of incident, but no banquets, no luncheons, not even afternoon tea. This problem, play as a rule, does very little in the food line; sandwiches and problems do not go together, nor does high tragedy admit of much eating. There is, to be sure, the festive scene in "Macbeth," but then Shakespeare is allowed great liberties and it will be allowed by all that the banquet in that scene is much more a dramatic device than a genial picture of roast and boiled. If you want eating reformed with real pleasure and without any backward Banquets, you should go to Fals' and his playmates; they are very "erry an' like what they eat, though Falstaff himself is a little dainty.

It is in the modern drama, however, that we have observed the phenomena of which we talk today. When Compton Le Grange, the rising young author, clad in fresh tweeds and with his face gleaming from the razor, sits him down to breakfast, to all appearance as he sits at the table at R. C., he has before him toast, tea, ham and eggs and a jar of the delicious fruit of Dundee, that Scotch oranger. This is quite as it should be. Every man in the audience feels a noble sympathy with him and is anxious for him to pitch in at once. The analytic spectator asks himself involuntarily, however, whether that toast is real or property toast; he wonders about the tea pot, and the milk jug, whether anything can come out of them; there may be ham and eggs under that Sheffield cover and then, again, there may not. But see! Compton is manifestly and patently breaking a bit of toast with one hand while he holds a stage letter in the other. The toast, at least, is the real thing, but the ham and eggs are a harder question. Is he going to lift the cover? No—yes, he has lifted it, but not enough so to let one have a really satisfying view. He merely tilts and fusses with the spoon and the fork. Perhaps it is real ham and eggs, and perhaps it is only red flannel and paper. Who knows it? Never mind; let us hope for the best. And now he pours himself a cup of tea; we fear that Compton's tea is a trifle cold, for we can see no genial steam gushing from the spout of the tea pot. Yet one may be mistaken; our stall is in one of the further rows and the steam may not be visible so far. All the same, we feel that a rising young author can better begin the day than with two gulps of a chilly liquid resembling boot dressing. Still, as we said, we must hope for the best. The milk is bona fide milk, and we think that the sugar is above suspicion. With care and proper dusting, a basin of sugar may be made to last for months.

You have already observed what we observed; you have noticed that Compton has not exactly bolted his breakfast, but he has finished very quickly. We admit that some authors have awful table manners, but it is art to have Compton rush his food like this? He is plainly a man that will always have a neat prose style and wear good coats, whether he marries the iron founder's daughter in the last act or not. He cannot help it; he is made like that and has the Greek sense of proportion. He is business-like, refinement personified, that is plain, so why does the stage manager let him eat, either so quickly or so sketchily? And if those are real, veritable ham and eggs, what is done with them? Are their passive fragments given to the call boy or are they the perquisite of the stage carpenter?

These are natural questions enough, but you must remember that Compton Le Grange has a "eat deal to do before 11 o'clock. He must read that letter; it is not a pleasant one, being from a literary agent that wants to be paid for postage. There is another letter there from Compton's tailor; it does not worry him, but he would have preferred a cheque. Ah, and a third, from a lady—his aunt. He must read all these, and even at the lightning speed with which all reading is done on the stage, it takes time. Then he must soliloquize a bit; you would not have a rising young author stoke himself in silence on the stage. Soliloquizing takes time. Then he must have some words with the maid, who wishes to know will he be dining out tonight. These are reasons why Compton really cannot do more eating than he does, especially when, just as he is about to take "another cup of tea," in walks his cousin, the bold, hard barister.

Now if they do these things on the modern, realistic stage, what can you expect of melodrama and opera? You know the opera "Thais," where on the first act the curtain goes up and discovers a group of hermits having a little party? These are excellent, old gentlemen, every one of them, with long beards of furniture at "ling and imperfectly fitting" fleshings. And what do they sing? Well, Herminogenes turns to the audience and sings, "Behold, the honey!" And Aristippus warbles, "Behold, the bread!" And Chippoules, not to be outdone in fourth century politeness, bellows "Behold, the ater!" This is done with the best intentions, their middle register is excellent, but why tell all the company what it knows? Hermits are reasonable men, full of simple shrewdness and when they see a pot of honey and a manchet of bread and a jar of water, they know what they are. They never suppose that that frugal banquet was one of orotolans and plover's eggs; they were too much accustomed to the cuisine of the desert to think that, so why go to all this unnecessary trouble? Beside all these incontrovertible facts, why do these venerable revels tell us, that are across the footlights, about the honey and the rest of the vegetarian orgy? They ought to speak to one another, sweetly and kindly; like true hermits.

LABOR LEADERS FILE APPEAL
WASHINGTON—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, convicted of contempt of court, and sentenced to jail in connection with the Buck Stove & Range case, filed their appeal on Friday in the District of Columbia court of appeals. It alleges the men were convicted of want of respect for judicial authority. A brief in reply will be filed before Jan. 5, and hearing will be held about the second week of February.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Maj. D. L. Tate, third cavalry, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report to commandant of army service schools.
Capt. T. B. Steele, C. A. C., to Governors island, and report to Col. S. C. Mills, inspector-general, for examination by the retiring board.
First Lieut. C. Dickinson, medical reserve corps, relieved from duty at Whipple barracks, Ariz., and sail for Philippines.
Maj. William T. Wilder, Q. M. C., to Ft. Lincoln, N. D., for temporary duty as Q. M.
Capt. S. A. Purviance, second cavalry, detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson barracks, Mo.
First Lieut. H. H. Malven Jr., C. A. C., from assignment to sixteenth company to unassigned list.
Col. W. A. Spunk, cavalry, from duty as acting inspector-general.
First Lieut. R. Arthur, C. A. C., from one hundred sixty-sixth company to unassigned list.

Naval Orders
Lieut. (junior grade) James Parker, Jr., detached command the C3, to the Vermont.
Lieut. (junior grade) R. S. Edwards to command the C3.
Ensign C. H. Boucher, detached the Vermont, to submarine instruction, the Castine.
Medical Director J. C. Byrnes, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy, in accordance with provisions of section 1144 of the revised statutes, from Jan. 12, 1913, to home.
Civil Engineer Samuel Gordon, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to naval station, Honolulu, T. H.
Machinists August Logan and G. F. Blass, detached receiving ship at New York, to the Salem.
Machinist C. E. Briggs, acting appointment as machinist from Jan. 2, 1913, to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.
Machinists Stephen Kozlow and V. F.

LeVerne, acting appointment as machinist from Jan. 1, 1913, to receiving ship at Norfolk.
Carpenter J. H. Jack, detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass., to the Salem.
Paymaster W. C. Colbert's appointment revoked.

Marine Corps Orders
Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller, detached marine barracks, Charleston, to army service schools, Fort Leavenworth.
Major Carl Gamborg-Andersen, to army service schools, Fort Leavenworth.
Major R. H. Dunlap, detached naval war college, Newport, to marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
Capt. F. A. Ramsey, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to marine barracks, Charleston.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Henley is at navy yard, New York.
The Vulcan is at Guantanamo.
The Paducah has left Cienfuegos for surveying grounds.
The Ammen, the Burrows, the Monaghan and the Trippie are at Newport.
The Patterson has left Boston for Newport.
The Utah has left Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads.
The Des Moines has left New Orleans for Myrtle Christi via Guantanamo.
The Prairie has left Guantanamo for Philadelphia.
The San Francisco is at Newport.
The Orion is at navy yard, Norfolk.
The Minnesota, the Idaho and the Ohio have left Philadelphia for Hampton Roads.
The Vermont, the Michigan and the South Carolina are at Hampton Roads.
The Sonoma and the Panther have left navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo.

Navy Notes
The Henley has been assigned to duty with the third group, torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

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PLAN FOR COLONIAL FRUIT MARKET HAS SUPPORT OF CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The proposal, made by Sir John Taverner, that a market should be established where the fruit of the colonies would be obtainable under the best conditions, has met with response from the Canadian minister of trade and commerce, Mr. Foster, who has proposed to the Australian high commissioner that Canada should cooperate in his scheme.

In view of the fact that the Canadian and Australian seasons are reversed, and that therefore there can be no clash of trade interests, the idea was pronounced a sound one by Sir John Taverner, and he has made inquiries of the chief superintendent of docks and warehouses of the Port of London Authority, Henry Norris.

Mr. Norris was entirely favorable to the scheme, and said that he thought it probable that the Port Authority would favorably consider the provision of a site on Thames side, where a market could be built by them and leased to the colonies.

SPECIAL NUMBER OF LONDON TIMES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—So great has been the prosperity of the mercantile marine during 1912 that the Times decided to publish on Friday, Dec. 13, a large special number, as part of the ordinary issue of the paper, devoted to the shipbuilding and allied industries.

The gradual development of the British mercantile marine from early times was traced. Special consideration was also given to the expansion of the mercantile marine during the last quarter of a century, during which period the net increase in the mercantile fleets of Great Britain and the six leading foreign maritime nations has been no less than 16,000,000 tons.

The construction of the modern liner and her luxurious equipment was also dealt with, added to which the ramifications of the allied industries and the organization necessary to provision the liners of today, as well as the chain of coaling stations throughout the world where fuel can always be obtained, as well as other interesting details in connection with the handling of cargoes, were discussed.

The whole subject was well illustrated by a double page map of the world which accompanied the special number, and in which were shown the trade routes, distances, and comparative times.

ORCHARD SCHOOL PLANNED
LEWISTON, Ida.—That every fruit grower of the Lewiston-Clarkston valley may avail himself of a technical and practical study of horticulture under the direction of experienced horticulturists, the Lewiston Land & Water Company of Lewiston, and the Lewiston-Clarkston Improvement Company of Clarkston, Wash., will open their second annual school Jan. 6 to continue for six weeks.

FRANCE REASSURED BY M. DELCASSE AS TO NAVY'S POWDER

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The question of the quality of the powder supplied to the battalions of the French navy has been under discussion for a considerable time. M. Delcasse, speaking before the budget committee of the Chamber on this question recently, explained that steps had been taken of such a nature as to dissipate all uneasiness. Several improvements had already been made, and others would follow. The question, he declared, was being most carefully gone into with the assistance of a staff of engineers.

With regard to the supplies of the fleet, these were ample to meet all necessities, and a sufficient stock existed to replace those that might be landed. The supplies at present available afforded every guarantee of security and all the powder of a doubtful quality had been landed.

Referring to the coal supply for the year of the navy, M. Delcasse stated that there was an accumulation of 500,000 tons of coal for naval purposes, while the total annual consumption was only 380,000 tons.

SOCIALISTS READY TO CONTEST LABOR SEATS IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is only the lack of funds, which has so far prevented the Socialists from engaging in political warfare against the parliamentary Labor party. It is now reported that as the result of negotiations between the leaders of the Socialist movement in England and some of its supporters the financial difficulty has been overcome and that an aggressive Socialist campaign will be conducted against the Labor party.

The placing of Socialist candidates in the field to contest Labor seats will be one of the steps taken. Among the constituencies which are to be thus contested are Ramsay MacDonald's at Leicester, J. H. Thomas' at Derby, Arthur Henderson's at Barnard Castle, J. E. Sutton's at East Manchester, E. Duncan's at Barrow in Furness, C. W. Bowerman's at Deptford, and John Hodge's at Gorton.

MUNICIPAL A. A. CONDUCTS WALK

An informal walk, not a "hike," will be held this afternoon by the Municipal Athletic Association, starting from the postoffice, Mattapan square, at 2:30 p. m. The route takes the walkers over Brush Hill road to the Blue Hill reservation, about six miles.

Another party will make the same trip on Sunday afternoon, starting at the same time and open to all persons without further invitation. The next "hike" will be next Saturday afternoon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., IS ENGROSSED IN BUILDING A FINE CIVIC CENTER

Awakening to civic consciousness, which is now being experienced by the suburban city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and the importance of cities developing civic centers where practicable before land reaches exorbitant prices, are dealt with in the accompanying article written for the Monitor by a former president of the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—This city, as originally planned by the men who established the settlement, was never intended to be more than a residential section for a very few of the many men in New York city who wanted to get away from the congestion of the big city. But like all of the suburban sections of New York city its growth has been so much greater than was ever expected that it has much resembled a grown-up young man in knickerbockers.

In the beginning there was no plan for the future of the city. The original farm land was cut up into building lots and streets were laid out as suited the convenience of the speculators marketing the property. No ground was left for park purposes or public buildings, but notwithstanding all these handicaps it has an ideal location between sound and river. Its accessibility to New York city and many other favorable features made its growth far beyond the highest dreams of the original incorporators, and at the beginning of this year the residents found that they comprised a city of nearly 35,000 inhabitants and with no particular plan to be followed as the increase continues.

Civic Center Planned

The mayor, ever alive to the needs of the city, is entitled to all credit for furthering the ideal of a civic center. Having a prophetic eye he knows that "the way to resume is to resume." So he went ahead and arranged for the purchase of a plot suitable for the erection of a city hall and other public buildings, and all this before his intention was generally known, to prevent any inflat-



MAYOR FISKE C. F. SHERMAN

ing of values or holding up for exorbitant price and then, when everything was ready, his plans were presented to the common council, which confirmed the selection and authorized the purchase of the necessary land.

A civic center contemplates locating all buildings used for public business in a group, or nearly so, and of course it should mean that all such buildings should be municipally owned. At present Mt. Vernon has a police station on one of the lesser business thoroughfares occupying a rented building. The common council chamber and the mayor's office, together with such other offices as are usually grouped in a city hall, are in a rented building where the facilities are not sufficient for the needs of the departments. The postoffice is on another street remote from the main business section. The common council, acting upon the recommendation of the mayor, authorized the purchase of an entire block right in the heart of the city for the erection of a city hall. An adjoining lot was bought for the erection of a police station. The largest realty deal for a decade was the purchase by a New York business man of an entire block, next the proposed city hall, upon which he is now engaged in erecting an office building, hotel and theater.

When bought, all these sites were covered with old, out-of-date, ramshackle buildings that were almost a disgrace, and their removal is a cause for rejoicing to all. A new high school, costing

with land over \$350,000, is being erected very near the site of these other public buildings.

Federal Building Site

The only thing lacking to make the civic center ideal is the postoffice. A few years ago the federal government bought a plot far removed from the business center of this city, but has not yet begun the erection of a building, and unless the government can be persuaded to sell its present holding and buy nearer the civic center the city will have nearer one discord in its otherwise harmonious plan. This, while not impossible, seems to be a difficult thing to bring about, and it is thought that to attempt it would be to postpone the erection of a federal building for many years. But would it not be better to postpone it for some years if, eventually it can be located in the proper place? To group all buildings used for public purposes in a central location, with ownership vested in the people as a whole, seems to be an example of efficiency, providing it can be done decently and in order.

All such buildings should be planned by an architect and located by an engineer, all with their true relation to each other clearly understood. Communities that have not yet taken up the work of establishing a civic center may well afford so to do and ought to do it before land values become prohibitive. Australia, like the United States, is to have a city built for its capital, and are proud to know that an American has been selected to lay out the entire plan of the city. This new city contemplates not only a civic center, but commercial and industrial centers, and there is just as much reason from an economic standpoint to recommend one as the other. There is hardly an American city today that does not suffer because no general plan for the development of its civic, commercial and industrial sections was made in the beginning, and most of our cities have "just grown" up like Tokyo.

The building of a city is purely an engineering problem and should be so construed, and there should be some one with authority to regulate location of public buildings, planning a harmonious whole rather than a disjointed and ill-shaped thing.

PIE-FILLING FACTORY DOES TASK NEW ENGLAND HOUSEWIFE USED TO PERFORM IN HER KITCHEN

Welcome Message to Homes and Bake Shops Carried in Form of Aromatic Product Carefully Made

SKILL IN PROCESS

It was Harriet Beecher Stowe who in her "Old Town Folks," said that "the pie is an English institution which, planted on American soil, forthwith ran rampant and burst forth into an untold variety of genera and species."

Had the distinguished New England writer recorded her impressions today she would have written even more picturesquely of the pie in view of what is being done to increase the fame and usefulness of this particular pastry. It is no longer necessary to await the season when peaches, for instance, ripen in order to procure a cut of luscious peach pie. Preserved fruits now are used with excellent results; and behold! Comes the pie-filling industry of New England as a boon to those especially who like variety in their dessert.

The wholesale pie bakery is an institution of rather recent arrival and there is no question it serves a very useful purpose. Turning out pies by thousands bakeries on this order are able to cater to a large clientele which considers cost, purity and cleanliness as essential; something, by the way, that all pie consumers believe to be their present due.

Help Baker and Consumer

The smaller bakeshop, however, always has filled and no doubt always will fill a great want in any community, big or little. It is to such establishments that the pie-filling concerns carry a welcome message with their great varieties and adaptability for making ready; and the houses with established reputations have come to mean something very essential at a moment when the cry about the high cost of living has reached the domain of even the pie maker. When to this is added the fact that quality and quantity can make common cause for the benefit of consumer and baker there is good reason to look upon the pie-filling industry as of considerable importance to Boston, which centers this unique activity.

On the eighth floor of the H. A. Johnson Company bakers' supply plant in State street one finds the beginning of the pie-filling process. This concern made the first commercial pie-filling in the early '80s—pineapple—prepared by taking pure pineapple jam and thinning it with jelly. The superintendent of the plant, C. L. DeLaitte, made the first lemon-filling sold to bakers. One by one, other fillings, jams and jellies were added to the list until today over a hundred varieties and grades are on the

sive must be the demand for pie-filling. Also, to furnish part of the raw products a branch establishment is maintained in the peach and strawberry districts of Delaware and in the raspberry fields at Van Buren, Me.

In season, when fruits like peaches and cherries and strawberries are ripe, the pie-filling concerns grow busy. The market is closely watched for supplies. Carloads of peaches, for instance, reach the city; and then it is the question of getting the fruit at figures such as will warrant large purchases. As one observes team-load after team-load reaching the plant there may come to the onlooker a picture of thousands upon thousands of gallons of preserve; but would it not surprise one to hear that when the pie-filling is translated into terms of pies, New England's 4000 bakers alone use enough to make half a million pies per day?

Getting Fruit Ready

In the case of peach-filling, when the fresh fruit is received it is taken to the upper floor of the building and there the peaches are spread out on long tables and picked over by a great number of women. When only the perfect fruit

comes when they are put into the kettles.

Lemon-filling, one of the most popular of the varieties, gets the lion's share of attention. When the lemons arrive—they come in cases and in carload lots—the first thing done is to put them through the special machine that removes the particles of oil contained in the skin. The same is done with oranges. Next the lemons are cut in two. The juice is squeezed out by a process that conserves every drop available. Peeling is turned into crystallized strips such as are used by bakers for various kinds of confection. The oil contained in the skin is considered one of the most valuable parts. But all the time the pie-filling proposition is uppermost, and soon the juice, the sugar and the starch are blended into a delicious cream, and the lemon pie-filling is complete. The process of cooking is almost identical in all the fruits used.

"Canned Apple" Pie

Apple pie, except such as is made in the home, now is prepared almost invariably from canned apples. These, according to many bakers, give pie as good as that made from the fresh apple.

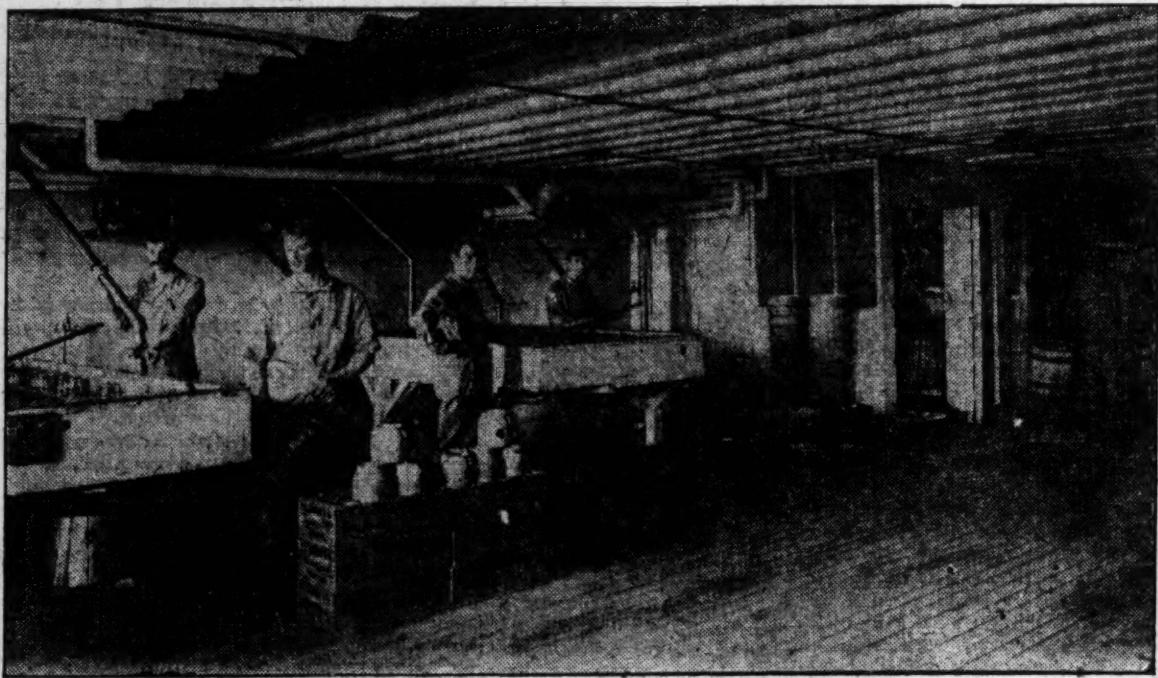
England, the center of the pie belt of the country, it may no longer be essential to have pie served for breakfast in order to display the necessary New England consideration for the conventional. But if pie as a breakfast dish has been omitted, lunch and dinner have entered the arena for pie-consumption in even stronger force than formerly.

Makes for Convenience

One concern states that its pie-filling product would make no less than 10,000,000 pies a year. The total of all the makers must be very large. No pie consumption today is more than ever an established fact, since the bakers can get their pie-filling specially prepared.

When the government and the respective commonwealth made laws for the guidance of pure food manufacturers and the protection of the public, the pie-filling concerns were the first to accept of the new regulations as something really essential. It was not that before the new laws arrived they did not live up to what was considered right. But inspection is always welcome, when it aids in satisfying the outside public. Today

WHERE PIE-FILLING COOLS AFTER COOKING



Preserves stirred until ready to draw off into various packages, which are labeled and placed in storage and shipping rooms

remains, this is taken to the washing apparatus. Then comes the peeling by the old-fashioned hand process, and now the fruit is ready to be cooked. While the cooking process is under way great care is taken to let nothing interfere

The preserving concerns have the best grade apples put up for their trade. In the matter of peaches, it is even said that the canned peaches give a better account of themselves as pie-filling than the fresh product.

That pie-making, from being a home industry has branched out to be a country-wide proposition with pie-filling manufacturers as the accelerating force, is evident. The baker's pie, when good, is exceptionally good. There should be no fault found with the good housekeeper who takes upon herself the responsibility of turning out the home article; but looked at merely as an interesting phenomenon in business, where the home pie-maker produces one pie, the professional baker produces his several hundred of pies a day. The special pie-bakeries, of course, turn them out by the thousands.

There was a time when all prunes and raisins coming east from the Pacific coast country, where they are most plentiful, reached the Atlantic states intact—that is with pits. For some years past, the pitting has been done where the fruit is grown. This innovation came with the Johnson Company, when it found it necessary to have carloads of prunes and raisins for pie-filling. There was need of having the pits removed before the goods arrived. When it comes to making prune pie-filling, the prunes are left soaking over night, just as any cook would do it in the home kitchen. The next stage of preparation finds the prunes in the steaming kettles, the various other ingredients are added, and prune pie-filling stands complete.

Recent Invention

Raisin pie en masse is a recent invention, if the term may be applied to a phase of the pie-filling industry that means that it requires no little skill to get up new recipes. Home-made raisin pie is not new, but it is only as recently as eight years ago that one who is concerned in pie-filling manufacture happened to be eating dinner in a New England hamlet and had some raisin pie that set him thinking. As a consequence raisin pie-filling is now among the popular brands.

Pie devotees know what a perfect mince pie means as a finishing touch to a good dinner. The mince-meat prepared by the pie-filling concerns is composed of the best articles obtainable. The meat is bought in large quantities and prepared in such a way that it can be used when needed. Raisins and apples and other ingredients are molded into a perfect whole, while thousands of bakers throughout the country await their shipments in order to delight their communities.

Some day the United States government, fond as it is of preparing statistics for the benefit of the citizens, will probably give a pie census and inform an expectant public to what extent this tasty article has taken hold of the nation. At present such figures as the manufacturing concerns supply evidence the great advance made by pie. In New

chemical analysis, inspection of manufacturing premises, regulations for the employment of workers, the guarantee of government and state as evidenced by labels, all make for better business management.

FRANKLIN PORTRAIT BRINGS 2800 GUINEAS AT SALE IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The sale of the contents

and pictures of 21 Arlington street, Piccadilly, attracted a large number of people, amongst whom were most of the principal London dealers. Every one present was surprised at the curious mixture of modern Belgian paintings and portraits of celebrated Americans of a bygone time.

It became generally known, however, as the sale went on, that this was actually the dispersal of one of the most famous of early Victorian collections in London, for the pictures belonged to Joshua Bates, the financier, who hailed from Weymouth, Mass., and came to England in 1812. Soon after his arrival the entertainments given by Mr. and Mrs. Bates formed one of the salons of London. Artists, actors, literary men, and statesmen attended their receptions, which became known pretty generally all over the continent.

In 1839 Mr. Bates' daughter married Sylvian van der Meyer, the Belgian minister in London. To this, amongst other influences, the medley of Belgian and American pictures, no doubt, owes its inception, for the collection of American portraits made by Mr. Bates passed into the possession of Mme. Sylvian van der Meyer, and her husband, an encourager of the arts in Belgium, brought in those of his own fellow countrymen.

The most important picture of the Arlington house sale was the portrait of Benjamin Franklin by Mason Chamberlain, a pupil of Hayman's. Chamberlain, although one of the original members of the Royal Academy, whose diploma work can be seen upon the walls of the Diploma gallery, is an artist who is today practically unknown. The portrait of Franklin is signed and dated 1792. It was exhibited by Chamberlain at the Society of Artists in 1793, and engraved later by Fisher. It shows Franklin seated near an open window, engaged in making experiments with electric apparatus, and was bought by Asher Wertheimer for 2800 guineas, after starting the bidding with £50. By reaching so high a figure the reputation of the artist is raised from mediocrity to a level with Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

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BETTER STAFF NEEDED FOR THE INDIAN BUREAU

Secretary Fisher Tells the President that Chief Defect of Indian Service Is Absence of Proper Organization at Head and Inadequate Salaries

WHAT the Indian service imperatively needs is an increase in the number of first-class men in the responsible directing positions. This is the keynote to a discussion of Indian affairs which has been drawing the attention of the friends of the Indian to the annual report of Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, to the President on the work of the department.

Secretary Fisher enters thoroughly into the question of an improved Indian service, and there is a mine of information in what he says about the lands owned by the Indians but not yet fully given over to them; the educational methods employed by the government schools; the general administration of the bureau, and the prospects of the red man when left to his own resources after the nation has done its best to help him on the way.

Aim Is to Help

Whether the United States government has done that which is best for the Indian must of necessity remain an unanswered question until a number of unsatisfactory features of the service become matters of the past. There is, however, an apparent effort among the best people concerned with the administration of Indian affairs to make up as quickly as possible for whatever wrong may have been done the Indian in the past. It is argued that the opportunity is gone by for the enactment of legislation that has been anything but advantageous to the original Americans.

Secretary Fisher's report is not loaded down with unnecessary material and throws considerable light on the Indian situation. His figures are illuminating. "The principal object of Indian administration," the secretary writes, "is to bring the individual Indians as rapidly as possible to a condition where they can be self-supporting and self-reliant, and to distribute their property to them as rapidly as this can be brought about, protecting them meanwhile from those who would ruthlessly despoil them of their property for the sake of the ill-gotten gains to be thus derived. The Indian office can be much better organized and equipped for the accomplishment of this object."

Speaking of the extensive grazing lands of the Indians, Secretary Fisher says:

"On Sept. 1, 1912, joint regulations of the general land office and the Indian office were made effective to cover approximately 6,000,000 acres of ceded Indian lands. These regulations were the result of a decision by the department in November, 1911, to the effect that Indian lands opened for settlement were to be held for the Indians until settled or sold and that the Indians were entitled to the use or the proceeds of any use thereof."

"Grazing permits have already been issued to cover a large part of this territory at a minimum rate of \$1 per head for cattle and 20 cents for sheep. This arrangement, it is believed, will result in much better control of the grazing conditions on these lands, besides giving substantial returns to be used for the benefit of the Indian tribes interested."

No Adequate Staff

Coming back to the administration of the office of Indian affairs, Secretary Fisher reports as follows:

"Even a superficial examination of the personnel and administrative methods of the Indian service discloses the fact that its chief defect is in the absence of an adequate staff organization at the head of the service. The commissioner of Indian affairs receives a salary not at all commensurate with the qualifications which he should possess, and the work he should perform, and if it be thought

that the honor and authority of being at the head of this important service to some extent make up this lack of money compensation, nothing of this sort can be said for the heads of divisions immediately below the commissioner in rank.

"It is only necessary to point out that the commissioner of Indian affairs receives a salary of \$5000, the assistant commissioner a salary of \$3500, that no other of the assistants or clerks on the statutory roll of the commissioner's office at Washington receives more than \$2250 a year, and that the supervising force thus provided at the head of the service is absolutely unable effectively to direct and check the mass of important work which must be performed by the field force.

"Transactions involving immense sums of money, property of enormous value, and principles of far-reaching consequence must be determined largely upon the recommendations of clerks who are paid from \$1800 to \$2250. It is surprising that the results are as good as they are, upon the whole. It is not surprising that serious mistakes occur."

Secretary Fisher points out that under the present system it is difficult to secure officials of the proper qualifications, and especially to retain in the service those who prove that they possess such qualifications.

Irrigation Important

The irrigation work now in progress under the Indian service has reached a considerable magnitude, and this will eventually be of very large benefit in the territory where the Indian agencies are located. Discussing the irrigation project, the secretary of the interior gives an account of what these projects are and where, in his opinion, work should be pushed ahead.

"It is of the utmost importance," says the secretary, "that active measures be taken to put as large an acreage of the Indian lands as possible under cultivation within the next few years, to the end that the Indian water rights may be protected without litigation arising from failure to comply with the provisions of the irrigation laws of the various states relative to the time limit for making beneficial use of the water appropriated."

Under the caption, "Employment Office," Secretary Fisher writes that systematic efforts are made to find employment for Indian students who are returning from the large boarding schools and for other unemployed Indians. The supervisor of employment has for several years had his headquarters at Denver.

The maintenance of the office of supervisor away from Washington, according to the secretary, has tended to unnecessary duplication of work in making reports and securing information, and the statement is made that for this reason the inspectors in the field have not been given so comprehensive a range of duties as they are capable of performing.

Concentration of the responsible directing heads of the Indian service at the central office in the capital and the discontinuance of overspecialization in the work of the inspecting field force is now being generally applied to the service in the hope that it will concentrate responsibility and increase efficiency.

Indians Own Much

Secretary Fisher devotes considerable space to the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. The value of the real estate belonging to minor Indians in these tribes alone exceeds \$150,000,000. The greater portion of the territory where the tribes live—approximately 16,000,000 acres—has been allotted to the 101,239 members. When the commissioner to be appointed to the Indian service takes command there will confront the new incumbent a

vast amount of work. Each of his predecessors has done his part toward the accomplishment of the one common object, namely, placing of the Indian on so solid a footing that he can go on for his own benefit and that of others. Many of the rough places in the Indian bureau have already been made smooth through praiseworthy endeavor, and the new commissioner, whoever he may be, will find the American people of today more than ever interested in giving the red man of the United States his due.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The signal department of the New Haven road is installing electric locks on sidings which lead from main line tracks at Chickering tower, Roxbury yard.

Morris MacDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central road, returned to Portland, Me., headquarters from New York city in his private car today.

The Appalachian Mountain Club journeyed to Chestnut Hill today occupying special Boston & Albany railway equipment from the South station.

The New Haven road will provide a baggage car and three sleepers from South station tomorrow night for the accommodation of Boston Symphony orchestra, en route to New York city via the Shore line.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine road is erecting false work for three new towers at Charles river draw-bridge, North station passenger yard.

William C. Brown, traveling conductor of the Boston & Albany, is representing Superintendent John B. Hamill at Springfield during the student rush into New England.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road attached three parlor cars to their 9 a. m. White River junction express from North station today for the exclusive use of Edward J. Watson and party, en route to Manchester, N. H.

Frank Folkins, chief crew despatcher Boston division, New Haven road, is working on a new roster covering conductors, baggage men and brakemen employed south of Braintree.

Fred Rand, general construction foreman, terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a large force of men with two derrick cranes renewing the bridge occupied by tracks Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at North station train shed entrance.

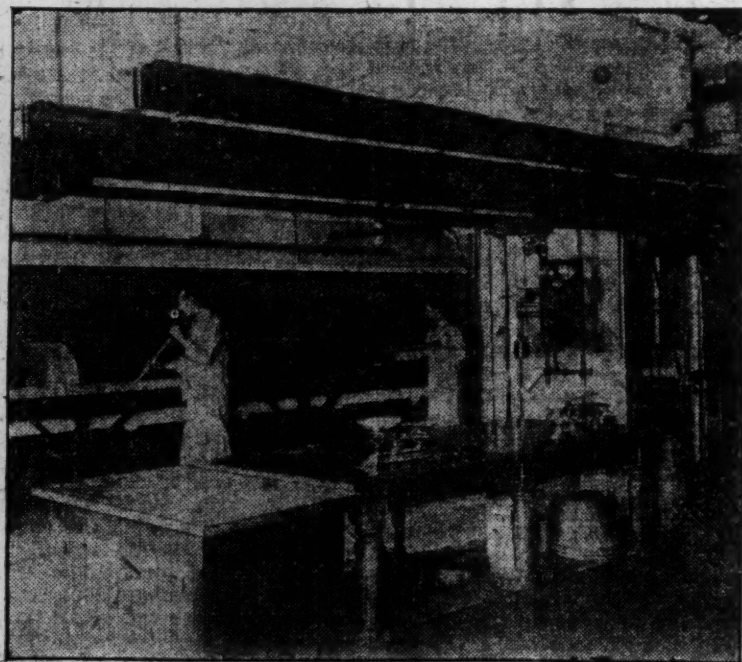
TALKING MOTION PICTURES SHOWN

NEW YORK—Talking motion pictures, the latest invention of Thomas A. Edison, were exhibited yesterday by the inventor in his laboratory in East Orange, N. J. In the six reels of pictures, revealing singers, musical instruments, breaking of dishes, barking of dogs and a variety of other things, the word was suited to the action. There was virtually a perfect synchronizing of sound and action. Scenes from plays and parts of grand opera and musical comedy were given. With every gesture of the actor came the proper word at the exact time.

BATTLESHIPS REACH ROADS
NORFOLK, Va.—Seven battleships, the Utah, Ohio, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, Minnesota and Idaho, arrived in Hampton Roads Thursday afternoon and anchored.

Use BURRILL'S Tooth Powder
THE VELVET POWDER
Buy BURRILL'S for its fine texture, its wonderful cleansing properties and its really delightful taste. The regular 25 cent size contains more and better powder than most other brands at the same price.
Sells everywhere for 25c
NEW ENGLAND LAB. CO., Lynn, Mass.

MAKING JELLIES AND FILLINGS



Cooking room is equipped with many kettles in which products are prepared and motor-driven apparatus

market. If the bakers were left to their own resources, there would be only a few varieties of pies for them to bake and supply out of the fruit season; but with the prepared fillings of the different concerns come—blackberry, strawberry, peach, raspberry, cherry, prune, pineapple, rhubarb, raisin, date, apricot, apple, of course, and a host of others.

Cooked and Pressed

On the premises in question there are tanks and presses where the fruits are cooked and pressed, the juice and preserve being carried to the tanks on the floor below. The cooking room has white enameled walls, and clean, water-tight floors. Two rows of 75-gallon steam-jacketed kettles placed two abreast, fitted with copper backs and tables, tell the story of the stew pan in that vision of "like mother used to make." On the opposite side of the room is a complete line of motor-driven apparatus, including meat choppers for mince-meat, grinders, mixers and other specially designed machinery. From the ceiling of the room are suspended large tanks for holding sugar, syrup and fruit juices, and from which supplies are drawn directly to the kettles.

When it is considered that the concern in question has storage facilities for 150 carloads of goods ready to be shipped, it may be realized how exten-

sive must be the demand for pie-filling. Also, to furnish part of the raw products a branch establishment is maintained in the peach and strawberry districts of Delaware and in the raspberry fields at Van Buren, Me.

When the boiling process is completed the preserve is drawn off into tanks where the pie-filling is left to cool. The following day the preserve is drawn into fresh-made barrels, kegs, or pails or crocks, as the case may be. Next comes the labeling; tops are put on, and the product is ready for the market.

Popular Varieties

Aside from what American growers furnish of cherries for the preserving houses, large quantities are imported from Italy. The Italian cherries reach Boston in barrels and in brine. The first process of preparation for made cherry pie-filling is to wash the fruit thoroughly. They are left in water for some time. Then the pitting machine does its work. The cherries now are spread out to dry and the next process

Big Automobile Shows for 1913 Will Soon Take Place

LOOK FORWARD WITH GREAT INTEREST TO BIG AUTO EXHIBIT

Thirteenth National Automobile Show Promises to Eclipse All Others—Will Open Next Saturday Night

IN TWO BUILDINGS

NEW YORK—Followers of automobilism are looking forward with great interest to the opening of the big show in Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace next Saturday evening. This is the thirteenth national automobile show in this city, and it promises to eclipse anything ever seen here along this line.

Work in preparing the two mammoth buildings for the housing of the many makes of cars that have engaged every foot of floor space available is being pushed to completion and everything promises to be in shape for the opening night. The decorative scheme is receiving more attention than ever this year, and the promoters say that it will surpass anything ever before attempted at a New York auto show.

While the changes which have been made by the manufacturers in their 1913 models have not been as radical as in some years past, there are a number of innovations which will be exhibited for the first time at this show. All of the large manufacturers of this country will be represented and their many types of motor car-equipments will be inspected by thousands before the doors of the two buildings have closed for the last time.

While the motor truck department of automobilism received more attention than ever in 1912, the demand for this line of vehicle during the past year has reached such proportions that it is very evident that the demand for these cars is going to be even larger in 1913 and it is expected that the commercial vehicle show which will follow the pleasure car section will set up new attendance records.

SIGHTSEERS ARE FREQUENT GUESTS AT AUTO PLANTS

Ford Company Keeps a Competent Corps of Guides on Hand to Show Visitors Through Buildings

DETROIT—As a place of unusual interest to sightseers the large automobile factories of the country rival in drawing power the national parks, Niagara Falls and other places where nature is at her best. But the automobile factories attract in a way peculiarly their own. There is in them interest closely akin to astonishment to those of mechanical turn of mind. This industry, so young in years, has developed a vast array of machinery belonging distinctively to itself and as yet little known of except to those actively engaged in automobile manufacture. So large a number of visitors are entertained each day at the factories that it is necessary to employ a number of persons whose sole duty it is to show sightseers about.

Especially is this true of the larger factories of the country. At the factory of the Ford Motor Company a competent corps of guides is constantly leading visitors throughout the huge plant.

Visitors come to this factory in crowds. They number up to the thousands during the course of a year. They come from all parts of the globe and visit the factory, singly, in pairs, or in parties of from 10 to 500.

Mostly the visitors are those either directly interested in the automobile business or those of a mechanical inclination who are desirous of seeing the many wonderful machines that serve in the modern automobile factory.

As has been said, the automobile industry is so young, that it is still a mystery to most persons. Those who looked askance at the horseless carriage a decade ago, look with the same hesitancy and incredulity at the multitude of machines, unfamiliar to them, that steadily spin out the parts of an automobile.

Many large delegations come from all parts of the world to this city for the express purpose of going through one of America's wonderful institutions. It is not infrequently happens that as many as 100 of such visitors are found at the Ford factory at one time.

It is to accommodate these visitors that the guide service is established. The guides are thoroughly familiar with the points of interest in the factory and can describe them with a great deal of accuracy.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Jan. 4, 1913. From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.
Jan. 5, 1913. From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.
Jan. 6, 1913. From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.
Jan. 7, 1913. From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.
Jan. 8, 1913. From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.
Jan. 9, 1913. From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.
Jan. 10, 1913. From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.
Jan. 11, 1913. From 4:55 p. m. to 6:44 a. m.

A LOCOMOBILE MOTOR TRUCK



MOTOR BOAT AND ENGINE SHOW TO BE FINEST YET

Each year shows an added interest, not only on the part of the enthusiast but the general public as well, in the annual motor boat and engine show in Boston. Aside from the regular attractions which have always made the motor boat show in this city of more than ordinary interest, Manager C. I. Campbell this year promises to present a number of novelties and unique exhibits which are bound to prove of absorbing interest to all interested in motor boats and power boating.

The show which will be held in Mechanics building Feb. 1 to 8 inclusive will easily surpass in magnitude all its predecessors, for already there is hardly an inch of space left in the large halls which has not been either assigned or spoken for by leading manufacturers of motor boats, engines and accessories. As a boat show it will eclipse anything

ever held in this country, while there will be the usual varied display of marine engines.

There will be a great showing of new designs both in speed launches, day cruisers and shippy little seagoing vessels. The motor boat show presents a splendid opportunity for those who are contemplating either the purchase of a motor boat or the enjoyment of a season afloat, for at the show they have an opportunity of seeing and comparing designs and construction of the craft exhibited. The general public will find something of interest on every hand and the accessory exhibit will be of more than ordinary interest, for many new devices, such as lighting plants, storage batteries, ignition systems, oiling devices and a thousand and one appurtenances, which go to make for pleasure in life afloat and ashore, will be on view.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Iowa good roads enthusiasts will ask the coming session of the Iowa Legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for good roads. Petitions have been mailed from Des Moines to every car dealer in the state to secure the names of signers to present to the Legislature.

The F.I.A.T. Motor Sales Company reports numerous sales to prominent Back Bay motor enthusiasts and people throughout New England, who since inspecting the new series of F.I.A.T. cars have become thoroughly convinced that F.I.A.T. design, simplicity and all that goes to make a reliable, efficient and durable motor car have been incorporated in the F.I.A.T.

During the past summer 6500 motor tractors have been breaking new land for crop next year in the Canadian west. Putting their daily average at the extremely low figure of 10 acres a day, and allowing them 60 days' work during the season, this would represent 3,900,000 acres of new land for 1913, and to this must be added the many thousand acres that have been broken by horses and oxen.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, of Akron, O., celebrated the official opening of its new administration building Dec. 7, with a banquet and dance. Six hundred employees are working daily in this building and the company gave them a splendid time. The company has issued a very interesting booklet about the celebration and also giving a condensed history of the remarkable growth of this great plant since it was started in 1898.

The management of the Chicago show, held annually in the Coliseum and First Regiment armory and scheduled for Feb. 1 to 15, 1913, has mapped out its decorative scheme. Both of the buildings will be decorated in a manner never before attempted in any exposition building, and, to accomplish this result, the management will make use of material previously used only in connection with the Chicago show and then only in an experimental way.

Taxicabs form a large percentage of the motor cars exported to Latin America through New Orleans. With the increasing amount of smooth-surfaced streets in that section of the world, taxicabs are taking the place of the time-honored coach. In all Latin American cities the public coach service is an institution that was inaugurated shortly after the coming of the Spaniards and has flourished despite the advent of street cars and automobiles.

With the organization in the most flourishing condition since its incorporation, and its service to members better than ever before, the annual meeting of the National Automobile Association was held and officers elected in Boston this week. Twenty-six directors and the following officers will govern the automobilists for the coming year: President, R. E. Townsend; vice-presidents, A. G. Bullock and E. J. Bliss; treasurer, Allan Forbes; secretary and counsel, Francis Hurlbut, Jr.

Feb. 18, 19, 20 and 21 have been announced as the dates for the third annual show given under the auspices of the Grand Forks Automobile Dealers Association. This is the only motor show

of the year held in North Dakota and it always has proved successful, both from the standpoint of attendance and results for the dealers. All of the local dealers will exhibit as well as a number of firms from outside the city and state. The officers who have charge of the arrangements for the show are: Leslie Stinson, president; F. H. Haverland, secretary; H. W. Sims, treasurer; James Lyons, advertising manager.

Announcement has just been made by W. L. Day, vice-president of General Motors Truck Company of the promotion of W. B. Engler, to the post of chief engineer with entire charge of experimental and development work. For the past three years Mr. Engler has been head of the engineering department of the General Motors heavy duty gasoline truck plant at Owasco and previous to that was associated with the Olds Gas Power Company of Lansing. Preparatory to his new and larger responsibilities, Mr. Engler has spent the last three months abroad, studying European truck design as well as conditions surrounding motor truck service and operation in continental cities.

"That the electric truck is becoming more and more a factor in the field of city and suburban haulage service," says J. M. Lansden, manager of the electric division of General Motors Truck Company, "is shown by the large number of vehicles of this type that are being adopted by public utility companies. A case in point is the purchase that has just been made by the Nashville Railway and Light Company of a G. M. G. electric tower wagon for emergency work and repair of their overhead trolley system. This truck, which is capable of 18 miles an hour, will replace two horse-drawn emergency wagons and will effect a substantial saving in the operation of this department. As the tower wagons are as a rule used in emergencies only, it has been necessary to have an equipment of horses ready for immediate action. The new truck will entirely obviate this, as the electric tower wagon is always ready. The company expects to replace all of their horse-drawn vehicles with electric power wagons and will install two more electric trucks to the line construction department in the very near future."

As carefully staged as a Broadway play and with an all-star cast, carefully coached in the individual roles, a group of men prominent in American automobile held an audience spellbound in Detroit a few days ago with a dramatic production, the nature of which was absolutely unique. "Selling a Studebaker Car" was the subject. The members of the cast were picked from the Studebaker Corporation's corps of branch managers assembled in annual conference. The play was in two acts, the first treating of the sale of a Studebaker "35," while the second concerned itself with the lighter car of the line—a Studebaker "25." The star part was naturally that of the salesman. This was taken respectively by G. H. Phelps, manager of the Studebaker automobile branch in New York, and by L. J. Olier, who has charge of the firm's branch in Los Angeles. The prospective buyers were well-posted Detroit business men not connected with the Studebaker organization and representing as nearly as possible the typical automobile "prospect."

AUTO DEALERS SHOW GREAT INTEREST IN COMING EXHIBITION

Lines of Cars to Be Shown Sure to Be Revelation and Source of Wonderment—Machine Tool Exhibition

MANY NEW MODELS

The Boston Automobile Dealers Association, Inc., under whose auspices the pleasure car exhibition of the Boston automobile show will be held, has taken exceptional interest in this year's exhibition, and the line of cars which the various dealers will show will prove a revelation to all who have not kept in touch with the wonderful progress that has been made in their manufacture. The new cars will be found almost ideal in construction, for they will embody all the latest innovations of the designers and builders, which have developed through years of study and experiment. In the matter of body design and construction, beautiful lines have been sought and attained and the latest models to be shown will be found most magnificent creations.

The commercial vehicle exhibition will be so far ahead of that of last year that a comparison would be objectionable. Suffice it to say that there will be on view wagons and trucks suitable for every line of business, from light delivery to heavy trucks up to five and more tons capacity. Many new styles of bodies will be shown with hoisting devices for loading and unloading material such as coal, sand, gravel, crushed stone, lumber or material that is unloaded in bulk, while all sorts of utility wagons, emergency vehicles for municipalities, and a splendid line of buses and taxicabs will be on exhibition. Up-to-date systems of transmission and control will show the advance that has been made in the truck industry. The up-to-date motor vehicle for commercial uses is now built with the same attention to detail that has marked the improvements and advance in construction of the pleasure car.

The machine tool exhibition which will be held in connection with the truck show, and for which the whole of department C will be used, is attracting the attention of the tool manufacturers and garage men throughout this section of the country, and an exceptionally interesting showing of this industry is assured.

The pleasure car show, which is always a society event in Boston, will be held during the week of March 8-15, and will have the usual attractive features of the past. The wide range of vehicles to be shown in the truck show, which will follow three days after the pleasure car show from March 19-26, will be so great that it will interest everybody who is in any way connected with the business life and prosperity of the community.

Both exhibitions will be under the personal management of Chester I. Campbell, which insures that attention to detail which has made for success in former exhibitions of this character.

RECORD SHOW FOR PROVIDENCE, R. I., IS NOW ASSURED

Every Available Foot of Space in Big State Armory Has Been Contracted For—Governor to Attend

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The second Providence automobile show, Jan. 25-Feb. 1, inclusive, will occupy exactly 38,547 sq. ft. of floor space. This measurement includes only the actual exhibition space rented, and makes no allowance for aisles, executive offices, or other similar sections.

Practically every portion of the big state armory, in the basement and main floor, is to be used for show purposes. In the main hall contracts have been made for 25,359 sq. ft., and in the basement there is a floor area of 11,210 sq. ft. to be let.

The accessory department will cover 1878 sq. ft. This will be the largest exhibition ever held in Rhode Island and second only in New England to the biggest of the Boston exhibitions.

It has been found that while the large size of the armory floor sheds makes decoration difficult, on the other hand the building is susceptible of very elaborate treatment because of that very size. The management believes that the Japanese scheme adopted will not only serve its purpose in showing off the exhibits, but will be a pleasing display in itself from the artistic viewpoint.

Wednesday of show week will be society day and Gov. Aram J. Pothier and the members of his personal staff, in full dress, will be guests of the management during any portion of the day they desire to see the display. A special committee consisting of officials of the Rhode Island Automobile Dealers Association will welcome the Governor upon his arrival at the show and will escort him about the automobiles at the Governor's pleasure.

AUTO ENGINEERS HEAR PAPER ON COPPER ALLOYS

W. H. Barr Reads Feature Article of Three Before Detroit Association—Maurice Wolf Speaks on Axles and R. H. Manson on High Frequency Ignition

DETROIT, Mich.—Among three interesting papers read before the Detroit section of the Society of Automobile Engineers at its last meeting, W. H. Barr's article on "Copper Alloys for Motor Car Service" caused wide comment. Mr. Barr is general manager of a large bearing manufacturing plant at Buffalo and is chairman of the alloys division of the society.

After giving a short history of the metal, Mr. Barr began with the three grade classification of copper that is usual in the United States—Lake copper, that brought from the Lake Superior region; electrolytic copper, that refined by the use of the electric current, and casting copper, that which is partially refined but still carries varying amounts of impurities. As a result of the impurities the latter grade is disappearing from commercial fields rapidly.

More copper is produced in the United States than in any other country. In fact, about 96 per cent of the world's production is in this country. The total amount for the year of 1911 was 1,090,000,000 pounds.

The speaker then took up the production, refinement and commercial uses of the various metals which are alloyed with copper to make bearing metals, such as tin, zinc and lead.

Bronzes were taken up at length, as were the various kinds of brass. The action of such metals as arsenic or antimony or such a substance as sulphur on these alloys was explained. These three elements have a detrimental effect upon bronze, although sulphur in proportions which have been determined carefully by metallurgists is a beneficial agent.

The high copper alloys, as related to motor car construction, may be divided into four classes: Soft phosphor bronze, hard phosphor bronze, red brass, yellow brass. The properties, uses and general composition of these were explained.

"From the standpoint of the motor car engineer, it would seem that the same detailed attention should be given to the non-ferrous alloys in motor car construction, as is given to steel products and appliances. Too often, the decision as to what brass or bronze may be used, is left to the purchasing department, where price alone governs the selection," said Mr. Barr.

During the discussion of the paper which followed it was asked if any means of hardening copper would be valuable. Mr. Barr stated that no way has been found to harden pure copper. He also brought out that there are two concerns now making copper castings in which it is possible to guarantee an electrical conductivity of 85. Ordinarily, a conductivity of from 45 to 60 is considered good.

It was asked if it were possible to get a combination of low shrinkage and high wear in a babbit metal. To this Mr. Barr replied that an alloy containing not less

than 90 per cent of tin, 4 per cent of copper and 6 per cent of antimony would come as close to these requirements as any. Perhaps a little less tin could be used. The antimony serves to reduce the shrinkage.

When asked if a small percentage of nickel would be of advantage in these alloys, Mr. Barr stated that as a result of many tests he has come to the conclusion that nickel is of little or no advantage. The effect of cobalt or any other similar element is about the same as that of nickel. He does not believe in nickel babbits.

This discussion was followed by a paper by Maurice Wolf of Detroit, who spoke of the B&L castor front axle, setting forth its construction and the advantages which are claimed for this type over the standard front axle. A paper which was in the form of a discussion of that of Mr. Wolf was read by E. R. Fried, research engineer. Mr. Fried did not agree with all the claims made by Mr. Wolf.

A most comprehensive paper by R. H. Manson, chief engineer, Dean Electric Co., Elyria, O., entitled, "High-Frequency High-Tension Ignition," was next presented. According to Mr. Manson, the use of high-frequency high-tension electric spark for ignition in the internal combustion engine introduces several unique and advantageous features.

A high-frequency discharge is in the form of electrical oscillations, these oscillations rapidly succeeding one another, each succeeding one being of less intensity than the one preceding, and gradually dying down to zero.

This electrical oscillatory action is similar to the mechanical vibration of a strip of metal or a tuning fork, which is firmly held at one end in a vise and struck by a blow. Its first vibration is the maximum, those following finally reducing to nil. The chief advantages which Mr. Manson gave for this type of ignition are:

- 1—Cranking on magneto at very low speeds.
- 2—Throttling the engine down to extremely low speeds without missing.
- 3—Positive ignition of poor mixtures.
- 4—Less heating of engine, due to more rapid and thorough combustion of gases.
- 5—Fuel economy, due to ability to ignite lean mixtures positively.

The high-frequency magneto system consists of a low-tension magneto with breaker box and low tension distributor, built very similarly to a standard magneto with the exception that the armature is wound with fairly coarse wire and that the condenser is stationary. It is located on the front of the distributor.

In addition to touching upon the high-frequency magneto system, Mr. Manson explained the high-frequency dual system, battery system and double system.

JEFFREY NAMES NEW OFFICIALS

KENOSHA, Wis.—Important addition to the executive staff of the Thomas B. Jeffrey Company, manufacturers of Rambler motor cars, and promotions among the most prominent employees were given out today by President Charles T. Jeffrey. Louis H. Hill, who for many years has had charge of the Pacific coast business, has been appointed assistant general manager in charge of both factory and sales. Mr. Hill was prominent in the bicycle industry, and for the past 10 years has been actively identified with the automobile business on the coast. Harry E. Field, who formerly had under his direction the business of the company in New York and adjacent territory, becomes general sales manager with George H. Cox and his assistant, Mr. Field was formerly vice-president and general sales manager for the Hartford rubber works.

The new officers of the company include: President, Charles T. Jeffrey; vice-president, Harold W. Jeffrey; second vice-president and treasurer, George H. Barry; secretary, Edward S. Jordan, and assistant secretary, Edward S. Haddock. The Jeffrey company is the outgrowth of the old Gormully & Jeffrey Company, who manufactured the Rambler bicycle for 28 years. Since 1902 they have been manufacturing Rambler motor cars, and are among the pioneers of the industry.

CHANGE SWEEPSTAKE RULE Working to the betterment, if possible, of the great classic in motor racing known as the 500-mile international sweepstakes race, a change has been made in the limitation of the piston displacement. After much careful consideration the management of the Indianapolis motor speedway decided to make the limit for the piston displacement, for the third annual 500-mile race, 450 cubic inches as against 600 cubic inches for the first and second annual events which were so successfully run in 1911 and 1912.

CHANGE MADE IN LECTURE "Myles Standish, a Picture Story," a reading of Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Myles Standish," illustrated with colored lantern slides, will be given at the public library tomorrow afternoon by the Rev. A. T. Kempton of Cambridge, in place of the scheduled lecture by Horace G. Wadlin.

NEW BUICK STORE IS NEARLY READY

The Buick Boston Company will shortly take possession of its new used car department salesroom on Newbury street, adjoining the present new car salesrooms which have become famous as the most beautiful of their kind in Boston. Work on this new store was begun several months ago, but one delay after another has prevented its completion until the present time. Separating the new and used car departments is a partition over which one may obtain a view of the offices from Massachusetts avenue.

It is the intention of the Buick Boston Company to have several used car bargains on exhibition in the new salesroom at all times and the balance of this stock will be carried in the basement under the two stores.

So great has been the popularity of the 1913 Buick line that many trade deals have been made, with the result that this company has a number of very fine used cars for sale at prices well within the reach of the man of moderate means.

INTERURBAN DEPOT SITE GOT

HILLSBORO, Tex.—For the Southern Traction Company, Judge W. C. Wear has bought a large two-story brick building at East Franklin and North Waco streets, and four vacant back lots, the property to be used as a depot and yards for the Dallas-Waco interurban. It is stated that this terminal will be used for the interurban railroad projected from Cleburne here, as an extension of the Stone & Webster line now in operation between Ft. Worth and Cleburne.

ATLANTIC TERMINAL IS SOUGHT

OTTAWA, Ont.—The scheme for an Atlantic terminal at Gaspe Basin is being strongly pressed by the promoters of the Canada & Gulf Terminal railway. A line is now in operation from Ste. Flavie to Matane, and the idea is to push construction 226 miles to Gaspe Basin, which at all seasons is claimed to be open for navigation.

OHIO INVITES GOVERNORS

COLUMBUS, O.—Secretary of State Graves has issued invitations to all the governors and governors-elect of the various states of the Union urging them to be present at the inaugural of Governor-elect Cox Jan. 17.

AUTO MEN EXPECT TO HAVE BUSY TIME AT MEETING THIS MONTH

Sessions of Annual Convention of the Society of Automobile Engineers Will Be Held on the Sixteenth

DINNER AT M'ALPIN

NEW YORK—Judging from the program arranged and published in the official organ of the Society of Automobile Engineers, the annual meeting of the society for 1913 which is to be held in this city this month will be a busy one and should be productive of considerable valuable automobile literature.

Sessio. will be held at the new hotel McAlpin and will begin Jan. 16 at 9:30 o'clock in the morning with a business and professional meeting. There will be a professional session at 2 in the afternoon and the commercial vehicle will be the subject of discussion and consideration at the evening meeting.

Professional sessions will be held at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Friday, Jan. 15, and in the evening the annual banquet will be held at the McAlpin. Saturday morning professional session will close the convention.

Prior to the opening meeting the standards committee will assemble on Wednesday at the headquarters of the organization to receive the presentation of the reports of subdivisions that have met with the approval of the council.

Among the papers and reports scheduled are the following: Reports: Broaches, C. W. Spicer; ball and roller bearings, David Ferguson; frames, J. G. Perrin; miscellaneous, A. L. Riker; sheet metals, T. V. Buckwacker; motor testing, John O. Leinze; nomenclature; springs, Harold L. Pope; truck standards, William P. Kennedy, and aluminum and copper alloys, William H. Barr. All of the above are formal reports of divisions of the standards committee and will be presented by the various chairmen as noted.

Among the formal addresses scheduled are the following: Effect of relation of bore to stroke in automobile engines, John Wilkinson; stability of automobile propeller shafts, J. M. Thomas; methods of brake capacity determination, S. I. Fekete; leaf springs, L. J. Lane and standardization of drawings, George W. Dunham.

NAVY FOOTBALL MEN TO WRESTLE

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Those interested in wrestling at the naval academy expect to overcome the lack of big men to meet the men of other colleges in the heavyweight classes by inducing several of the members of the football team to enter the game this year. It is stated that Howe, the big guard; Vaughn, who played at guard and tackle, and Ralston, the regular right tackle, have been induced to take up wrestling, while there is much hope that Brown, who is generally rated as all-America guard, will also be a candidate for the team. Brown, Howe and Vaughn would enter for the heavyweight class, while Ralston would probably be eligible for the light heavyweight class. He is of stocky build, strong for his weight of 170 pounds.

The naval academy wrestlers have always made a splendid showing in this branch of sport, but they have always lacked a heavyweight wrestler who weighed even near as much as those who entered from competing institutions for the heavyweight event. This will be overcome this year, as the football men are heavy, strong and aggressive, and are in splendid condition on account of the work and training of the recent football season.

ELGIN RACES FOR 1913

Announcement is made that the Elgin road races will be run in 1913 and that the compact entered into this year by the Elgin Automobile Road Race Association and the Chicago Automobile Club will be continued. The meet will take place the latter part of August as usual, and it will be marked by the adoption of the 450-inch limit, an idea originating at Indianapolis and intended to encourage the competition of American manufacturers.

CEREMONIES TO BE SIMPLIFIED

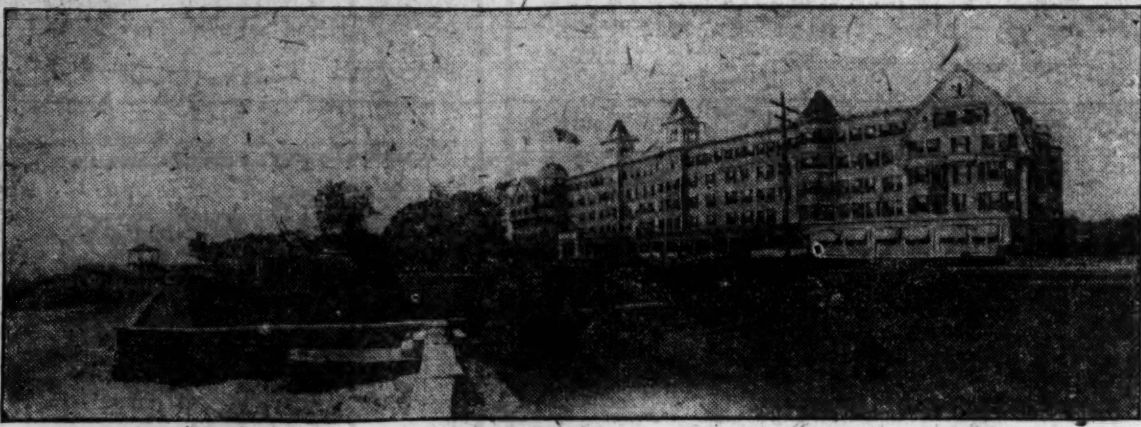
WASHINGTON—In deference to President-elect Wilson's desire for simplicity, the inauguration committee has decided to curtail the usual display. Major-General Wood, grand marshal, announced Friday that the army and navy representation would be reduced to 7000 men.

LOG SURVEYOR RESIGNS

ST. PAUL, J. W. Nash, surveyor-general of logs and lumber for the second district, with headquarters in Minneapolis, handed in his resignation recently to Governor Eberhart. C. E. Sinclair, a deputy in the office for 27 years, will receive the appointment.

Hillman AUTO SUPPLY CO.
80 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
COR. NEWBURY ST. TEL. B. 8-10
RADIATOR, LAMP AND WIND SHIELD
REPAIRING
FLATING OXIDIZING SHAMING

NEW OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, IS PURCHASED BY THE LESSEES



Popular North Shore resort has attractive surroundings

The New Ocean house at Swampscott, Mass., has been purchased by E. R. Grubow Company, who have been the lessees of the property. This hotel is one of the most popular summer resorts on the New England shore, having accommodations for 275 people. There are attractive ocean views, splendid opportunities for bathing and sailing and rowing and fishing, and gardens and walks that are full of historic interest. Roads along the North Shore are especially popular with motorists and there is a large and well-appointed garage on the premises of the New Ocean house. The conveniences and service to be found at this hotel are of the best and the home atmosphere is one of the strongest attractions to patrons who spend their summers there year after year.

GUNS BOOM AS NEW HOTEL OPENS

SEABREEZE, Fla.—With the firing of a salute of 13 guns, the raising of flags and the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the orchestra, the new fireproof Hotel Clarendon is opened today for the season. It will close on April 15. There is to be a dance this evening attended by many guests, and William S. Kenney, the manager, will give a reception for the patrons.

Aviation, automobile and golf will be the leading sports here this season. To make these activities more attractive, there has been opened here an aviation school, a nine-hole golf course with an attractive clubhouse and an improved automobile highway from Jacksonville to Seabreeze.

PRIZE FOR CHATEAU LAURIER
Widely familiar as the Chateau Laurier has become already in its short career, a recent publication issued by the Grand Trunk, dealing with its salient features, has served to win for it a host of new friends. One of these is a prominent business man from New England, whose experience of hotel conditions has been both wide and varied, who has written as follows to E. H. Boynton, New England passenger agent of the company: "My wife and I went to Ottawa for no other reason at all but to stay a few days in the new hotel about which we had heard so much and it may interest you to know that we were delighted with the house, the efficiency of its service and the cordiality of its management. The hotel is indeed beautiful and I have no doubt will quickly become a mecca for tourists who are looking for something 'a bit different'."

"BIG THREE" STEAMERS ATTRACT

Through express steamship service between Portland, Ore., Astoria and Los Angeles, via San Francisco, is provided by the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company, with the new "Big Three" oil-burning steamers, Bear, Beaver and Rose City. The vessels, which sail every five days, have wireless telegraph service, and it is claimed, are models of comfort.

HOTEL MEN TO GO TO LOUISVILLE AND THEN ABROAD

At a recent directors meeting in Chicago it was voted to hold the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada in Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, June 10, Louis Seelbach of Louisville, auxiliary director for that state, having gone to Chicago to extend the invitation.

Edward M. Tierney of New York city, chairman of the special committee on the proposed European trip, recommended that the trip to Europe be made in 1914, and selected April 20 as the time to leave New York.

The trip will cover a period of 37 days from New York back to New York. Mr. Tierney's report was warmly seconded by Henry J. Bohn, and it was voted that the directors recommend the European trip as provided in Chairman Tierney's report.

NOTES HERE AND THERE IN CANADA
VICTORIA, B. C.—A new Canadian Pacific Railway steamer for freight and passenger service on the west coast of Vancouver island has just been launched at the main railway dock. It is a speedy craft and up-to-date in design.

CALGARY, Alta.—All records for railway construction in the western provinces were broken last year. The three principal roads built altogether 1975 miles of new lines at an expenditure of \$30,000,000.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The provincial government has contracted for a large amount of space at the provincial natural resources exposition and subdivided it for municipal and civic public bodies, bearing 50 per cent of the cost of the prospective display.

\$5,500,000 CAR SHOPS FINISHED
MONTREAL, P. Q.—The second unit of the Grand Trunk Pacific's great car and locomotive shops was completed recently at Transcona, the total outlay for the two units, including shops, car works, foundries, handling yards and 110 miles of tracks, being \$5,500,000. All the freight of the Grand Trunk Pacific from western Canada will be handled there. The shops eventually are to employ 5000 mechanics, it is announced.

S. S. MOLTKE SAILS FOR CANAL

NEW YORK—S. S. Moltke of the Hamburg-American line sailed today with well-filled cabins on the first special cruise of the season to the West Indies and the Panama canal. Now that the canal is almost complete the tourist travel thither is breaking all records. The Moltke cruise is one of 11 such to be conducted by the line this season.

RAPID ADVANCE IN MIAMI, FLA.

Miami has made wonderful strides in the past few years and the traveler who has not visited this charming city in that time would hardly recognize it. Splendid hotels have been erected; fine business blocks and stores now grace the principal streets; timber land has been cleared and dwellings are going up everywhere. The Everglades, rich in soil and resources, are yielding their products to the enterprising settler and are seen in their true light as a large tract of fine land some parts heavily wooded and miles and miles of actual prairie, dotted here and there with ponds and lakes.

The hotels in Miami are of good appearance and are well managed, prominent among them being the Gralynn, Halcyon hotel and Royal Palm. The Gralynn is under the personal management of Salem Graham and has a reputation for comfortable home-like accommodations and a superior table.

BRISK SEASON FOR ROCKLEDGE
ROCKLEDGE, Fla.—An unusual number of early visitors, together with the large number of bookings at the Hotel Indian River and Rockledge, indicate a banner season at this winter resort.

Owners of groves are packing and shipping their fruit, of which there is a large crop of fine quality. Fishing is excellent and large catches already are reported, the golf course of the Hotel Indian River is being put in shape, and the Hotel Indian River gardens are in full bloom. The Yacht Club has made extensive improvements to its property and already the members are planning for their motor boat races.

"SEE NEW ENGLAND FIRST"
"Sail from Boston—But First See New England," is the title of a very attractive folder just issued by the New England lines in order to make better known to the people of New England, the middle West and the provinces the advantages of Boston as a port of departure for transatlantic travelers. The folder tells why Boston is the logical as well as the most delightful port of departure for those who plan to go abroad. It also sets forth the beauties of New England lakes, mountains, countryside and sea coast as seen from the car window on the way to Boston. Copies may be obtained by addressing room 574, South station, Boston, Mass.

NAMED FOR CANADA PLACE
MONTREAL, P. Q.—E. Hal Brown, president of the Prudential Trust Company, has been appointed one of the two auditors in Canada for the Grand Trunk railway system.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—There is no part of the United States more in need of railroad extension than the southern states, because the tide of development has turned this way. But the present has ceased to be an era of railroad building, because although the roads have more business than they can do with their means and facilities, they are not encouraged to make the required extensions, because under present government regulations their expenses have greatly increased, while their profits are smaller than they should be for the vast amount of capital invested. The result is that for several years there has been little railway construction and a deficiency of equipments for business. Not very far distant in the past the new railroad construction in the United States amounted to from 6000 to 10,000 miles in a year. But since 1907 it has fallen off heavily.

In an elaborate summary of railroad construction in the South, including Missouri and Oklahoma, the Manufacturers Record shows that in the year 1912 over 2000 miles of new road were built. Texas, while not building as much new line as in 1911, still leads the states, with 348 miles of new tracks laid since Jan. 1, last. Next in mileage is Oklahoma, next West Virginia, then South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and North Carolina in the order named. Other states building more than 100 miles of line were Georgia and Kentucky.

Railroad transportation is getting to be a complicated and serious problem to the business of the country, while the condition of the roads is becoming quite as serious to the owners. Some of those who are figuring on the problem go so far as to prophesy that should government become more strenuous than it is, the owners of the roads will want to unload them on the national government, provided they can get their money back, as they believe capital invested in other enterprises

MR. WICKERSHAM'S COURSE CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General Wickersham's attitude with regard to the Southern Pacific railroad litigation is criticized by Maxwell Everts and Henry W. Clark, counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in a brief filed Friday in the supreme court of the United States in defense of their claim to millions of dollars' worth of western oil lands.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—The annual report of Governor Clark of Alaska to Secretary of the Interior Fisher directs attention to one more important problem that will face the incoming Democratic administration—and that is the enactment of proper measures touching the development of that far northern territory. Governor Clark emphasizes two urgent requirements that are already of common knowledge. These are the providing of a cheaper fuel supply for the territory and the construction of better transportation facilities. In a measure Alaska has been and still is bottled up, considered from the standpoint of larger development. The central government, moved commendably to keep predatory wealth out of the territory, has imposed such restrictions upon coal mining, timber cutting and railroad building that industrial and commercial expansion has been visibly impeded. Among the settlers of long residence, there is crystallizing the conviction that the policy of conservation has been carried too far and that the time is at hand when Washington must view the situation with greater liberality. As proof they point to the anomalous condition under which Alaska, with tremendous coal deposits, is allowed to utilize only a scanty portion of them and must send to Canada for its bulk of fuel. Other resources are held in cold storage, so to speak, because of lack of transportation facilities, the government having thus far failed to work out a plan whereby by railroads might be built free of the dangers of monopoly. The questions involved in Alaska's future cannot much longer await settlement. Delay is beginning to penalize those who are most capable and sincere in the task of development. No one advocates a reckless throwing open of the doors. But it is certain that in the near future the government will be unable to evade the declaration of a broader policy.

UNBOTTLED ALASKA

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—Evidently one of the most helpful things the United States has done for the Philippines is the introduction of an industrial school system by which the natives have not only been taught to manufacture a host of useful and valuable articles, but have also been brought to a realization of the great wealth of the islands in natural resources and the proper methods of developing them. There is at present an exhibition in the National Museum at Washington a choice collection of articles representing the work done by Philippine schools, under direction of the bureau of education of the islands, which is attracting much attention, and is of itself a mute argument in favor of this country continuing the great work it has commenced, rather than to relinquish the laudable undertaking and allow the islanders to lapse into their previous condition of ignorance and slothfulness. Great credit is due the Americans for teaching the Filipinos how to employ home products for the manufacture of articles with both a local and foreign commercial value. This applies not only to textiles made from the fibers of Philippine plants, but also to baskets, which are constructed from rattan, bamboo, pineapple and several other fibers and barks. There are on exhibition many fine specimens of cloth, embroidery, basketry, etc., made according to native designs. Through the medium of a sales agency in Manila a market is found for the work turned out by the schools. At the last exhibition in 1912, at Manila, after the finished work was sold, more orders were received than could possibly be filled in the coming year.

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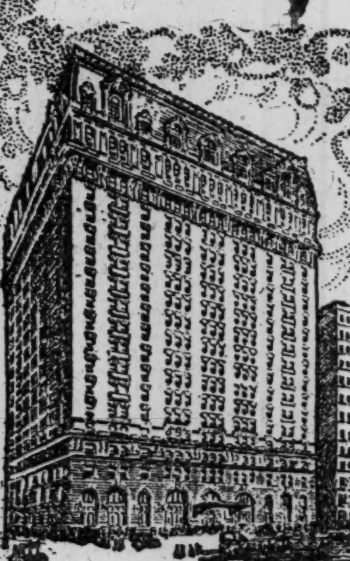
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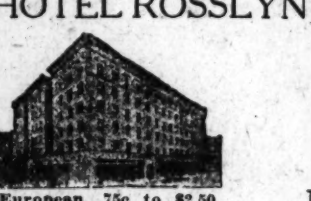
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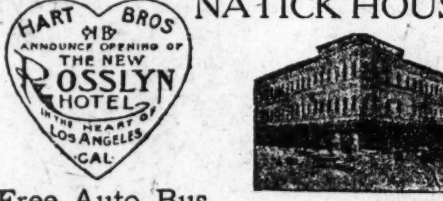
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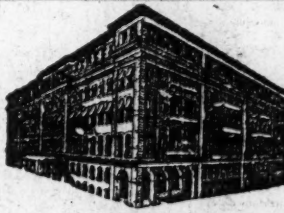
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Drawers—Special imported embroidery edges; fine nainsook. Worth 1.25 a pair..... **75c**
Drawers of Wamsutta nainsook, imported trimmings. Worth 1.50 and 1.75 a pair..... **1.00**
Chemises of fine nainsook, elaborately trimmed. Worth 1.75..... **1.00**
Chemises of fine nainsook, dainty trimmings; specially made in fine design. Value 1.25..... **65c**

Special designs were contracted for by Chandler & Co. with some of the largest makers of the finest Underwear produced in large quantities and in exclusive patterns.

It is this *specializing* and courage in *buying large quantities of fine qualities* which enable Chandler & Co. to substantiate all of the above statements—and further, every odd piece from the entire fall selling and early winter is included in the lots to be offered.

Combinations—Cotton crepe, dainty trimmings, perfect shape. Worth 1.00 and 1.25 to 1.50..... **75c**
Combinations of special embroidery and materials. Worth 2.75..... **1.95**

One of the many values in

Night Gowns

With entire embroidered front. These fronts were imported and specially made for a large New York retailer. They should have been ready for delivery Dec. 10. The manufacturer was late because the fronts did not arrive in time. Hence the cancellation of entire order. Night gowns worth 4.50 each, all..... **1.95**

Combinations—Elaborately trimmed with embroidery and lace. Value 2.25..... **1.50**

Combinations made after special imported style; broad English embroidery banding. Worth 4.50 each..... **1.95**

French Chemises—Famous Louis Sixteenth bow-knot design; fine example of hand embroidery. Values 1.50 and 1.75..... **1.00**

French Chemises—10 beautiful styles, excellently hand embroidered. Values 2.50 and 2.75..... **1.95**

French White Skirts, very strong; special leader; hand embroidered and lace trimmed. Value 7.50..... **5.00**

French Skeleton Skirts—Two remarkable styles, hand embroidered and hand made. Values 2.00 and 2.50, at 1.25 and 1.65

French Combinations of the high-class quality and finish, duplicate of 5.00

Combinations..... **3.95**

French Night Gowns At 3.95

Largest assortment ever in any store in Boston. The high and low neck gowns of sensible cut and materials so hard to find in the average store are here in great variety—the dainty feminine designs that appeal to all women, predominate in all these gowns. 5.00 and 6.00 gowns have been duplicated in quality, finish, embroidery and measurements, to sell at..... **3.95**

French Carnation

Night Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Combinations, Corset Covers, Skirts, Negligees and Dressing Sacques. Exclusively designed for Chandler & Company, with or without lace trimmings at very low prices. Always on hand, always can be matched from year to year.

French Night Gowns—From..... **5.00 to 65.00**
French Combinations—From..... **2.95 to 40.00**
French Drawers—From..... **75c to 10.00**
French Skirts—From..... **1.65 to 75.00**
French Bridal Sets—From..... **7.95 to 150.00**

Special Sale of Corsets W. B. Corsets, 2.00 Model for 1.25

Once a year the maker of these celebrated corsets divides his profits with his customers. The public benefit greatly by the transaction. The corsets are made from best quality cotton, medium bust, an long over hips, suited to almost any figure. Full assortment of sizes.

W. B. Reduso Corsets, 3.50 Model for 2.00

Just twenty-five years ago the manufacturers of this famous corset inaugurated their great business. They decided to put forth one of the greatest values they have ever given under the name "Silver Anniversary Leader" No. 780 and No. 780, including both low and medium busts, made from the heavy cotton and trimmed tastefully.

Redfern Corsets, 5.00 Model for 2.00

The name is enough. Almost every woman knows the Redfern Corset and appreciates its virtues. It is rare that one of these lots can be obtained. The manufacturers' overstock on this particular number was the cause of this fortunate purchase. Unfortunately the sizes are not quite complete. The majority are in 18, 19, 20 and 21, with a few in 28, 29 and 30.

January Clearance—Interesting Items

450 yds. Lyons Chiffon Taffeta, 36 in. wide, in conventional designs, also plain and two-toned effects. Values from 2.00 to 3.00..... **1.50**
70 yds. Lyons Chiffon Taffeta, 40 in. wide, fine jet checks. Regular value 4.00..... **1.50**

40 yds. Check Taffeta, 36 in. wide, 5 yds. Satin Meteor, 36 in. wide, 7 yds. Brown French Foulard, 18 in. wide, 18 yds. Charmeuse, cut velvet border..... **5.00**
1 Robe Japonaise, Crepe..... **37.50**
40 yds. Moire Stripes..... **9.50**
2 Dress Patterns, Canton Crepe, batist, h'd emb. in white..... **14.50**
5 yds. H'd Blocked Charmeuse..... **22.50**
1 Dress Pattern, wistaria, cut velvet on charmeuse silk..... **30.00**

Black Silks

32 yds. Satin Meteor..... **2.50**
24 yds. Velvet..... **1.15**
62 yds. All Silk Faille..... **1.45**
28 yds. Chiff. Velvet, 21 in. wide..... **1.50**
28 yds. Fancy Louisa..... **1.50**
8 yds. Costume Velvet..... **2.50**
25 yds. Fancy Silk Cord..... **1.50**
42 yds. Silk Taffeta..... **95c**

Robes

17 Emb. Batiste Robes..... **6.50**
4 White Lingerie Robes, cut work embroidery..... **9.50**
2 Crystal Bead Tunic..... **3.00**
1 Linen Suit, h'd emb'y..... **30.00**
1 Chiffon Tunic..... **22.50**
2 Chiffon Beaded Tunics..... **35.00**
7 Beaded Eve'g Tunics..... **35.00 to 42.50**

Clearance in Linen Department

Cotton Sheets, 63x90 in..... **50c**
Cotton Sheets, 72x90 in..... **75c**
Cotton Sheets, 81x90 in..... **90c**
Cotton Sheets, 90x108 in..... **1.05**
Pillow Slips, 42x38 1/2..... **20c**
10 prs. Single Bed Blankets..... **4.50**
20 prs. Double Bed Blankets..... **6.00**
10 prs. Extra Long Blankets..... **5.00**
12 Satin Damask Bed Spreads..... **5.00**
1 ft. 6 in. bed..... **4.50**
70 Silk Covered Wool Puffs..... **6.50**

Table Cloths

40 Cloths, 22 1/2 yds..... **2.25**
21 Cloths, 22 1/2 yds..... **3.00**
21 doz. Napkins, 22x22 in..... **3.25**
17 doz. Napkins, 24x24 in..... **3.75**
30 Cloths, 24x24 yds..... **8.75**
61 Cloths, 24x24 yds..... **10.75**
84 doz. Napkins, 20x25 in..... **9.00**
68 doz. Napkins, 22x27 in..... **8.50**
1250 Hemstitch. Huck Towels..... **37 1/2c**
600 Hemstitch. Huck Towels..... **25c**
480 Hemstitch. Guest Towels..... **25c**
200 Cluny Doilies, 12 in..... **1.90**
172 Cluny Doilies, 6 in..... **37 1/2c**

Misses' and Juniors' Suits Coats Dresses

2 Chiffon Velvet Dresses 48.00 to 58.00 **35.00**
4 Corduroy Dresses..... **16.50**
7 Eponge and Charmeuse Dresses..... **16.75 to 25.00**
16 Girls' Velveteen, Wool and Chiffon Dresses, sizes 6 to 12 yrs..... **10.50 to 13.50**
42 Velvet and Corduroy Suits for misses and small women in tailored and fancy models. Values 35.00, 45.00 and 50.00..... **All 25.00 and 35.00**

57 Juniors' Coats Sizes 6 to 14 years—zibelines, chin-chillas, bouclies, broadcloths, chevrons, velvets and corduroys. Every coat new, in stock but 6 or 8 weeks at the most. **6.75, 12.50 and 16.50**

71 Misses' and Small Women's Coats Practically the entire stock of street and afternoon coats in velvets, corduroys, eponges, vicunas, chin-chillas, diagonals and velvet de laines. Values 16.50, 20.00 to 35.00. **10.00, 16.50, 25.00**

Children's Wash Dresses Gingham, percales, reps, lileens and tissues, sizes 6 to 14 years. The balance of our late fall styles. Values ranging from 2.25 to 5.50. **1.25, 2.25, 2.50 to 2.95**

62 Suits

Juniors', Misses' & Small Women's Values 19.50, 25.00 and 40.00 **13.50, 18.50 to 22.50**

Practically the balance of the wool suit stock in tailored and trimmed styles. Included are Serges, Broadcloths, Diagonals, Velour de Laines, Chevrons, Zibelines and Worsteds.

Laces

27 yds. Black Silk Chantilly..... **4.50**
50 yds. 45-in. Cracoeille Net..... **1.50**
9 yds. Gold Boheme Web..... **5.50**
622 yds. 45-in. Silk Chiffon..... **85c**
27 yds. Emb. Peru Insertion..... **45c**
37 yds. Pearl Bead Trimming..... **65c**
19 yds. Erom Gold Edges..... **65c**
67 yds. Venice Insertion..... **65c**

50 yds. Crystal Bead Trimming..... **45c**
60 yds. Baby Irish Insertion..... **2.25**
7 yds. 27-in. Emb. Ven. Flounce..... **4.50**
27 yds. Lyons Shadow Flounce..... **6.50**
17 yds. 45-in. White Chiffon..... **3.00**
21 yds. 45-in. Col. Net Flounce..... **6.50**

AN ASSEMBLING

Goods cannot be sold out evenly—during the height of the season sizes become broken and lots become depleted—then come the great Clearance Sales, resulting in still greater inequality of stock conditions.

As the season is now drawing to its end, both for manufacturer and for retailer, to assemble any great quantity, lots which at the beginning had no relation as to value have to be assembled and combined at practically the same price. Such is the course of the garment business.

It may seem strange for a \$150.00 opera wrap to be assembled with a sturdy \$50.00 great coat, or a \$75.00 evening or party dress with a \$50.00 corduroy garment in the same lot, all at \$25.00 and \$35.00, but such is the condition, and the sale Monday will comprise the combining of

Suits Dresses Coats

Values based on the original wholesale cost

45.00, 60.00, 75.00, 85.00 to 150.00

All at **\$25** and **\$35**

Of several hundred pieces the following are fair illustrations of the values:

A beautiful hand embroidered *Velvet Gown*, worth 75.00 for 35.00. A crystal embroidered *Crepe de Chine Evening Gown*, originally priced 75.00 now 25.00. A black *Chiffon Afternoon Gown* over pink, worth 125.00 for 35.00. A model *Evening Gown* of white charmeuse and lace, originally 125.00 for 35.00. One *Afternoon Gown*, worth 58.00 for 35.00. An *Evening Gown* of chiffon, gold emb., regularly priced 55.00 now 25.00. A pale blue *Charmeuse Evening Gown*, worth 75.00 for 25.00. A black *Broadcloth Suit*, with strapped trimmings, worth 60.00 for 35.00. Four *Broadcloth Suits*, originally priced 40.00 for 25.00. A *Drecol Model Suit* of blue serge, imported to sell for 150.00 now 35.00. Two *Velvet Suits*, fancy dress styles, worth 50.00 for 35.00. A *Black Cheviot Suit*, dress style, originally priced 50.00 now 35.00. A brown and black *Mixture Suit*, worth 55.00 for 35.00. An imported black *Broadcloth Coat*, made to sell for 85.00 now 25.00. A panne velvet *Evening Coat*, originally 150.00, now 35.00. A silver brocade *Evening Coat*, worth 75.00 for 35.00. Two *Corduroy Top Coats*, worth 48.00 now 25.00. A beautiful black satin *Evening Wrap*, originally 65.00 now 35.00. An imported black and white *Street Coat*, worth 50.00 now 25.00. A broadcloth *Evening Coat*, worth 55.00 now 25.00, and many others at prices equally interesting.

3.50 Austrian Broadcloth 1.65

Undoubtedly the finest quality broadcloths that are imported. The colors are in street and evening shades, the new shades of mole, canard, navy, gray, brown, wistaria and the light shades. Also broadcloths in fancy and checked weaves. Imported for the finest ladies' tailors and dressmakers. Regular price 3.50... **1.65**

Double Width Charmeuse Silk Value 2.00 1.25

We had one hundred pieces, about four thousand yards in all, and they were sold within one week and even oversold. The manufacturers stated that they had no more of this splendid quality made up, but that they had several thousand yards in "the gray" which we could have at the same price, if taken at once, and that they would dye them in the finest colors.

All colors will be shown in the piece, but some colors may be delayed in deliveries for about two weeks until the shipment arrives.

January Clearance—Interesting Items

Waists

47 Lingerie Waists 4.00 & 5.00 **2.50**
23 Lingerie Waists..... **3.50**
2 French Crepe Waists..... **7.50**
15 Tailored Linen Waists..... **3.95**

Millinery

2 White Felt Hats..... **13.50**
1 Black Velvet Turban..... **15.00**
1 White Velvet Hat..... **15.00**
3 Imp. Camel Hair Felts..... **13.50**
1 English Turban..... **10.00**
1 Smart Black Velvet..... **25.00**
1 Black Velvet Turban..... **15.00**
1 White Velvet Hat..... **15.00**
1 Blue Velvet Rembrandt..... **20.00**
2 English Turbans..... **18.00**
1 Louisian Dress Hat..... **25.00**
1 Smart Brown Velvet..... **20.00**

Handkerchiefs

Men's Hand Emb. Initial Hdkfs..... **50c**
Women's H'd Emb. Initial Hdkfs..... **50c**
Women's Hemstitch. Pure Linen Hdkfs, 1/4, 3/4, 1/2 in. hem..... **25c**
Women's Emb. Initial Hdkfs, plain and barred..... **25c**

Neckwear

120 Bouleonnere and Artificial Flower Bouquets..... **50c**
233 French Hand Emb. Linen Collars..... **1.00**
117 Silk & Muslin Bows..... **50c**
17 Satin Robespierre Collars, with Jabots..... **50c**
Lace Net Casades..... **1.50**
Hand Emb. Dutch Collars..... **2.00**
26 Black Velvet Collars..... **1.50**
Black Satin Robespierre Collars, Jabots attached..... **1.00**
Emb. Net Chemisettes..... **1.00**

Hosiery

17 prs. Emb. Silk Hose..... **3.50**
26 prs. Thread Silk Hose..... **2.00**
64 prs. Silk Hose..... **1.50**
68 prs. Child's Hose..... **25c**
37 prs. Child's Hose..... **35c**

Leather Goods

Black Hand Bags, all real Goat Seal with leather lining and change purse, some with one handle, others with double handle self covered and German silver frames. Values 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00. Price..... **1.50**

600 prs. Women's Pure Silk Hose

Regular 2.25 Values Fashioned wide and extra spliced tops, lisle soles, high spliced heels. Fine quality pure silk of good weight. Every pair from one of the foremost manufacturers of fine silk hosiery in the world. **1.39**

Jewelry

45 New German Silver Mesh Bags, made on 5 in. mesh frame; extra fine quality, all soldered links. Vals 5.00 & 7.50 **2.95**
86 Imported Bar or Jabot Pins, couples of each, all set with semi-precious stones, with fine cut rhinestones. Value 2.50..... **1.00**
65 Sterling Silver Pendants, set with assorted stones, all with a sterling silver neck chain. Value 2.50..... **85c**

Gloves

62 prs. 16-button Silk Gloves..... **1.50**
84 prs. Plique Gloves, 1 clasp..... **1.15**
54 prs. 2-clasp Lamb Giva, h'd 1.00 **50c**
79 prs. 12-but. Real Fr. Kid Giva 2.50 **1.95**
118 prs. 16-button Cashmere Lamb..... **3.00**

Three Special Values in Jersey Top Petticoats

196 Kayser's Silk Jersey Top Petticoats with deep flounce of silk messaline, all the best colors. Special..... **2.95**
93 Extra Fine Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, semi-fitted tailored flounce, all seams reinforced. Special..... **3.95**
87 Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, with 20 inch accordion plaited flounce of extra quality messaline, finished with two French ruffles. Special..... **5.95**

Sweaters

40 Women's Sweaters..... **5.00**
32 Women's Shetland Spencers..... **3.00**

Scarfs

70 Evening Scarfs..... **3.50**
31 Old Scarfs..... **2.50**
171 Imp. Chiffon Auto Scarfs..... **2.00**
27 Black Silk Chantilly Lace Vels..... **3.50**

Lace Curtains

6 prs. Arab Serims..... **2.50**
2 prs. Arab Chiny..... **3.00**
2 prs. Arab Serims..... **2.50**
3 prs. Arab Lacet..... **4.00**
3 prs. Marie Antoinette..... **3.50**
2 prs. White Serims..... **3.00**
2 prs. Arab Serims..... **4.50**
12 prs. Arab Chiny..... **4.50**
2 prs. Arab Chiny..... **5.00**
9 prs. Arab Renaissance..... **8.50**
3 prs. Arab Lacet..... **7.50**
4 prs. White Chiny..... **7.50**
8 prs. Arab Lacet..... **7.50**
3 prs. Arab Chiny..... **8.50**

45 1-pair lots all kinds Curtains At Half-Price

Drapery Materials

306 yds. Lace Insertions & Edges, yard..... **6c**
45 yds. Short Lengths Colonial Serims..... **25c**
36 yds. short lengths Cretonnes..... **45c**
250 yds. Imp. Cretonnes..... **35c**
167 yds. Colonial Serims..... **30c**
102 yds. Hand Blocked Cretonnes..... **1.50**
945 Pieces Upholstery Materials, 24 to 30 inches square, including Damasks, Velours, Tapestries and Cretonnes, useful for pillow tops, chair seats and fancy bags. Values up to 50c..... **15c**
Values up to 75c..... **25c**
Values up to 3.00..... **1.00**

MONDAY Elimination of Multiplied Profits on Inexpensive Dresses

Not an experiment, but a proven success—over 200 dresses have just been made from the finest quality merchandise in Chandler & Co.'s Wash and White Goods department, consisting of imported Challies, D. & J. Anderson Gingham, and Chandler & Co.'s most beautiful qualities of Wash Goods and White Goods—fabrics of a quality seldom used in such inexpensive dresses.

All have been custom made to order—after carefully selected models, some from Paris, and WILL BE SOLD MONDAY AT FULLY 33 1-3% DISCOUNT in Chandler & Co.'s basement department of wash goods and white goods. Note the values.

	Usually	Price
D. & J. Anderson Gingham Dresses.....	11.50	6.75
Ratine Stripe Poplin Dresses.....	10.50	6.75
White and Colored Linen Dresses.....	10.50	6.75
White French Pique Dresses.....	10.50	6.75
Ratine Stripe Pique Dresses.....	10.50	6.75
Imported Wool Challie Dresses.....	14.00	9.75
Domestic Wool Challie Dresses.....	12.50	9.75
Imported Wool Challie Dresses.....	17.50	11.75

Hartford Saxony Rugs

At About Wholesale Prices

Discontinued patterns, excellent reproductions of the choicest Oriental rugs in designs of Khiva Bokharas, choice Turkish patterns, Royal Bokharas, Allover Persian effects, Gorevan patterns, Daghestan and two-toned effects. Every one just as good as if you paid the full price.

Each year the manufacturers must bring out new designs. Discontinued patterns must be disposed of at great reductions. RESULT: Chandler & Co. can sell these at about *wholesale prices*.

50.00 9 x 12 Saxony	45.00 8.3 x 10.6 Saxony
Price 34.50, 37.50, 40.00	Price 32.00 and 35.00
18.75 4.6 x 7.0 Saxony	8.50 3.0 x 5.3 Saxony
Price 12.50 and 15.00	Price 5.50

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1913

Many Boston Newspapers Besides Those Printed in English

Score of Them to Meet Wants of People From Other Lands and Editors Are Popular Champions and Leaders—Boston Movement Seeks Their Cooperation in Carrying the Message of Good Will Into Stronghold of Reserve

MANY newspapers printed in languages other than English give to Boston a cosmopolitan touch such as not even great European capitals enjoy. German newspapers, as a matter of course, are present in most American cities of size, and the German reading public almost invariably reads other papers printed in English. In the case of other nationalities, like Italians, Armenians, Syrians, Albanians, Lithuanians, Poles, very often the one paper read by them is in their own language. Now that the editors of these papers are to meet more frequently with the editors of newspapers printed in English, a distinct step forward will be taken in making the foreign-born population assimilated. Journalism is an agency for making nations better acquainted and in the United States Boston's foreign journals may be expected to have an even greater influence in the future than in the past because of what now is being done to make American journalism all-inclusive.

SURPRISING as it may seem, there are published in Boston a score of newspapers in other languages than English. The editors and managers of these publications are without doubt the champions of their people as well as the leaders.

With people of many nationalities continuing to add their thousands annually to those awaiting assimilation it is an important civic problem how to make the best citizens of the alien population. In the past, considerable reliance has been placed on acknowledged leaders among their people who could, both by example and teaching, show the way. But all too often it has seemed enough to let these better instructed foreign-born residents of the large city pursue their own course without regard to closer association with those of different nationalities.

In Boston a movement is now under way to make possible a better acquaintance between those charged with the civic progress of the community and

such foreign-born residents as, by virtue of their prominence among their own people, are able to carry the message of good will into the very stronghold of reserve. By bringing these writers, for instance, into closer association with the men interested in municipal progress it is expected to provide an entirely new channel for making American institutions and American citizenship more fully appreciated.

To an astonishing extent the foreign newspapers of Boston—or rather the newspapers printed in foreign languages—devote themselves to the politics of the respective countries from which the editors and clientele hail. But as close examination is made of these papers, as the leading writers are interviewed as to their ideas and ideals, it becomes more and more apparent that those in charge of the publications realize the necessity of informing their readers more fully about American affairs. It is expected that by having them meet with American editors, writers, students of sociology and municipal reformers, the former will

bring their pens to bear with excellent effect in the columns of their papers.

Working for the welfare of the immigrants there are many organizations that do splendid work in pointing out to the newcomers the road which in all probability is best for them. But after all, aliens are influenced more directly by those of their own nationality. The right word, spoken in season, may prove the making of the new arrival. On the other hand, if misdirected, it takes a long time to make good the wrong done the immigrant.

In Boston and vicinity the civic melting pot, which begins to do its genuine work with the taking out of the first naturalization papers, is a receptacle into which people of many races and many climes are poured. Just at present the Albanian contingent claims considerable attention. This is not because of numbers, but because in Boston is published one of the very few newspapers in this country printed in the Albanian tongue, and which serves the people of that war-torn land who live in many sections of the United States and Canada.

Dielli, the Sun, is the mouthpiece of the Pan-Albanian Federation. Its editor is Faik Konitza, one of the most versatile, eloquent and patriotic Albanians in the western world. At present Mr. Konitza is in Europe, appealing to Albanians and others in the large cities for the support of an autonomous Albania. Ephim Natsi, the associate editor of Dielli, in speaking about the work of the newspaper and his chief, said that Mr. Konitza came to Boston from London, where he published a magazine printed in Albanian, French and English. The editor of Dielli obtained his degree of master of arts from Harvard University.

Like Albania, Armenia and Syria are intensely concerned in the Balkan struggle for independence from Turkish rule. Armenians of New England look to Azk and Hairenik for information printed in their native language. A Syrian newspaper of prominence is Souria-Al-Jadidet, the New Syrian. There is also a monthly publication, the Syrian World, printed in English.

Azk—the Nation—is watching very closely the events in the near east. Its news columns are brimful of information from the Balkans. The editor, A. Nazaf, was a leading scholar of Eilat, near Ardena, and has been in Boston only two years. The political leaders that Mr. Nazaf writes are considered models of their kind. The management of the paper is in the hands of V. S. Shapazian, who says the aim of the Armenian in America is to bring about a constitutional Armenia, and that at present there is no decided objection to Turkish suzerainty.

"But we also aim at present to make our people realize their obligations to the country in which they live," said Mr. Shapazian in speaking about his countrymen in the United States. "There is plenty for us to do. Today it is our object to teach our countrymen more about America. Heretofore, however, there has not been enough interest in American affairs and we feel that it is one of our greatest needs to make Armenians in America understand American institutions. We are glad of this opportunity to speak a word of friendly greeting to the readers of the Monitor."

Hairenik, the other Armenian newspaper published in Boston, is outspokenly in favor of socialism. The editor, S. Vratzian, is a man of strong convictions. The paper is the organ of the Armenian

JOURNALISM IN MANY TONGUES



Group of newspapers that add cosmopolitan and useful touch to Massachusetts capital

Revolutionary Society, just as the Azk is the spokesman for the Armenian Constitutional Democratic party.

The columns of Souria-Al-Jadidet reflect the literary tastes of its editor, Dr. N. Khouri. This progressive Syrian writer has many friends among American fellow craftsmen. The paper has a considerable following in Canada and in Mexico. Dr. Khouri spends much of his time traveling throughout the country, speaking before his countrymen. In his absence the management of the paper is in the hands of a brother, Abraham Khouri. Dr. George Yuriej is one of the leading writers for this publication. Dr. Khouri himself is a graduate of the American College at Beirut. The paper is a staunch supporter of greater liberty for Armenia, but it does not sanction any untoward measures to bring about a completely independent Armenia. It is the opinion of the editor that too drastic a move would imperil the chances of Armenians in other parts of the Turkish domain.

American politics is interestingly discussed in the columns of Souria-Al-Jadidet. There is an evident desire to prepare Armenians in America for citizenship. The Y. M. C. A. workers among these people find them exceptionally interested in the uplift work of the community.

The editor of the Syrian World is Saleem Younes, and the tendency of this journal is distinctly educational. It makes its appeal to the Syrian women and shows them the way to make the best of their opportunities in America.

While Italy has just concluded peace with Turkey, to Italians—whether

at home or in the United States—the Balkan war continues to be a chief matter for discussion in the native newspapers. In Boston the two Italian newspapers are the Gazzetta del Massachusetts and La Tribuna del Popolo. Gazzetta del Massachusetts holds a dominant place among the Italians of all New England. The editor, James V. Donnaruma, is known as fearless where dealing with anything that concerns the welfare of his countrymen. He has held many a lance as champion of the one or the other cause which concerned New England Italians. Mr. Donnaruma has an exceptional command of the English language. The immigration question and the wrong practices that frequently grow out of traffic bearing on bringing foreigners into the United States have found the editor of Gazzetta del Massachusetts quick to detect miscreants and point them out.

Emanuel Lo-Presti is editor of La Tribuna del Popolo. As this Italian writer says, he is "in sympathy with all social ideas and noble aspirations." When he first came to America, five years ago, he worked as a sweeper of the elevated cars, and then he became a bookkeeper, work that he had done in his native country. He became a correspondent for Italian papers and then began the present publication.

The Polish-Americans of New England have several newspapers devoted to their interests. Pobudka is the organ for the Polish Young Men's Alliance of America. The editor is W. Tarka. Gazzetta Bostonska looks more largely after ecclesiastical affairs.

Pobudka works for the independence

Closer Association Between Writers and Men Interested in Municipal Progress Step to Increase Appreciation of American Citizenship and Institutions

of Poles everywhere—in Russia, in Germany, in Austria. The young men here are under constant military training, so as to be in readiness whenever the opportunity for freedom might come. Pobudka is the smallest among the foreign newspapers published in Boston, but it makes up in terseness what it lacks in size.

The Lithuanian newspaper of Boston is the Kelevis, the Traveler. There are in New England alone more than 50,000 people of this nationality. Russia's domination of Lithuania always has been resented by the people of that country. In America among the Lithuanians the hope is dominant that some day the nation will get its independence. Stanley C. Michelson is the editor of Kelevis.

Jewish journalism in Boston is represented by the Boston Jewish News, a recent publication. Joseph J. Shore is the editor. Hyman A. Shore, his son, is the president and manager of the paper. Speaking of the policy of the Boston Jewish News, Hyman Shore says that clean journalism is the motto of the paper and that this is something much needed in the communities where it circulates most extensively.

Newspapers published in the Greek language were until recently a feature of Boston journalism. The outbreak of the Balkan war may have been responsible for the absence of such publications at present, since thousands of Greeks left for the scene of conflict and are still turning toward the Mediterranean.

Every American city of consequence has its German newspapers. Boston has a number of such publications. The German-American, however, gets the paper printed in its own language more as a matter of sentiment than necessity. Most Germans who read the German

newspapers also read those published in English. Among the German papers of Boston are Bostoner Anzeiger, Germania and Turm Zeitung, the latter, as the name implies, devoted to athletics and "turn" affairs.

Papers published in Swedish and French also circulate freely among Boston residents of those nationalities, while the greater proportion of the people from these countries live in neighboring cities.

On the whole, it must be apparent that with so large a foreign-born population in this vicinity the editors of these papers, representing more than a dozen nationalities, must exert a compelling influence. Nothing, therefore, is more to the point than the present effort to establish better acquaintanceship between the writers in such languages and their colleagues employing the vernacular. The welding of the nations into something more nearly identical is a task that will take many generations, but a good beginning can be made if each American city, like Boston in the present instance, rises to the occasion and extends the hand of comradeship to these leaders among their people who, carrying the token of cordiality into the byways, have a rich field where so much work still remains unfinished.

RIDING SCHOOL PLANNED

LOUISVILLE—Louisville is to have the largest riding academy in the United States, according to announcement of its projectors. Contracts for the construction of the building were signed recently by Richard Schultze, managing director of the enterprise. Following the burning of the Ingham Riding Academy several months ago, prominent local business men subscribed \$25,000 capital for a new building.

PRIZE ESSAY TELLS OF KINDERGARTEN'S VALUE

Advocate Says Such School Develops Self-Reliance, Self-Control, Obedience, Concentration, Unselfishness, Cooperation, Accuracy and Alertness

The essay on kindergartens that won the third prize offered by the president of the National Kindergarten Association was that written by Nancy Wells of Minneapolis, Minn. It is given in part herewith.

MOST of the children who enter the first primary grade without kindergarten training have never done anything systematically but eat and sleep. Their hours have been spent at play in which they used any means at hand for entertainment; or they may have been waited upon and have not been allowed to do anything for themselves, not even to amuse themselves.

These children who have had no systematic responsibilities are placed in a primary school where order, quiet and attention are necessary. Self-control, concentration and self-reliance are all needed, but the home training has not made a special point of these things. Even if the mothers had the knowledge and desire to develop their children in these ways, the majority of them have so many cares and interruptions that they do little more than bathe, feed and clothe them.

What Kindergarten Does

At this point the kindergarten comes to the assistance of both mother and child. The kindergarten is a home-school provided over by a "mother-teacher." It provides the steps that lead from the home interests and activities to school life. Here, through the things the children know, they are led to interesting facts they do not know. From the things they can do they learn day by day to do harder things. The things that mothers have not the time to do are the things which it is the business of the kindergarten to do.

No superintendent of schools would be willing to say that he did not want a department for little children in his schools, which had for its aim the systematic development of self-reliance, self-control, obedience, concentration, cooperation, unselfishness, promptness, accuracy, alertness, cleanliness and patriotism. Yet many places where kindergartens in their public schools would be a financial possibility are without them. Is it because these broad ethical aims and results of the kindergarten are not understood and appreciated by the hard-headed business man who is on the school board? Does he hesitate to give his vote for the kindergarten because the thing he really wants to know is whether Johnnie will learn reading, writing, and arithmetic more easily and quickly for having had kindergarten training?

If he has not visited a primary school

since he attended one himself, he should do so before voting "no" on the kindergarten question. He will there see kindergarten methods applied to learning to read. He will find that quick seeing, accurate hearing, heads, hands and heels are all used in learning new words and that words are quickly learned in this active attractive way and are remembered. It is obvious that the child, who in kindergarten has had daily systematic practice in quick and accurate eye and ear training, will, when he comes to learn to read, outstrip the child who has never been taught to use his eyes or ears, or to concentrate his attention.

The ability which the children develop in using their hands in kindergarten occupations is a preparation for the control necessary in learning to write. The number work in primary is now so nearly eliminated that if nothing were done with it in kindergarten, criticism should not be made. What the kindergarten does in number work is entirely incidental and consists in learning to count; contrasting and judging size, length, breadth, height; dividing sets of blocks into parts and building parts into wholes; all of which is a preparation for later concrete number work. Language work in the kindergarten is emphasized through conversations, dramatization, stories, rhymes, songs and games.

Good Results Seen

Reading, writing and arithmetic are necessary means for reaching a fuller and better education; but they assuredly are not the only means. What are the attainments of the people whom you consider interesting, cultured and well-educated? The fact they can or cannot read, write, or do sums does not enter your thought? What you note is that they have been observing; that they have reflected upon their observations; that they can talk with intelligence about the things they have seen, heard, and read; that they can do things that are worthy; that their sympathy is alive. The kindergarten furnishes the environment where little children may begin the journey toward this kind of education.

The establishment of the kindergarten means moral training for the children. The pampered child finds that the universe does not, after all, revolve around him. The neglected, mistreated child discovers that existence is not made up entirely of discomfort and blows. Ignorant mothers, through mothers' meetings, are taught to take better care of their children, while intelligent mothers gain new ideas in methods of training them. People are more easily influenced by the good that comes to their children, than by other agencies. This is the reason why the kindergarten is looked upon as a necessary factor in raising the ideals of a community.

OCTET OF EUROPEAN-BORN BOSTON EDITORS



Newspaper men identified with picturesque publications increasing their influence among new arrivals in America

Upper row, reading from left to right: Abraham Khouri, Souria-Al-Jadidet; A. Nazaf, Azk; Hyman A. Shore, Boston Jewish News; Stanley C. Michelson, Kelevis; lower row, James V. Donnaruma, Gazzetta del Massachusetts; Faik Konitza, Dielli; W. Tarka, Pobudka; Emmanuel Lo-Presti, La Tribuna del Popolo.

DETROIT MAY BUY UP BLOCKS FOR STATION

Most Favored Plan for Fitting Approach to Great Michigan Central Depot Now Building Would Involve Purchase Cost of Nearly \$1,000,000

DETROIT—In order to provide an adequate esplanade or approach to the Michigan Central passenger station, which, erected at a cost of about \$2,500,000, is expected to be completed July 1, 1913, united effort is being made by Detroit city officials and city planners. Of four general plans presented to the city council committee on street openings, one offered by Frederick T. Barcroft and known as the Barcroft-Mueller-Mason plan, is most favored by the city and railroad officials.

This plan involves the purchase of all the property fronting on Michigan between 14th and 17th avenues, and running back to the front of the station and to Marquette street on the east, besides the lots on the southeastern corner of Michigan and 14th avenues, so as to round off the sharp angle there that would interfere with such an approach. The property involved includes more than four good-sized blocks, nearly all solidly built. The roughly estimated cost of the property alone is nearly \$1,000,000.

The committee requested the city plan and improvement commission to try to persuade the Detroit real estate board to appoint a special committee to appraise the property. It also asked the commission to interview the officials of the Michigan Central to see what if anything the road would do toward the expense, if the big improvement should be undertaken by the city.

It is said proudly in Detroit of the passenger station that in design, arrangement and construction, there will be nothing finer of its kind in the United States. It will be in the American renaissance style of architecture. It will be faced with buff limestone to the top of the third story, and with light brick and terra cotta to the top of the thirteenth floor, while the three top stories will be faced with pure terra cotta.

The main building will have a frontage of 345 feet, a depth of 263 feet and a height of 248 feet. The general waiting room, opening from the main entrance, will be 98x234 feet, with a dome 65 feet above the floor. The entire building will be used exclusively for railroad purposes, the upper floors for the offices of the company.

The street railway entrance will be on the east side, where the cars will be run into a covered enclosure, so that passengers going to or coming from trains in vehicles will not be exposed to the weather.

Mr. Barcroft said with regard to his plan:

"The elements of Plan 4 provide for a proper space for the parking of vehicles and handling of all commercial deliveries and trucking, the handling of street car traffic, so that people can board cars under shelter, and sufficient

areas for handling safely the constantly moving vehicles and foot traffic.

"Detroit will soon be a city of a million inhabitants. Neither the present citizens nor those to come desire to enter Detroit by the present alley entrance method, but rather through a fine depot, a comfortable and safe traffic esplanade, a credit to a city the size of Detroit, all forming a grand portal of welcome.

"Considerable foresight must be exercised in this matter, and not take the situation and needs of the city just as it is today, but rather as it will be for future years. There is no question that depots are portals of a city. It is through their medium and the immediate area therefrom that the first impression of a town is received. Great sums of money have been spent in many cities in recognition of this element, notably New York, Chicago, Washington and Boston. It must also be recognized in this day of rapid vehicle traffic that the danger of congestion and inconvenience is very much greater than it was a few years ago before the automobile and other fast moving commercial vehicles were in use."

MODERN BRIDGES MUST BE ORNATE SAYS LECTURER

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Three distinct advances in bridge building have been marked by the use of iron, steel and concrete, according to Prof. Frank H. Constant of the engineering department of the University of Minnesota, who spoke recently on "Some Advances in Modern Bridge Engineering."

"Advance in bridge engineering, if measured by great span lengths, weight and carrying capacity, has been remarkable in late years," he said. "Where formerly 150 feet was the maximum span, at present bridges like the Forth at Edinburgh, the New York suspension bridges, and the one in course of construction at Quebec have spans of 1600 to 1800 feet and great carrying capacity. "This development is due to the knowledge of the theory governing the design and construction of such structures; as well as to better steel work available; to the increased capability of the large bridge shops; and to the certainty, now, of being able to sink piers and foundations to great depths under what were formerly unsurmountable difficulties.

"The beauty of a big structure like a bridge must lie mainly in its lines and fortunately the lines corresponding with true economy generally harmonize with the sense of beauty."

ENVOY RESIGNS BY MAIL

MEXICO CITY—The resignation of Manuel Calero, Mexican ambassador to the United States, was received Friday at the foreign office by mail.

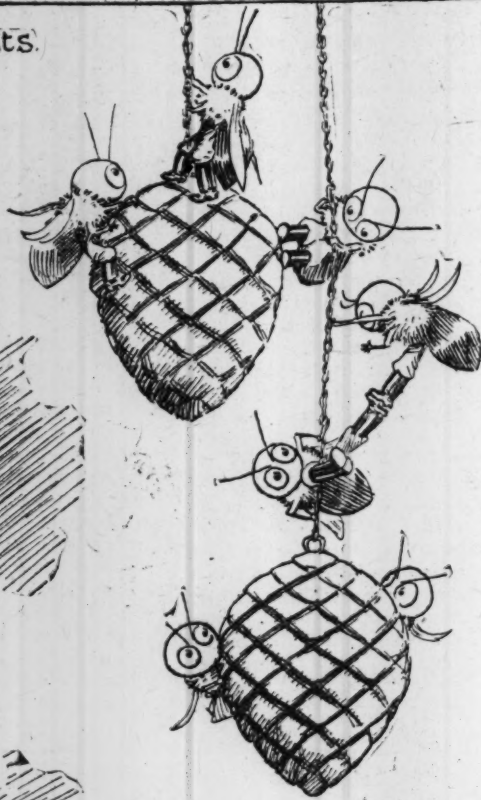
THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
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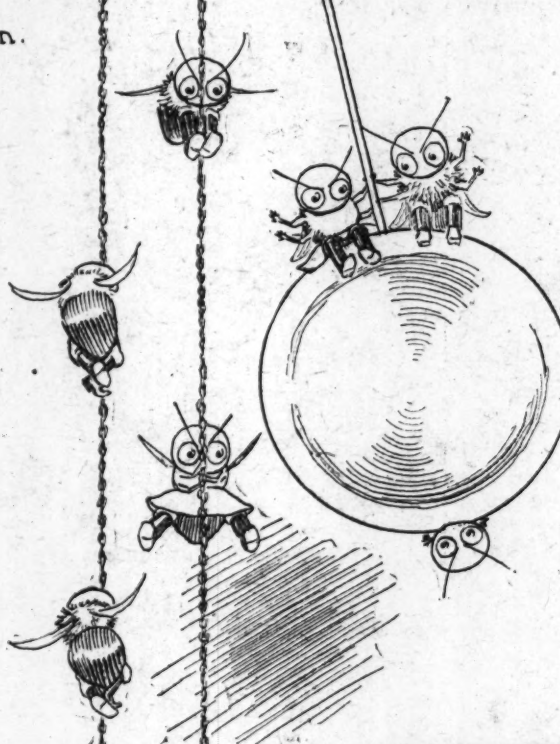
THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

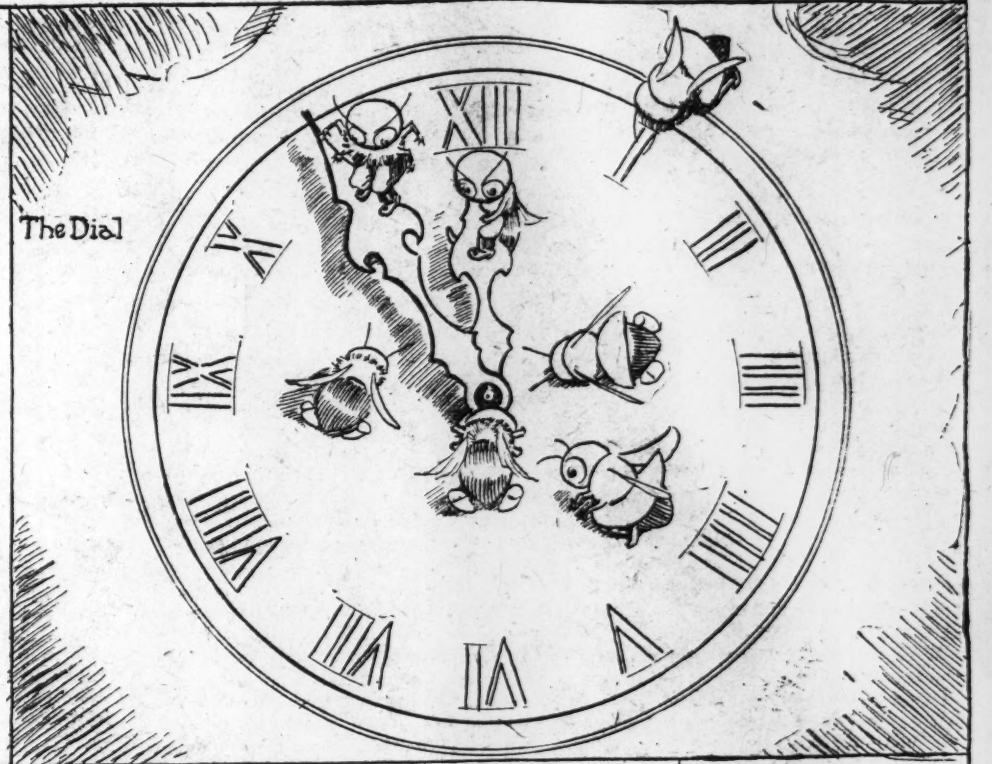
The Weights.



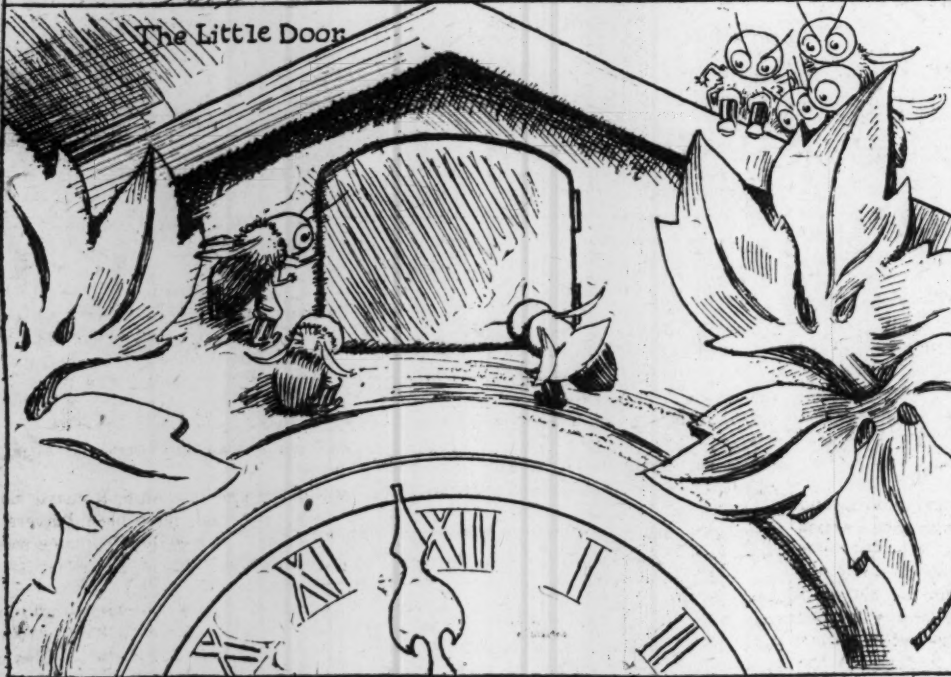
The Pendulum.



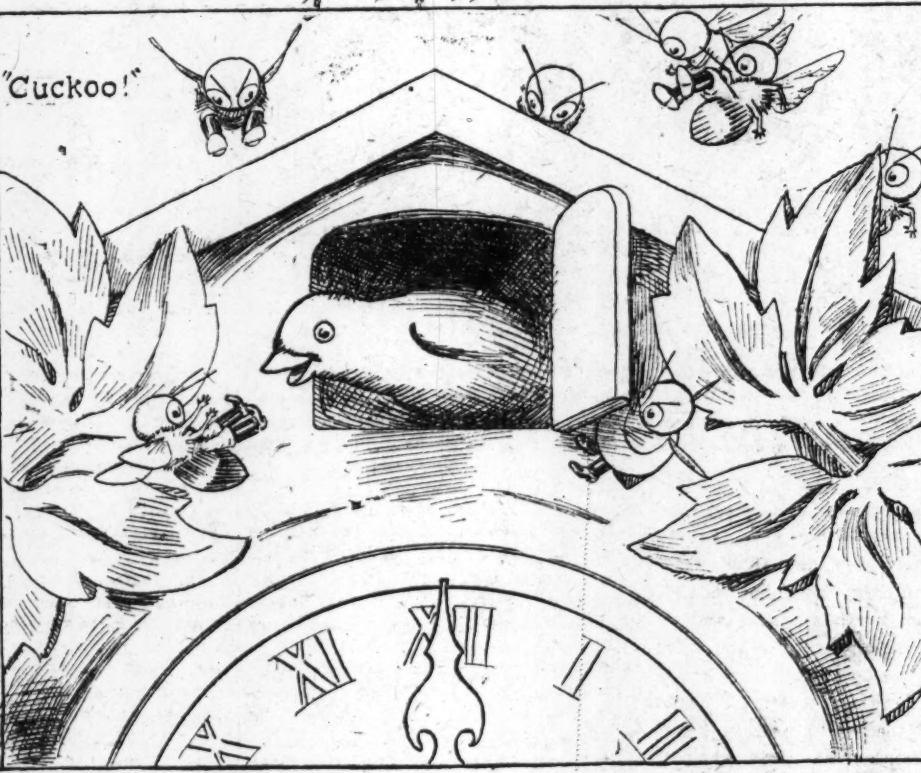
The Dial.



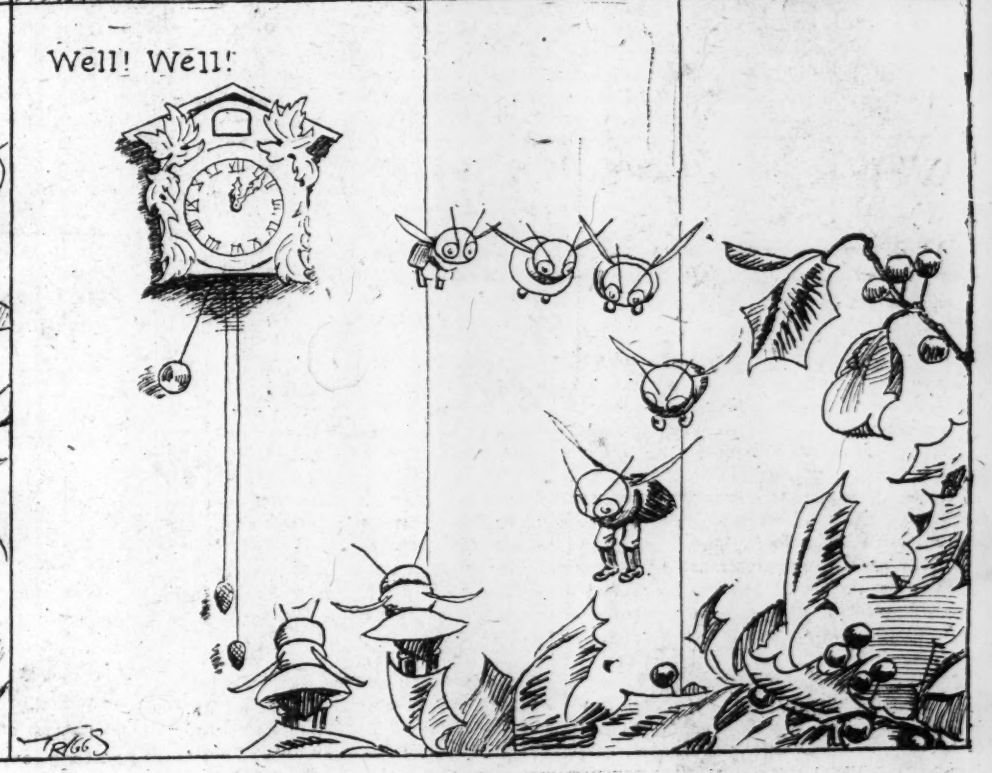
The Little Door.



"Cuckoo!"



Well! Well!



Hickory, dickory, dock,
The bees and the cuckoo clock;
The cuckoo sings, the bees take wings,
Oh, what a foolish flock!

Hickory, dickory, do!
The way of the weights we know;
They slowly sink and the spring unink,
And the clock begins to go.

Hickory, dickory, ding,
The pendulum's a swing;
Sam rides on that like an acrobat
You see in a circus ring.

Hickory, dickory, dand!
And here is the minute hand;
It points to noon, so luncheon's soon—
It's turkey scraps—how grand!

Hickory, dick once more,
For here is a tiny door;
Does Buzz dare knock? ask the merry flock;
So he raps with fifties four.

Hickory, dickory, boo!
"Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo!"
The bees amazed seem a little dazed,
As they hear "Cuckoo, cuckoo!"

But at the twelfth "Cuckoo"
She shuts her door tight to,
The bees perplexed, feel a little vexed,
As wiser folks might do.

Hickory, dickory, dall!
"She's not polite at all;
To shut the place in our very face,
When we kindly came to call."

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BOY WORKED HIS WAY TO TOP

TWENTY years ago John D. Laurie arrived in New York from the West Indies. It was a time when "jobs" were unusually hard to get. And young Laurie was unknown. He advertised for work. He had had some commercial experience, and said so. He got a job, but not until he had advertised four weeks. It was only a makeshift job, which promised no advancement, so he kept on advertising. Finally came a reply which seemed promising. A commercial house (it's a bigger one now) wanted a young man to enter the office and grow up with the business. It was the firm for which Mr. Laurie is now manager. He got the job—at \$12 a week.

Step by step he rose until at last he found himself at the very top of the ladder. To his work he had applied his own rules, and they proved effective. They are worth printing for other young men to read, says the New York World. Here are some samples:

Know your work—and do it.
Don't waste time—employ it.
Dream—but don't sleep.
Don't watch the boss—watch yourself.
Don't stand still—keep moving up.
Move up—then get your hand on the next rung above.
Keep ahead of your job—not behind it.
Believe in yourself—then the boss will believe in you.
Be honest with yourself—then you will be honest with the boss.

Work by the job—not by the clock.
Boys may read with interest what Mr. Laurie has to say about getting jobs.

"There never was a better time," he says, "for a boy to 'get in.' The commercial world never before offered so great a range of opportunity, and the field is widening every day. There always will be a place for boys who have the ability to 'make good.' There never will be a place for those who haven't the right stuff in them."

"I know from experience that there is no quicker or better way to get results than to advertise. The advertisement

should be so worded as to attract attention and command interest. It is a good plan to consult some business man and ask his advice. It is surprising how quickly men in search of the right kind of help will respond to the right kind of an 'ad.'

"The boy who has had some previous experience, great or little, has a tremendous advantage over the boy who can only ask for 'work of any kind.'"

"In answering requests to call the boy must appear self-confident. Too many boys have too little confidence in themselves. They are placed at a disadvantage when submitted to the ordeal of questioning."

"He must be direct. He is not making a social call, but is there on business, taking up a busy man's valuable time. If he is asked a question he must find the shortest cut to the answer. 'Yes' and 'no' carry greater weight than 'I guess so' or 'I don't think so.'"

"The greater his ability to adapt himself to the work he is doing, irrespective of his natural tastes, the greater his chance of success wherever he may be placed."

"I believe the boy who stays on the inside has a brighter prospect than the boy who wants to get out on the road. Modern competition eliminates men after they have ceased to be young. Inside, the older a man gets the more valuable he becomes. The only limit is the one placed on his powers of mental endurance."

"Every prospective job should be studied from the angle of its effect on the boy's future. A good paying job with no prospect should be only a last resort or filler in. Better the small pay with opportunity for advancement, starting at the bottom to climb up to the top, than the middle with forever to stay there."

"Getting the start simply stands you in front of the ladder. The main thing is to prove yourself to be a good climber. Some men haven't even looked for the ladder. They have made one for themselves."

WHY

WHY do some stockings have "clocks"?—We all know the ornament on a sock or stocking which is called a "clock." Why it is so called nobody can say, for the name is one of the mysteries of etymology not yet solved. But the thing itself is an interesting relic of the days when the first stockings were made of cloth, and had seams down the sides where the pieces of cloth were joined together, says the Children's Magazine. These seams would no doubt be somewhat unsightly and give a clumsy appearance to the foot and leg, and so they were covered with embroidery or other ornamentation to conceal them from view. Of course, now that stockings are woven or knitted, no such need for the clock exists, but, so far from being allowed to disappear, modern stockings often have clocks all round to add to their appearance.

PROMPTNESS PAYS

"Promptness alone may never get a man anywhere, but it will go a long way toward securing for him favorable attention from his employer," says a business man whose office force is numbered among the hundreds, including boys.

"Such a man," claims this employer, "proves to me that he is interested enough in his work to begin it on time, and he can pretty generally be relied upon even though his work may be commonplace compared with that of others. He is a safe man to promote."—Washington Herald.

FIG BRITTLE

To make fig brittle, chop half a pound of figs fine, or better, run them through the food chopper. Into a saucepan put a pound of granulated sugar, and, when it is melted, stir in the figs and pour at once into a pan. Cut in strips and serve.

—Newark News.

NEEDLE-AND-THREAD PASTIMES

A YOUNG girls' sewing club, numbering 16 members, had much fun at a needle-and-thread frolic, which was easily arranged.

The first contest was progressive needles, for which four tables seating four each had been arranged. As each girl arrived, she was given a tape needle with a length of baby ribbon drawn through it. Four pieces of this ribbon were pink, four pieces pale blue, four were white and four lemon color.

Those holding the pink began to play at the first table, which had a pink cover and pink flowers; those having pale blue proceeded to the second, which was decorated in that tint, with white at the third and lemon color at the fourth.

At each table the equipment was the same, a flat dish containing needles and another filled with short lengths of thread. When the bell signal for the start was given, all players began to thread the needles at their particular table, continuing until another tinkle five minutes later notified them that the round was at an end.

Score was then taken, and the two players who were found to have threaded most needles progressed, having first received each a needle threaded with silk of the color of the table at which they played. Before the bell rang a second time, the hostess and members of the household passed around to remove the thread from the needles and thus prepare for the next round.

Four rounds of five minutes each completed the progression, the player having the highest score receiving a dainty cretonne darning-bag, while those who failed most noticeably were given papers of needles in a very large size, accompanied by gigantic spools of shoe-thread, says the Woman's Home Companion.

Next they had needle races, for which six girls stood facing another six at the opposite ends of the parlor. Those standing face to face were partners. One partner in every case held a needle, and the other a thread. When the signal was given, the two lines rushed together.

and the object was for partners to thread a needle (one holding the needle only, and one the thread) before another couple could accomplish the feat. Five rounds were played of this contest, and the pair who in that time made the best score won the game.

Another game was one in which each girl received an empty needle-paper marked for a certain size (as No. 7, No. 9) and was asked to fill it with needles of the correct number. Previous to this, needles of all sizes had been well mixed up in several finger-bowls, and one placed on each table.

Five minutes was allowed for this contest, and the hostess acted as judge. The prize was a huge needle made of cardboard covered with silver paper, containing the conventional gift of a dainty handkerchief.

Of course, there were refreshments, which consisted of dainty banana sandwiches, and light cakes, followed by glasses of macaroon fluff, the last made as follows:

Whip stiff some heavy cream and sweeten very slightly. Grate into it some macaroons, allowing two small ones to each portion. Just before serving put two macaroons in each grapefruit-glass, heaping the fluff on them. The cream mixture should be cold.

If, instead of making this sewing-club affair strictly a girls' party, you wish to invite some of your boy friends and have the party in the evening, you can do so perfectly well. The same contests will entertain the boys because of their novelty, especially the needle race mentioned. A boy and a girl must be partners for this, the girl holding the needle for the boy to thread. If boys are invited, the refreshments may be a bit more substantial.

TRICK TO TRY

Stand against a wall so that your right foot, shoulder and side of your head are touching it, and try to kick with your left foot. Sounds easy, doesn't it? But it isn't.—Minneapolis Tribune.

CLUBS FOR YOUNG

That there is more money to be made on the farm, and more happiness in the making of it, than any city work can give, is being shown through the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs being organized all over the country, says the Commoner. While the boys are running their corn clubs and showing what good work they can do, the girls are organizing farm clubs, and beating the boys to the dollars right along. Raising vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs, and many other food stuffs, canning the fruits and vegetables and selling the poultry output, has been found to be immensely profitable, and I am asked to have our

girls and boys send to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 385, which will tell them how to form these clubs. Put in the winter planning for the coming year.

COURTESY TITLE

"Is it correct to drop the title 'Mr.' when such words as 'General Manager' or 'Secretary' are used after the name, as 'John Jones, General Manager,' 'John Jones, Secretary'?" In reply to this query the Literary Digest says:

The addition of a title after the name would not free one from putting before the name the usual or needful title of courtesy.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

KICK THE MARBLES

TWO boys and two marbles are required. The first boy says to the second, "Kick this marble north (south, east, west)," pointing to one of the marbles. Only one kick is allowed. If he succeeds, he wins; if he fails, the other wins. If he puts it north as ordered, he may kick again to hit the other marble, in which case he wins again. If he hits the marble and goes north, as ordered, at one kick, he wins double.

Each boy tries to leave the marbles in as difficult a position as possible for his successor, and here comes in a peculiarity which makes this game unique among all games. If the position in which the marbles are left is too difficult for the other to play, he may refuse to play his own difficult game.—Woman's Home Companion.

HIDDEN CITIES

A good game for a party that can sit around a large table is to give each child a small envelope in which are a few separate letters of the alphabet which, when properly arranged, will spell the name of a city.

A certain time limit is given and those who have found the names are asked to tell something about the city that they have found the letters in the envelope to spell, where it is and what it is famous for, or something about it. As a rule, it is better to take the names of cities mentioned in the Bible, instead of towns in the United States, as it is a better test of a child's knowledge.

The cities that have not been guessed are then passed on to other children, two or three of those who have found their own cities taking part in guessing the unknown ones, until they are all found.—New York Sun.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

SERVICE IS KEYNOTE OF BOY SCOUT ORGANIZATION

THE Boy Scout movement is one of the biggest, if not the biggest, of all agents for the uplift of boys of this country.

That was the recent emphatic statement of George D. Pratt, treasurer of the Boy Scouts of America, wealthy business man and a member of the Pratt family of Brooklyn. Because of the belief which Mr. Pratt entertains he devotes much time every day to the development of scout work in this country.

"Every man," said Mr. Pratt, "who looks to the future of this country must keep in mind the fact that the boys of today are the men of tomorrow. As a business man from an eastern city, I want to give my experience with the Boy Scouts of America. For a great many years I have felt that if the child of today could be properly led, the man of tomorrow would be one in whom we could have pride and confidence. Playgrounds, boys' club and other institutions have been working to raise the standard of the boy, and all have done their part in improving his character. But it has always seemed to me that none of these appealed to the boy as it should.

"In most boys' clubs the experience is that the individual stays as a member for a year, or two years at the outside.

"Different boy organizations, such as the Boy Pioneers and Seton's Indians, were started and have continued with more or less success; until finally General Baden-Powell conceived the idea that, to make boys' work successful, the boy must give some service and he

founded what is known as the Boy Scouts.

"When this movement—for it is a movement rather than an organization—came to this country and I was asked to identify myself with it, it seemed to me that it was the greatest combination of everything that interests boys that I had ever heard of. Here were all the useful things that a boy should know regarding out-door life with a chance for adventure in learning them—and what is there that appeals to a boy more than that? But with it all there was service. A scout, so reads the oath, promises to do a good turn to some one every day. Suppose there were no other requirements than this.

"There are 300,000 boys enrolled with the Boy Scouts of America today. Not all of these, perhaps, do this good turn every day; but if one third, or one fifth do it, it is easily seen that this movement is having an immense influence upon the future generation of the country, and that it is well worth while.

"But the 'good turn' is not all. The boy learns to be self-reliant, to be helpful to himself and to others, and so builds up a character which is the making of a better man.

"This movement is one which can be used by any organization to further its own useful work. The Sunday schools have formed troops, the teachers in the public schools have their scouts, and the men who have used the scout principles find that their boys are more attentive, more polite, and in fact, better boys for having had this scout experience."

WHERE WE GOT THOSE SIGNS

THE signs we use for punctuation, the period or full stop, the comma, colon and so on, are not so ancient as we might think. Aristophanes, the Greek grammarian of Alexandria, is said to have been the first to use full stops, but the other punctuation marks, the comma, semicolon and colon, were invented by Aldus Manutius, a printer who lived in Venice in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Our sign for a semicolon was the Greeks' mark of interrogation, says the Children's Magazine.

The present question mark (?) and the exclamation mark (!) have a similar and an interesting origin. The ! represents the Latin exclamation lo, which was used to signify a cry of joy. When the Latin writers wished to signify joy they wrote this word, then, so that it might not be read as a part of the verse or line, they wrote the letters one above the other, and this, in rapid writing, soon developed into !. The ? came similarly from the first and last letters of the Latin word *quæstio*, meaning question, written one above the other in the same way. The Q written quickly became a ? and the o became a point.

The signs that we use in arithmetic are known to all, but their origin is not so familiar. The sign =, meaning equal to, was first used by Robert Recorde of

All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1531. To save himself the trouble of writing the words "equal to" again and again, he drew two little lines equal to one another.

The sign for addition (+) is really a carelessly made p, from plus, the Latin word for more. The -, for subtraction, also comes from a shortened Latin word, minus, meaning less than, which was written m n s, with a horizontal stroke on top to show that it had been shortened. Then the letters were omitted, and the stroke only written.

The multiplication sign (X) was invented early in the seventeenth century by Oughtred Etonensis, the most famous mathematician then in Europe. It was simply the + sign turned round, multiplication being a short way of doing addition. In division the Hindus used to put the dividend above the divisor with a horizontal line between, and from this the Arabians developed the sign ÷, placing it between the dividend and divisor. The sign % for per cent has developed from ÷, once used for per cent as well as for division. The · used in decimal fractions was invented by John Napier, the man who also invented logarithms. The x used in algebra to signify any indefinite number is the initial letter of the Latin word *numerus*, meaning a number.

CHARACTER CARDS FOR BOYS

AN INTERESTING movement to provide boys with character cards on their leaving school, for reference by their employers, was discussed at a meeting of the Mansion House Advisory Committee of Associations for Boys, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The scheme was adopted by the education authority of the London county council to be tried as an experiment in certain districts. It consists in providing each boy on leaving school with a card by a care committee on which would be en-

tered the particulars of the school-leaving form. If the boy had joined, before leaving school, a boys' brigade, the card would be issued by the company officer and education particulars entered by the care committee. The success of the scheme will depend largely on whether employers support the idea, but in any case the educational authority considers the scheme promising enough to be given a fair trial, especially as the expense connected with it would only amount, for the 37,000 boys who leave school yearly in London, to the sum of £200.

PICTURES BY WIRE

In France the transmission of photographs over a telegraph wire is now practical for newspaper work, and pictures sent in this way appear in the Paris papers. L'illustration is taking the lead, and one station is installed at its Paris office and another at Monte Carlo. The Scientific American has the following account of the process:

Photographs are taken in the afternoon at Monte Carlo, and quickly developed in the laboratory. Next, the photographers prepare a copper film by direct printing from the negative. The copper plate is covered with narrow parallel lines of insulating substance, very thin in the white parts and broad in the blacks, not unlike a half-tone, except that lines are used instead of dots to make the picture.

Next they wrap the copper film round a metal cylinder not unlike a phonograph cylinder, against which a small metal point bears. As the cylinder turns, the point passes across the lines of the image. In the white places, represented by the bars copper, this point makes a contact that sends an electrical current through the line. In the black spaces, which are formed by the insulated coating, the current is cut off.

At the Paris end, the operator has wrapped a photographic film round a cylinder contained in a dark box and the image is transferred to this film by a small spot of light controlled by an electromagnetic shutter that is operated by the electric current that comes from

Monte Carlo. The operator removes the film and develops it, and after a quick washing and drying, makes a half-tone from it. The operators at Monte Carlo prepare the plates toward evening, and telegraph the pictures during the night for the morning papers.

YELLOW AND BLUE

Gamboge, one of the prettiest of all the yellow paints, comes from a plant. It is really a resin taken from a tree that grows in Cambodia and other eastern countries, and the people who first brought it called it after the name of the place where it grew. But gradually the name Cambodia has, by careless speaking, become changed into gamboge, says Good Housekeeping.

Indigo comes from the indigo plant, which is soaked in water for a long time, and then, when it has decomposed, the indigo is found to have sunk to the bottom of the vessel containing the water. This plant now grows abundantly in America, but it was originally found in India, and the Spaniards called it *indico*, which means Indian. We have simply changed the "c" into a "g."

HE WASN'T SURE

"Why is it you eat so much bread and butter when you're visiting and none at home, Jimmie?" "Cause home I know there is something else coming. Visiting, I don't."—Harpers Young People.

CHILDREN OF PEOPLE PROMINENT AT CAPITAL OF UNITED STATES



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)

Edith Grant, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d, U. S. A., a great-granddaughter of former President U. S. Grant and granddaughter of Senator Elihu Root

NEW YEAR BORN IN THE PACIFIC

THE civilized nations have agreed upon a certain part of the world as the place where each new day shall begin. It is a line running down one side of the world from north to south and on one side it is Sunday while on the other it is Monday.

As Englishmen have been the great navigators of the world, and as years ago they controlled most of the shipping, says the Children's Magazine, they decided that the one hundred and eightieth meridian of longitude would be the most convenient place for the change of time. This meridian is exactly opposite Greenwich on the other side of the world, and has the advantage of passing almost entirely over sea.

It would be impossible to have such an imaginary line dividing day from day in a populous country, for people living close together would be actually living on different days of the week. Even by using the one hundred and eightieth meridian this difficulty is not altogether avoided, for this line cuts through the Aleutian islands which belong to the United States as part of Alaska, and also cuts off the tip of Siberia.

In order that all Siberia may have the same date, and that the whole of the Aleutian islands may keep the same date as Alaska and America, deviations are made from the one hundred and eightieth

meridian. The international date line, as it is called, passes through the Behring strait, and leaves the whole of Siberia free to reckon by Russian time. It then turns to the west a little to take in the whole of the Aleutian islands, and lower down makes another turn, to oblige certain islands which have business dealings with New Zealand, after which it returns to the one hundred and eightieth meridian.

Sixty or 70 years ago there was much diversity of practice in regard to the date line. The Philippine islands, for instance, which are quite close to Asia, did not observe the date of that continent, but the date reckoned in America, although they are between 8000 and 9000 miles from the American coast. The reason for this was that the Spaniards who discovered and colonized the Philippines set out from America, and naturally took the American date with them. The practice, however, was so absurd that a day was dropped, so as to bring the islands into conformity with the Asiatic and European calendar.

The date line is therefore the birthplace of a new year, and it is possible for a man to stand on board ship as he travels over the one hundred and eightieth meridian and to live with one foot in the old year and the other in the new year. We can stand in the last day of December and talk with a man who is at that moment actually living on the first day of January.

AMERICAN DOLLS IN GERMANY

GERMANY, for more than a century the stronghold of the rulers of the doll world, has been invaded by American dolls. Until recently toy buyers for all the big American firms journeyed to Europe every February or March to purchase their stock of dolls. But the tables are being turned. A number of German and Austrian firms are sending their purchasing agents to the United States to buy what have come to be known as "character dolls."

These dolls have become familiar to Americans, but few realize that through them American industry has come to compete with a great German industry and is enjoying an advantage over its rival. In Vienna alone 19 firms are selling American dolls and trying to get more.

These character dolls were first made by a Russian named Hoffman, who lived in Hoboken. He had a process by which he made a light, unbreakable substance suitable for the making of the heads. But he was no artist and the shapes of his dolls' heads and their faces were ludicrous. He and his wife and daughters used to make the dolls by hand, and so a week was a big output for the entire family. They sold simply for their unbreakable quality. The bodies were much like rag dolls.

So as to make the dolls lifelike artists are engaged to make casts of real children's heads of all ages. Molds are made and the unbreakable substance is shaped in them. The bodies are modeled true to life, and although they give a little under pressure they are not easily torn or broken. They are flexible at the joints and the dolls may be put in any position. The beauty of the unbreakable material is that it absorbs pigments in such a way that the surface takes on the appearance of real flesh. Now that the Germans are selling these dolls they are, of course, trying to make them by their own processes, but either they are unable to duplicate the material or they have not the machinery to manufacture the dolls cheaply enough. Dolls which are made in America and sell there for 98 cents apiece are selling in Berlin, Munich and Vienna for about \$2, and the Germans are ordering more than America can supply them with under present conditions.

HONEY IN BAGS

Gathering wild honey appears to be a favorite pursuit of the Transvaal native, says the Scientific American. The honey is produced by a stingless bee, called the "moka," of which there are two species. The larger of these builds only in the ground and in very hard soil. The hive is found at the bottom of a shaft having the diameter of a lead pencil, and from two to five feet deep. The honey is not stored in the comb, but in wax bags, each about as large as a good-sized thimble; these are cemented together with wax forming a cluster about the size of an orange. A hive may contain from a few spoonfuls to two gallons of honey.

FISH PUZZLE

Here are the names of 10 fish, with the letters spelling each fish's name slightly mixed. For instance, the fish bearing the name "BUSH LIFE" is a bluefish. Now see if you can figure out the names of the other nine fish. The correct list will be printed one week from today.

1. SET ON RUG.
2. DEEP HASHES.
3. TURK OR BOOT.
4. LIP CREEK.
5. BUSH LIFE.
6. THE FIR TUBS.
7. K HAS WIFE.
8. LEND FOUR.
9. GLUM SUN LAKE.
10. COL. GREENE.

—New York World.

IT LOOKS EASY

Ask any one to stand with his back to the wall; the heels touching it. You may then, with absolute safety to your money, lay a dollar bill on the ground within three feet of him and tell him he may have it if he will pick it up without moving his heels from the wall. This looks as though it were an easy matter to accomplish—but it isn't.—Woman's World.

LITTLE PROBLEM

47. A photographer made a picture; in it was one father, two mothers, one daughter, two sons, two grandmothers, one great-grandmother, one great-grandson, two grandsons. How many people were in the picture? asks a Monitor reader.

Answer to Little Problem No. 46—360 rods.

WAY BIRDS BUILD THEIR NESTS

ANY ONE can spend an idle half hour watching a bird at work on its nest, but if he is to learn correctly the bird's methods from the beginning to the end of the process, he will need a great deal of patience and much skill in observation as well, according to the Youth's Companion. Prof. Francis H. Herriek of Cleveland has given accurate accounts of the way that certain well-known birds carry out their building.

The female robin does the work of building; the male keeps guard and cheers his mate by singing. She carries mud and stubble to the selected site, and molds it into a cup by pressing the curve of her breast hard against the stuff she has gathered, while she scratches violently with her feet against the limb of the tree in the effort to increase the pressure.

When she has firmly pressed down the nest material in one place, she rises, moves a little and proceeds to mold the next part of the nest-cup. Thus she passes several times round the nest.

Now follows the mysterious part of her conduct. When she brings the next load of building material and molds it into the nest, she goes through exactly

ODD BANK NOTES

Occasionally an imperfect or misprinted bank-note will evade the vigilance of the inspectors of the bureau of engraving and printing. The most extraordinary misprint that ever found its way into circulation was a \$50 national bank-note, says the Youth's Companion.

A clerk in a western hotel, in making up his accounts, found a discrepancy that could not be explained. He placed the pile of bills at his left hand, and as he counted each one, turned the note over and put it on a pile at his right. He discovered that when he counted from left to right his cash balanced exactly but that when he counted from right to left, there was a shortage of \$50. The clerk spent more than two hours in trying to find out what was the matter. Finally, he called upon the cashier for assistance.

The cashier had no better success. Again and again he counted the bills, with the same result—once the cash would balance, and the next time it would show a shortage. Finally, he examined each bill, both face and back—whereupon the mystery was explained. One of the bills bore the design of \$50 on the face and that of \$100 on the back. The clerk had taken the bill for \$100.

Upon corresponding with the treasury department, they found that the department had a record of the bill. In 1890 one sheet of bank notes for a national bank in Kansas City had been reversed in the press. One plate bore the obverse of a \$50 bill at the top and the obverse of a \$100 bill at the bottom. The other plate bore the reverse of the two notes. As each sheet was printed it had been laid aside to dry before being run through for the reverse printing. Inadvertently the pressman had turned one sheet upside down, with the result that two misprinted bills came forth—one with a \$50 face and \$100 back, and the other with a \$100 face and a \$50 back. The cashier of the bank had been the first to become aware of the error. He found that something was wrong, after he had paid out the note with the \$50 face and the \$100 back, by coming across one with the \$100 face and the \$50 back. This note was returned to the treasury and destroyed, and a perfect one issued in its stead.

EARTH TURNS ONCE MORE THAN DAYS IN YEAR NUMBER

A DAY is generally supposed to be the time that the earth takes to make one complete revolution on its axis, but actually the earth makes every year one more revolution than there are days in the year.

When we speak of a day we mean a day of exactly 24 hours as measured on our clocks, and this day fixed by law to regulate the affairs of every civil, or citizen. But how has it come about that our day is exactly 24 hours long? The time taken by the earth to turn round once on its axis is not 24 hours, but 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds, nearly four minutes shorter than the civil day.

There are three kinds of days—the sidereal, or star day; the solar, or sun day; and the mean solar day, which is the same as the civil day of our business and social life.

Astronomers always reckon time by sidereal days, says the Children's Magazine, because they are the most accurate for measuring, and there are 366 1/4 of them in a year. The sidereal, or star day, gets its name from the Latin word for star, *sidus*, and its length is measured by means of the stars. Some particular star is taken and the exact moment at which it reaches the meridian—that is, its highest point in the heavens—is noted. Then the time that elapses before it reaches the same point in the sky on the next night is counted, and that time is a sidereal day. No matter what star is observed, or what time in the year the calculation is made, a sidereal day is always the same length—namely, 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds, and this is the time that the earth takes to make one revolution on its axis. The

apparent movement of a star in the heavens as it goes up to its highest point is, of course, caused by the rotation of the earth.

The day is measured by the sun, too. This is the solar day, which, however, is not of the same length as the sidereal day, and is not the same length at all times of the year. It is always longer than a star day, but at some periods of the year the sun day is nearly a minute longer than at others. Owing to the earth having moved along in its orbit, it has to turn round on its axis a little more to bring the sun exactly to the meridian. The result is that a solar day is not simply the time the earth takes to turn completely on its axis, but this time plus the time it takes to make the little extra turn to bring the sun to the meridian.

Now, the passage of the earth round the sun is not in a perfect circle but in an ellipse, and therefore in some parts of its journey the earth travels faster than at other times. The result is that the time occupied by the extra bit of turning to bring the sun to the meridian varies according to the speed at which the earth happens to be traveling round the sun, and the solar day is therefore different lengths at different times in the year. It is longest when the earth is traveling fastest, and shortest when the earth moves slowest in its orbit. It would be very awkward if in business and in school we had days varying in length at different times of the year, and so a uniform day for all the year has to be worked out by taking the average of all the solar days. This is the civil day of our clocks. It is called the mean solar day, and is exactly 24 hours long.

BOY'S SAIL WAGON

No gasoline, carburetor, engines or other things that go to make the automobile an expensive vehicle are used by 17-year-old James P. McGovern of Brooklyn to make his sail wagon, Flying Dutchman, a success. All he requires is wind to enable him to speed along country roads at from 20 to 30 miles an hour, according to the New York World.

The triangular body is of ordinary lumber, with two bicycle wheels at the "bow" and one at the "stern" for steering purposes.

McGovern and his chum, Richard Kallman, 19 years old, have been traversing the roads of Kings county for some weeks in this machine, the envy of every small boy who sees them.

"I call the Flying Dutchman my aeroplane wheel," said McGovern. "It's a wonderful success. Dick and I have got more enjoyment out of it than we would out of an automobile. We get up early mornings, raise the eight-foot sail, a gust of wind comes along and away we go."

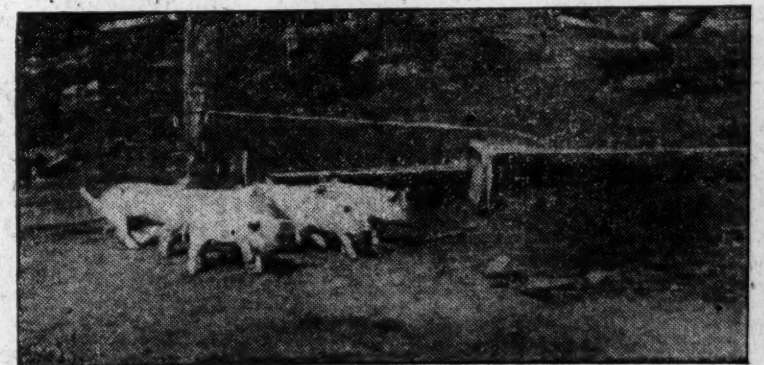
McGovern has patented his invention and he says that within a year it will be sold in sizes to accommodate boys of any size.

WRONG TENSE

Dorothea's father was sitting before a window in his country house with Dorothea on his knees, says Harpers' Weekly. He was looking across the fields with unseeing eyes, when his little daughter broke in on his reverie with, "What are you looking at, papa?" "I was looking into the future, my dear."

"The future, papa! I thought it was into the pasture!"

CAMERA CONTEST



Six little New Jersey pigs looking for their dinner, and no dinner is in sight

CLEAN, white little pigs are always an attractive sight. Here are six of them, whose picture is sent by a New Jersey boy, Sherwood Vermilye, living in the town of Closter. He says the photograph was taken about midday when the pigs were looking for their dinner. Doubtless some good sweet milk would be gratefully welcomed by them. It would at once stop their squealing, and they would poke their round snouts into it with an eagerness seldom equalled by any other animal.

One dollar award, Sherwood Vermilye; honorable mention, Edward E. Freeman, Boston; Daisy M. Stanford, Woodlawn,

L. I.; Belle McKinnon, Frankfort, Mich.; Robert B. Fiske, Auburndale, Mass. In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Mme. Butt Favours Singing in English; Miss Gerhardt in Arias

MME. CLARA BUTT, the contralto, and her husband, Kennerly Rumford, the baritone, who are to appear in concert together at Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, arrived in Boston Friday. They are to tour America all the rest of the season, giving song programs and singing in oratorio. They will close their American work in California in March and will thereafter go to Australia, where they will remain until December. Mme. Butt is reappearing in the United States after an absence of 12 years. Mr. Rumford is making his first artistic visit.

In talking about her art Friday afternoon with a Monitor representative, Mme. Butt earnestly favored the idea of singers whose native speech is English, using their own language, when appearing before audiences of English-speaking people. "Like almost all other singers," said Mme. Butt, "I usually present German and French songs in the language in which they are written. The reason, however, is not because I think the songs are necessarily ineffective in English. It is because the available translations of the poems are generally unsatisfactory. Only now and then can translations be found which adequately represent the original thought and which fit well with the music. But I heartily believe in translations when they are good."

"I am convinced that American audiences like to hear songs in English. It is all affectation and absurdity for anybody to say that English is unsingable. The idea is too commonly entertained and can not too soon be abandoned. There are many excellent composers coming along who can write music to English poems. There would be more of them if so large part of the public did not take the attitude that English is not a language to be sung. If we could rid ourselves of this notion, we should soon have flourishing schools of song writers and opera composers using English texts. The question of opera in English and America in recent years, would speedily solve itself if the public would give up its prejudice against English as a singable language."

"One of the remarkable things about the situation is that the music colleges pay no attention to singing in English. Our music professors teach students how to sing in German, Italian and French, but they let them shift for themselves in their own language. They take the greatest trouble to impart the principles of diction in the continental languages but let their pupils sing English any way they happen to want to. English diction is not authoritatively taught. If ever the professors discover that the public wants to hear English well sung, then we shall have an English diction. There was an opera performed in English in London not long ago and we were able to understand just one word of it. You may believe that that was hardly enough to give us an idea of what the opera was about."

"Of course, I do not regard words, whether in the language of the listeners or in any other, as anything but a vehicle of thought. The real content of a song is not in the singer's words, neither is it in the singer's tone. Though I attach all possible importance to words and tone, I do not regard them as the essentials of interpretation. The thing that counts with a singer, the thing that makes the impression on the audience, is intelligence. You may sing with a faultless diction, you may sing with exquisite beauty of tone, and yet tell your audience nothing. When I sing I try to make the people before me see what I see. It is only as I feel deeply and truthfully that I do them any service."

"The song which I sing with organ, 'Abide with Me,' is a remarkable composition because the music so aptly and so simply fits the words. As sure as I find the truth of it, the audience does. Let a singer appreciate the truth of expression in the music of Schubert's great song, 'The Erl King,' and the listeners will feel it and respond to it instantly, whether they understand the German language or not."

"I like to interpret songs and to sing the great contralto roles of oratorio. But I like opera, too. I should like to be an operatic contralto, but almost the only roles for me are in Gluck's 'Orpheus,' Verdi's 'Aida' and Saint-Saens' 'Samson and Delilah.' Wagner's contralto roles have never won my interest as have those of other masters. I like Wagner but I have never aspired to sing his music. It has always seemed an inappropriate thing to present Wagnerian airs in concert. The Wagnerian music is mainly orchestral and the voice line is secondary. The words and the singer paint only a small part of the subject. The music belongs in the opera house and should never, in my opinion, be performed anywhere else."

"The concert singer, according to my view, has great possibilities of dramatization by means of voice. And yet the singer's dramatizing power has nothing to do with acting. I like the theater. It is one of my delights to study the acting of different countries. I can see more of the national character of a country on its stage than anywhere else. But with all my interest in the theater and with all the comparative study I have made of it, I have not found the dramatizing power of the actor and that of the singer to be at all the same."

"LUCIA" REPEATED
Mme. Tetrazzini sang in "Lucia" at the Boston opera house Friday evening before a large house. She won the usual applause for her brilliant work both in the early part scene and in the grand scene toward the close of the drama. Associated with Mme. Tetrazzini were Mr. Sacchetti, tenor; Mr. Polese, baritone; and Mr. Mardones, bass. These artists had their share of applause when

SOPRANO IN ROLE OF NEDDA TONIGHT



(Photo by Aram, Boston)
Miss Edith Barnes, American singer of Boston opera company, in popular-priced performance of "Pagliacci"

The sextet was sung. Mr. Moranzoni conducted the opera in his dramatically vigorous and musically judicious manner.

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Tetrazzini makes her last appearance in Boston for the present season at the Boston opera house on Monday night in "Traviata."

Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" will be revived on Wednesday evening with Mme. Edvina singing the soprano role. Last year's scenic production, by which Joseph Urban, the stage director, first be-

came known to the Boston public, will be used.

"Carmen" will be sung at the popular-priced performance Jan. 11, with Mme. Gay in the title role.

The repertoire of the seventh week is as follows:

Monday, Jan. 6, at 8 p. m., "Traviata." Violetta, Luisa Tetrazzini; Flora, Florence De Courcy; Anirina, Maud Phillips; Alfredo, Giovanni Zenatello; Germont, Giovanni Polese; Gastone, Ernesto Giaccone; Doulphol, Attilio Pulcini; D'Obigny, Michele Samperi; Grenvil, A. Sillich; Giuseppe, Riccardo Ghidini; music, L. director, Roberto Moranzoni.

Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 7:45 p. m.,

"Pelleas et Melisande"; Pelleas, Jean Riddez; Golaud, Vanni Marcoux; Arkel, Edward Lankow; Yniold, Bernice Fisher; Medecin, Jose Mardones; Melisande, Louise Edvina; Genevieve, Maria Gay; musical director, Andre-Caplet.

Friday, Jan. 10, at 7:45 p. m., "Louise." The father, Vanni Marcoux; the mother, Maria Gay; Louise, Mme. Edvina; Julien, Giovanni Zenatello; the apprentice, Ernestine Gauthier; the boy, Luise von Aken; the ragman, Edward Lankow; Irma, Edith Barnes; Camille, Bernice Fisher; Gertrude, Elvira Levroni; Elise, Myrna Sharlow; Suzanne, Blanche Manley. Musical director, Andre-Caplet.

Saturday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m., "Boheme." Rodolfo, Leon Lafitte; Marcello, Giovanni Polese; Schaunard, Attilio Pulcini; Colline, Jose Mardones; Benoit, Alejndoro, Luigi Tavecchia; Mimì, Lucrezia Bori; Musetta, Fely De-reyne; Pargnol, P. Bocalino; Sergeant, B. Olshansky; musical director, Roberto Moranzoni.

Saturday, Jan. 11, at 8 p. m., "Carmen." Don Jose, Fernand de Potter; Escamillo, Anafesto Rossi; Zuniga, Michele Samperi; Morales, George Everett; Lillias Pastia, Edgard Bourquin; Carmen, Maria Gay; Micela, Dimi Donner; Frasquita, Myrna Sharlow; Mercedes, Florence DeCourcy; Dancairo, Leo Devaux; Remendado, Ernesto Giaccone; musical director, Charles Strony.

Edmond Clement, tenor and Horace Britt, cellist, will be the principal soloists at the Sunday afternoon concert at the Boston opera house. Other artists assisting will be Mmes. Barnes and Gauthier and Messrs. Diaz, Samperi, Stram and Strony. The program consists of selections from the French school of composition, presented under the direction of Andre-Caplet, as follows: H. Berlioz, "Le Carnaval Romain," overture; L. Boellmann, "Variations Symphoniques," for cello and orchestra; Ed. Lalo, air from "Le Roi d'Ys"; Cl. Debussy, "Prelude à l'Après-Midi d'un Faune"; Florent Schmitt, "Chansons a Quatre Voix," for piano duet and vocal quartet; "Vehemente," "Nostalgieque," "Tendre," "Martiale," Maurice Ravel, "Pavane pour une Infante Defunte," Maurice Ravel, "Vielles Chansons," four songs with piano accompaniment; G. Charpentier, "Napoli," from "Impressions d'Italie."

The songs by Schmitt for two pianos and four voices and the Ravel "Pavane" are new to Boston.

Mrs. Clara Butt, contralto, and Kennerly Rumford, baritone, appear in concert at Symphony hall Sunday afternoon. With Harold Craxton as accompanist, each artist will sing two groups of songs.

The closing number of the program will be a duet.

Mrs. Butt's selections comprise the following: "Rend il Sereno," "L'Alinghe Pia Care," Handel; "Von Ewig Liebe," Brahms; "Der Nussbaum," Schumann; "Der Wanderer," Schubert; "L'Angelus" (old Breton air), arr. by L. Bourgault-Descaudray; "Mandoline," Debussy; "The Early Morning," Graham Peck; "The Women of Inver," Raymond Loughborough; "The Leaves and the Wind," Franco Leoni; "Abide with Me" (with organ and harp accompaniment), S. Liddle.

Mr. Rumford's songs will be as follows: "Allerseelen," "Traum Durch Die Daemmerung," Richard Strauss; "Mit Einer Primula Veris," "Zwei Braune Augen," "Mit Einer Wasserglocke," "Zur Johannishaus," Grieg; "Thy Beaming Eyes," MacDowell; "Why So Pale and Wan?" C. H. H. Parry; "The Roadside Fire," Vaughan Williams; "The Gentle Maidens," "Mollen Oge," arr. by C. V. Stanford; "I Love the Joyous Dance," Walford Davies.

The final number of the program is the duet, "Night Hymn at Sea," by Goring Thomas.

The People's Choral Union will give the first American production of William Henry Harrison's "Iphigenia Before the Sacrifice at Aulis" at its concert of Sunday evening, Jan. 26, with the composer conducting. Max Bruch's cantata, "The Cross of Fire," will be presented under the direction of the Choral Union conductor, Frederick W. Wodell. The program includes a "Reverie" for orchestra, by Karl Rissland, and an arrangement of Sullivan's "The Lost Chord." The Choral Union of 400 voices will be assisted by an orchestra of Boston Symphony men and soloists, who are to be announced. Mr. Humiston, the composer of the "Iphigenia" cantata, is an American and has written a "Southern Fantasy" for orchestra which has been performed in New York.

The Choral Union is reported to have had an enthusiastic series of rehearsals this season on Sunday afternoons in Jordan hall and to have had exceptional success with its elementary classes.

Eugene Ysaye, the violinist, gives a recital in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12, at 3:30 o'clock. The first part of his program will be devoted to the older masters of violin music, while the last part will be modern, two of the pieces being of his own composition.

He will be assisted by Camille Decréaux, accompanist, and John P. Marshall, organist.

The program is as follows: Sonata in A minor, Varacini; sonata in B minor.



(Photo by Ruttenberg, Boston Opera Company)

MISS ERNESTINE GAUTHIER

He will be assisted by Camille Decréaux, accompanist, and John P. Marshall, organist.

The program is as follows: Sonata in A minor, Varacini; sonata in B minor.

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The program is as follows: Sonata in A minor, Varacini; sonata in B minor.

Germiniani; concerto in G major, Mozart; "Chaconne" (with organ), Vitali; "Reve d'enfant," "Old Mute," Ysaye; "Rondo Capriccioso," Saint-Saens.

Edmond Clement, the French operatic tenor, gives a song recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 9, presenting the following program: "Mélodie Persane," Saint-Saens; "Mignonne," Brunneau; "Enfant de Catane," Wildor; "Autonne," Faure; "A des Oiseaux," Hue; "Nocturne," Chausson; "Mentouse Cherie," Massenet; "Le Printemps," Hahn; "Beau Soir," Debussy; "Serenade," Bizet; "Aubade," Erlanger; "Chanson de Juin," Godard; "La Cloche Fleece," Charpentier; "Bergerettes," Weckerlin.

The Boston Symphony orchestra will be away on its third tour the coming week. The soloist in Washington, Baltimore and Brooklyn will be Miss Elena Gerhardt; the soloist in Philadelphia and at the first New York concert will be Mme. Matzenauer. The soloist at the second New York concert will be Miss Geraldine Farrar. Dr. Muck has placed Reger's "Concerto in Ancient Style" of five of the six programs. Borodin's symphony, Mozart's "Jupiter" and the Brahms' symphony in D major will be in the repertoire.

The program of the Symphony concerts of Jan. 17 and 18 is as follows: Beethoven, Fifth Symphony; Strauss "Till Eulenspiegel"; Bruch, violin concerto in D minor, No. 2; Weber, "Freischuetz" overture. Soloist, Anton Witke.

With Samuel Gardner, violinist, assisting, the Kneisel quartet will present at its third concert in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 7 a manuscript work of Charles Martin Loeffler, a quintet in E major for three violins, viola and violin. With Miss Freida Siemens, pianist, assisting, Mr. Kneisel and his men will present the Schumann quintet in E flat major, op. 44, for piano, and the four solo stringed instruments. The program includes the Brahms quartet in C minor, op. 51, No. 1.

Miss Germaine Schnitzer, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11. Miss Schnitzer a pupil of Raoul Pugno, graduated from the Conservatory at Paris with highest honors. She studied with Emil Sauer at Vienna, completing her course at his Maisterschule as winner of the govern-

(Continued on page twenty-three)

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MUSIC NOTES

(continued from page twenty-two)

ment prize. The program of her recital comprises: Sonata op. 11, Schumann; Bach's "Chaconne" in D minor arranged by Busoni; twelve preludes, Chopin; Debussy's "Sarabande" and "Toccata"; "Papillon," Ole Olsen; "Venezia e Napoli," Liszt.

The von Ende School of Music, New York, announces a recital on the afternoon of Jan. 10, with Mrs. Vita Witek, pianist; Anton Witek, violinist, and Heinrich Warnke, cellist, interpreting the following program: Brahms, variations and fugue for piano; Bach, sonata, No. 1 for violoncello; Bruch, concerto for violin in D-minor; Beethoven, trio, op. 121.

Miss Elena Gerhardt, the German song interpreter, gives a concert in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19.

Miss Kitty Cheatham, the singer of children's songs and plantation melodies and narrator of legends and stories, will appear in one of her entertainment programs in Jordan hall Saturday afternoon, Jan. 18.

The second concert of the Longy Club will be given on Thursday evening, Jan. 23, in Jordan hall.

The program comprises: Saint-Saens, caprice for flute, oboe, clarinet and piano; Schmitt, lied and scherzo for choir of wind instruments; Weingartner, quintet for violin, viola, cello, clarinet and piano; Piere, pastorella for wood and brass instruments. The works by Schmitt and Weingartner are "first time" pieces.

The Apollo Club of Boston, Emil Mollehnauer, conductor, gives its second concert in Jordan hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, at eight o'clock, with Earl Cartwright as soloist. The program of male choruses includes the following: "In a Year," Van der Stucken; "The Nun of Nidaros," Protheroe; "Song of the Camp," Stewart; serenade, Marschner; "The Lost Chord," Sullivan. Mr. Cartwright will sing two groups of songs.

On Monday evening, Jan. 13, there will be a Coleridge-Taylor memorial concert in Jordan hall, with an address by Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois of New York. The artists announced comprise H. T. Burleigh, baritone; R. W. Hayes, tenor; W. H. Richardson, baritone; Maud Cuney-Hare, pianist; J. Hoffmann, violinist; L. Nast, cellist.

In Steinert hall Thursday evening, Jan. 16, at 8:15 o'clock there will be a song recital by Frederic Joslyn, bass-baritone, with Arthur De Guichard at the piano. The composers include MacDowell, Schumann, Schubert, Massenet, Elliott, Hattom and Mme. Messager.

Steinert hall announcements include a piano recital by Lee M. Patterson, evening of Jan. 14, and a violin recital by Vera Barstow, afternoon of Jan. 20.

The music department of the city of Boston gives an orchestral concert at West Roxbury high school, Jamaica Plain, Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, with Louis C. Elson as lecturer. The soloists are: Miss Mary R. Tracy, soprano, and Mont Arey, clarinetist. The program: Overture, "Yelva," Reissiger; "Mennette Celebre" (for strings), Boccherini; aria from opera "Mignon," Thomas; selection from "Lohengrin," Wagner; fantasia for clarinet, "Puritani," Bacsi; barcarole for "L'Espresso d'Hoffmann," Offenbach; waltz song from "Romeo and Juliet," Gounod; waltz, Tchaikovsky.

The music department gives a chamber concert at Lewis school, Roxbury, Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock, with the following artists: J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist; Walter E. Loud, violinist; Milo M. Goldstein, violoncellist; Albert C. Orcutt, tenor. The program: Trio, op. 80, Molto vivace, Schumann; songs, "When Song Is Sweet," Sans Souci; "Just A-wearyin' for You," Jacobs-Bond; "Love, I Have Won You," Ronald; violoncello solo, "Kol Nidrei," Bruch; trios: Op. 1, No. 1, Adagio, Beethoven; Op. 32, Minuetto, Godard; songs: "Sancta Maria" (with violin obbligato), Faure; "The Clover Blossom," Townsend; violin solos: "Prelude," Chopin; "Tarentelle," W. E. Loud; trio, "Episodes," Op. 72, Schuett.

The music department gives an orchestral concert at the Brighton high school Friday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 p.m., with the following soloists: Mrs. Harriet Sterling Hemenway, contralto; Stephen F. Burns, flutist. The program: Overture, "Le Caid," Thomas; "Andante" from string quartet, op. 11, Tchaikovsky; aria from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saens; selection from "Le Donne Curiose," Wolf-Ferrari; fantasia for flute, "Lucrezia Borgia," Ricciardi; intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; vocal selection, "Matinata," Leoncavallo; Dance Hongroise in D major, Brahms.

In the scene of the dressmaker's shop in Charpentier's "Louise," the opera which is sung at the matinee today at the Boston opera house, Mme. Edvina, the impersonator of the title character, wears a gold thimble given her by the composer. The dressmaking scene stands out conspicuously in the opera and depicts in all its activity a workshop of Parisian sewing girls. Seamstresses are represented as busy at their tables, cutting, sewing, fitting, chattering, singing, all to the hum of the sewing machine. Louise, one of the seamstresses, sits at

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Baritone to appear in role of Prince of Allemonde in Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande"

one side of the room at her work. The thimble which Mme. Edvina wears expresses the composer's inspiration by a series of engravings bordering its base. In various poses a number of sewing girls are seen industriously plying their art. One has her needle poised in the air, another is holding a skein of thread and others are cutting and fashioning cloth. A delicate tracery of fine thread runs through the background, gathering at one point where it disappears in a basket occupied by a kitten, which playfully tangles the mass. Inside the thimble, Mr. Charpentier has expressed his appreciation of Mme. Edvina's interpretation of his work by this inscription: "To Madame Edvina, the Ideal Louise. Gustave Charpentier, 1912."

Miss Edith Barnes, a St. Louis singer, is one of the minor Boston opera artists who are earning the right to sing in leading parts. She makes her first important appearance tonight in the character of Nedda in Leoncavallo's opera, "Pagliacci." Already Miss Barnes has had the responsibilities of leading parts outside of Boston. She has sung as Marguerite in "Faust" and as Musette in "Bohème" this season with the Montreal opera company. In the Russian orchestral program which was given in the Boston opera house series of Sunday concert Miss Barnes sang the music of Xenia in Moussorgsky's "Boris." Miss Barnes has sung with marked success the role of Irma in "Louise" this season. Later she is to appear as Micaela in "Carmen."

Stephen Townsend's program for his recital in Steinert hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, will consist entirely of songs by Schumann and will include the whole of the song-cycle "A Poet's Love." The accompaniments will be played by Max Heinrich, himself an authority on the singing of German songs.

David Mannes and Mrs. Clara Mannes will present a new violin and piano sonata by Daniel Gregory Mason at their only recital this season at Steinert hall, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 4.

Miss Alice Eldridge took part this week in the concert of the Harvard Musical Association, playing the Brahms trio with Jacques Hoffmann and Karl Barth.

Points in the program of unusual brilliancy were the singing of Miss Gerhardt in the two works of the eighteenth century opera school and the performance of the "Queen Mab" poem.

The praise of Miss Gerhardt's work may be summed up in the comment that the old formal music with all its repetitions kept going without monotony or drag to the end. This apparently negative merit of her performance is in point of fact a summary of many positive merits. For with every new phrase the singer invigorated the music with the

thought of an interpreter of vast vision and of unsurpassed powers of expression. The first presentation of the main melody of the Marcello air did not exhaust its meaning but just gave a hint of its possibilities of sentiment and

SEWING GIRLS PICTURED ON THIMBLE BORDER



In scene of dressmaker's shop in opera "Louise" Mme. Edvina, impersonator of heroine, wears thimble given her by Charpentier, the composer

emotion. Successive statements added to the original idea but gave notice of still more to be said. Thus the music progressed from point to point, fulfilling much but always promising more. And when the final cadence occurred the listener could well believe that the singer could tell a new and equally informing message, were she to repeat the aria from the beginning.

That word which terminated the third line of the Italian piece of versification and bore the heaviest rhythmic stress of the poem, kept returning with new vocal color, with the most delicate variations of syllabic accent. An element of speech was lifted by vocalization far above its everyday significance, exalted away beyond its meaning as an ordinary workaday verb in the future tense. Yet it was held steadfastly in the realm of the poetic; it was never forced over into the realm of the fantastic and absurd. Miss Gerhardt has found the secret of interpreting the eighteenth century music as surely as have the men of the Flonzaley quartet. This reader of German songs, this declaimer in the modern style, is one of the most successful artists in reviving the art of early opera singing who has approached the problem. With a vocal technique of perfect finish and with vocal coloring of the richest variety, she can make the writing of Marcello and of Gluck musically plausible with a generation that is beginning to put Wagner himself in the classic past.

The interpretation of "Queen Mab" was one of Dr. Muck's happy excursions into the modern field. He put this strange and attractive piece of music at once safely into the Symphony repertoire. He made the work an expression of the hour, revealed it as a study of twentieth century society. He held his interpretation constantly in hand in that wonderful manner that characterizes him when he is at his best.

It was another Karl Muck who directed the Bruckner symphony. Either there was not sufficient practice time for mastering this ponderous work, or else Dr. Muck was carrying out some theory of artistic conservation and was not pushing his men to the best of their powers, or else he does not care for Bruckner. At all events he made a record of interpretation inferior to that which his predecessor, Max Fiedler, made with this symphony. The performance of Friday was perhaps the first in which Dr. Muck has fallen below Mr. Fiedler. His work must have recalled to many listeners the figure of the former conductor driving the Symphony battalions to success in this great

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

Nothing daunted by the lukewarm reception accorded to the program of music by American composers given three weeks ago, Frederick Stock has announced a second all-American program for the Theodore Thomas orchestra concerts of Friday and Saturday, Jan. 10 and 11. Whether the general public is ready to grant it or not, Mr. Stock has won already an important point. He has given ample evidence that American music of the highest order exists and needs only to be given the chance to be heard frequently in order to break down the prejudice against our own composers. Of the composers represented on this second American program, all except MacDowell belong to the group of younger composers who are compelling recognition for American musical art. The program as announced opens with an overture, "In Bohemia," by Henry K. Hadley, at present conductor of the San Francisco Symphony orchestra and composer of many orchestral works, among them a symphony which he directed as visiting conductor last season at one of these concerts. Frederick S. Converse is represented by romance for orchestra, "The Festival of Pan," opus 9. Mr. Converse's larger works include two operas which have been performed by the Metropolitan Opera company and the Boston Opera company, and several orchestral compositions of symphonic proportions. The central number of the program is a violin concerto by John Powell, a young Virginian composer, which will be interpreted by Efrim Zimbalist, the assisting soloist, who has already played it several times in the East and who has expressed himself enthusiastically as to its merits. Theme and Variations for orchestra by Arne Oldberg will receive its first performance at these concerts. Mr. Oldberg, who is the head of the piano department of Northwestern University school of music, has had two previous representations on Theodore Thomas orchestra programs. Edward MacDowell's First suite in A minor closes the program. The individual numbers of this suite, which has been frequently played here, are: "In a Haunted Forest," "Summer Idyl," "The Shepherdess' Song," and "Forest Spirits."

During the past week at the Auditorium German opera has received three presentations. "Lohengrin" on Wednesday, Jan. 1; "Die Walkure" on Friday, Jan. 3, and Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," in English, at a special New Year's matinee, with Mme. Schumann-Heink as the witch. The rest of the operas were given in French and Italian, as follows: "The Jewels of the Madonna" (last performance this season) on Monday; "Herodiade" on Thursday; "Carmen" on Saturday afternoon, with Miss Mary Garden in the title role and Leon Campagnola as Don Jose, and "Aida" on Saturday evening. These singers new to the Chicago stage appeared during the week: Mme. Julia Clausen in "Lohengrin," "Die Walkure" and "Aida;" Kurt Schöner in "Lohengrin" and Leon Campagnola as Don Jose in "Carmen." The performance of "Die Walkure," which was outside the regular subscription performances, disclosed a cast, which for general excellence has seldom been equaled by the local company. It included Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Saltzman-Stevens, Clausen, and Messrs. Dalmores, Clarence Whitehill and Henri Scott.

At the regular Campanini concert on Sunday, Jan. 5, Monteverdi's "Orfeo" will be presented for the first time in Chicago. This is of quite special interest, as it was first produced at the court of the Duke of Mantua in 1607 and had great influence in permanently establishing this new form of dramatic writing.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will give her annual piano recital in Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12. Her program includes the following: Symphonic etudes by Schumann; ballade, op. 38, mazurka, op. 7, No. 1, etudes, op. 25, No. 7 and op. 10, No. 5 and walse, op. 42, by Chopin; two preludes and a fugue by Otterstroem; romance from op. 24 by Sibelius; No. 6 from piano pieces, op. 25, by Sinding; gavotte by Chaminade; and "Mephisto Waltz" by Liszt.

FORESTERS TO MEET

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Association of Eastern Foresters will open here for two days Monday. Active foresters in the eastern states will attend as guests of Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the national conservation congress, and the meetings will be held in the Lakewood Country Club.

NORWAY, DENMARK SWEDEN IN PACT

(By the United Press)
COPENHAGEN—Norway, Sweden and Denmark have formally ratified an agreement to observe the same rules for the maintenance of their neutrality during naval wars, as are stipulated by the Hague tribunal, it became known today. It is declared that this does not mean a secret alliance among the three Scandinavian nations, but is merely in line with the steadily growing policy of a better understanding and more practical cooperation among the three countries.

VOTING TRUST OF OPERA CONTINUED

Officers elected at the meeting of the stockholders of the Boston opera company comprise the following: President, Eben D. Jordan; vice-president, F. S. Converse; treasurer, Charles Hayden; secretary, Harold Blanchard. It was voted unanimously at the meeting not to terminate the voting trust.

The board of directors elected include the officers of the company and the following: Francis Peabody, Jr., N. L. Amster, W. C. Maylies, G. W. Chadwick, R. F. Fearling, Jr., C. M. Loeffler, R. L. Flanders, Otto H. Kahn, T. N. Vall, C. K. Cobb, H. M. Sears, H. D. Burnham and Robert Jordan.

FUNERAL OF WHITE-LAKE REID

NEW YORK—President Taft, members of his cabinet, representatives of the diplomatic corps and many citizens attended the funeral services for White-Lake Reid in the cathedral of St. John the Divine today. Before the public service family prayers were offered by Dean Grosvenor of the cathedral and Bishop Greer of New York city. Mrs. Reid attended the service, at which Dean Grosvenor, Bishop Leonard of Cleveland and Bishop Greer officiated. The body was then taken in a special train to Tarrytown, where it was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery.

SECURITIES FIRM INCORPORATES

DENVER, Col.—The business of the firm of William P. Bonbright & Co. has been incorporated under the laws of New York with the title of William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., and a capitalization of \$5,500,000 7 per cent preferred stock and 100,000 shares of common stock with no par value.

LAKE FLEETS TO MERGE

DULUTH, Minn.—Announcement has been made of final arrangements by which the fleets of the Wisconsin Transit Company and the North American Steamship Company will be consolidated. The consolidation will be under management of R. A. Williams of Cleveland. Three ships are involved, the J. P. Reiss, America and Brazil.

day, Jan. 1; "Die Walkure" on Friday, Jan. 3, and Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," in English, at a special New Year's matinee, with Mme. Schumann-Heink as the witch. The rest of the operas were given in French and Italian, as follows: "The Jewels of the Madonna" (last performance this season) on Monday; "Herodiade" on Thursday; "Carmen" on Saturday afternoon, with Miss Mary Garden in the title role and Leon Campagnola as Don Jose, and "Aida" on Saturday evening. These singers new to the Chicago stage appeared during the week: Mme. Julia Clausen in "Lohengrin," "Die Walkure" and "Aida;" Kurt Schöner in "Lohengrin" and Leon Campagnola as Don Jose in "Carmen." The performance of "Die Walkure," which was outside the regular subscription performances, disclosed a cast, which for general excellence has seldom been equaled by the local company. It included Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Saltzman-Stevens, Clausen, and Messrs. Dalmores, Clarence Whitehill and Henri Scott.

At the regular Campanini concert on Sunday, Jan. 5, Monteverdi's "Orfeo" will be presented for the first time in Chicago. This is of quite special interest, as it was first produced at the court of the Duke of Mantua in 1607 and had great influence in permanently establishing this new form of dramatic writing.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will give her annual piano recital in Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12. Her program includes the following: Symphonic etudes by Schumann; ballade, op. 38, mazurka, op. 7, No. 1, etudes, op. 25, No. 7 and op. 10, No. 5 and walse, op. 42, by Chopin; two preludes and a fugue by Otterstroem; romance from op. 24 by Sibelius; No. 6 from piano pieces, op. 25, by Sinding; gavotte by Chaminade; and "Mephisto Waltz" by Liszt.

FORESTERS TO MEET

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—The annual meeting of the Association of Eastern Foresters will open here for two days Monday. Active foresters in the eastern states will attend as guests of Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the national conservation congress, and the meetings will be held in the Lakewood Country Club.

NORWAY, DENMARK SWEDEN IN PACT

(By the United Press)
COPENHAGEN—Norway, Sweden and Denmark have formally ratified an agreement to observe the same rules for the maintenance of their neutrality during naval wars, as are stipulated by the Hague tribunal, it became known today. It is declared that this does not mean a secret alliance among the three Scandinavian nations, but is merely in line with the steadily growing policy of a better understanding and more practical cooperation among the three countries.

VOTING TRUST OF OPERA CONTINUED

Officers elected at the meeting of the stockholders of the Boston opera company comprise the following: President, Eben D. Jordan; vice-president, F. S. Converse; treasurer, Charles Hayden; secretary, Harold Blanchard. It was voted unanimously at the meeting not to terminate the voting trust.

FUNERAL OF WHITE-LAKE REID

NEW YORK—President Taft, members of his cabinet, representatives of the diplomatic corps and many citizens attended the funeral services for White-Lake Reid in the cathedral of St. John the Divine today. Before the public service family prayers were offered by Dean Grosvenor of the cathedral and Bishop Greer of New York city. Mrs. Reid attended the service, at which Dean Grosvenor, Bishop Leonard of Cleveland and Bishop Greer officiated. The body was then taken in a special train to Tarrytown, where it was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery.

SECURITIES FIRM INCORPORATES

DENVER, Col.—The business of the firm of William P. Bonbright & Co. has been incorporated under the laws of New York with the title of William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., and a capitalization of \$5,500,000 7 per cent preferred stock and 100,000 shares of common stock with no par value.

LAKE FLEETS TO MERGE

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CHIPPENWAS CALL COUNCIL

CASS LAKE, Minn.—All chiefs and leaders of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota have been called to a great council here Feb. 4. It is proposed to organize a corporate body, establish permanent headquarters and act in unison for protection of their property and obtaining of their dues from the government.

TALK GIVEN ON CHINESE GIRLS

Miss Chi Che Wang of Soochow, China, now at Wellesley College, made an address on Chinese girls previous to 1900 before the woman's board of missions in Pilgrim hall Friday. Mrs. Charles H. Daniels spoke on "How to Use China's New Day."

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MR. DRAPER INDORSED FOR U. S. SENATOR BY MANY BUSINESS MEN

Indorsement is given to the candidacy of former Gov. Eben S. Draper for United States senator to succeed Senator W. Murray Crane, in a circular letter signed by about 100 business and professional men, which has been sent to each member of the Legislature.

Following a brief reference to his early educational and business training, Mr. Draper's activities as a worker in a Republican party are outlined. His work on town, senatorial and congressional committees, as chairman of the Republican state committee, as president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican national convention in 1896, is considered. Numerous measures are cited which became law or were actively supported by Mr. Draper while Governor of the commonwealth in 1900 and 1910.

Senator Claude L. Allen of Melrose has openly indorsed the senatorial candidacy of Congressman Samuel W. McCall. A pamphlet containing "facts and opinions" regarding Congressman Weeks is being circulated over the signature of Seward W. Jones of Newton Highlands. It contains editorials in favor of Mr. Weeks' candidacy clipped from leading newspapers, local and national, as well as indorsements of individuals.

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, has publicly reiterated his contention and that of other Democratic leaders that the Democratic legislators should support a "progressive Republican" for the senatorship. As the Democratic state headquarters it was said by another official that this view of procedure is said to be gaining ground. Representative John F. Meany of Blackstone is said to be opposing the proposition, however.

The candidacy of Ambassador Curtis Guild, Jr., for the senatorship was given an indorsement Friday evening by local No. 371 of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of North Abington.

CITY COMMITTEE NAMES OFFICERS

All the officers of the Republican city committee were reelected at the annual organization meeting held at Wesleyan hall Friday evening. About 125 members, or nearly one half the total membership, were present. Herman Hormel, president, presided.

The officers besides Mr. Hormel reelected were: Walter V. Fletcher, secretary; Grafton D. Cushing, treasurer; Charles H. Heinze of ward 18, David T. Montague of ward 10 and William H. Squire of ward 25, vice-presidents.

RAILWAY BONUS IS APPROVED

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario railway board recently gave formal approval of the application of the Algoma Central railway for its bonus on the last 10-mile section of the Little Current-Sudbury line. When the provincial treasurer turns over a \$50,000 check, \$250,000 will have been paid the company, leaving but \$15,000 payable on three miles of line, still to be passed upon.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS GAINS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Receipts at the St. Paul postoffice for the calendar year will exceed the receipts for the year 1911 by more than \$100,000. The postoffice receipts for 1911, up to Dec. 1, were \$1,238,899.13, and the estimated receipts for the present year are \$1,332,290.05. Total deposits in the postal savings bank for the calendar year were \$719,898 and the withdrawals for the year were \$336,376.

AMUSEMENTS

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Panama, Jan. 17 and 18
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MON., 8 to 11. Last Appearance of Mme. Tetrazzini. LA TRAVIATA. Tetrazzini, De Courcy, Zenatello, Polese, Cond. Moranzoni. WED., 7:45 to 11:15. PELLEAS ET MELISANDE. Edvina, Gay, Fisher, Hildes, Marx, Cond. Lankov, Cond. Andre-Caplet. FRI., 7:45 to 11:45. LOUISE. Edvina, Gay, Barnes, Zenatello, Marxov, Cond. Andre-Caplet. SAT., 2 to 4:45. LA BOHEME. Bord, De Reyse, Lafitte, Polese, Marzoucs, Cond. Moranzoni. SAT., 8 to 11:25. CARMEN. Gay, Donner, De Potter, Rossi, Cond. Strony. Popular Prices. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 102 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Plans. Use. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

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1. Mr. Arthur Kachel.....January 6
2. Mrs. Margaret P. McLean.....January 13
3. Mrs. Elizabeth Foster Rice.....January 20
4. Miss Maud Scherer.....January 27
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KNEISEL QUARTET

Program—Quartet, C minor, No. 1, Brahms; Quintet, F major, for three Violins, Viola and Violoncello (MSS.); Lied—Quintet, E flat major,

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NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

CITY ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, December 31, 1912. In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that the meeting of the City of Boston, qualified to vote for city officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Fourteenth Day of January, 1913

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for one member of the City of Boston, and give in their votes for one member of the School Committee.

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MELROSE

Miss May J. Hill will make her debut as a soprano soloist Monday evening at the inaugural exercises.

Former sub-master William H. H. Pierce of Melrose high school, young man in the Y. M. C. A. building tomorrow afternoon. The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held tonight.

Notice of reconsideration filed by Alderman Charles O. Wheeler on the confirmation of the appointment of Harry N. Vaughn as park commissioner has been withdrawn and Mr. Vaughn will become a commissioner Monday.

MIDDLEBORO

Hose 3 has disbanded after 25 years of service.

New elected officers of the Central Baptist church are: Prudential committee, George W. Stetson, Harry W. Swift, Thomas Phinney; treasurer, George W. Stetson; finance committee, Homer R. Caswell, Thomas Phinney, Kenelm Winslow; music committee, Herbert Sylvester, Morrill S. Ryder and George Thomas.

Edwin Mulready of Rockland will address the Cabot Club at the next meeting upon the "Juvenile Court."

The annual banquet of the B. M. C. of the Central Baptist church will be held Jan. 14.

WEYMOUTH

The Baraca class of the Old South Congregational church has elected: President, Allen C. Fearing; vice-president, C. Albert Shaw; secretary, Justin Fearing; treasurer, Allan Munroe.

The Union Congregational church held its annual reunion and roll-call in the vestry last evening.

Dorothea Dix tent, D. V., has elected: President, Mrs. Mildred Morgan; senior vice-president, Mrs. Carrie Langhurst; junior vice-president, Mrs. Clara Maynard; treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Loud; chaplain, Mrs. Jessie Durant; trustees, Mrs. Fannie Lincoln and Mrs. Clara Wilder.

HANSON

At the last meeting of the grange it was voted to present the secretary with \$10 in appreciation of his services. The regular meeting Jan. 22 will be omitted and one will be held the evening of Jan. 20, when officers will be installed.

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The High School Alumni Association has elected: President, Edward B. Caiger; vice-president,

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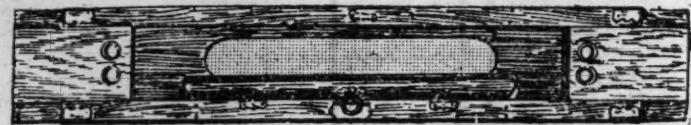


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Y. M. C. A. TO HEAR AMENDMENTS TO ITS CONSTITUTION

Three amendments to the constitution under which the affairs of the Boston Y. M. C. A. are conducted will be presented at the annual meeting next Thursday. One amendment greatly enlarges the scope of duties of the membership committee; another provides that the fiscal year shall be changed from Jan. 1 to June 1, to correspond with the association year, and the third calls for the abolition of the regular monthly meetings, for which will be substituted meetings called whenever desirable by the president, the board of directors or at the request of 10 or more active members.

Under the first amendment new members may be admitted by the membership committee without the authority of the board of directors. An informal vote taken at a meeting last evening showed that this new regulation was generally favored.

TOPICS PUBLISHED FOR CONFERENCES

Working people especially are invited to attend the Sunday evening conferences to be held in Wells Memorial hall, 987 Washington street, beginning tomorrow. The list of subjects and speakers for January follows: Jan. 5, "The Education of Children Who Go to Work," by Dr. F. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools; Jan. 12, "The Control of Public Service Corporations," by Joseph B. Eastman, secretary of the Public Franchise League, and Prof. Bruce Wyman of Harvard University; Jan. 19, "The Workingman and the Money System," by Francis B. Sears, vice-president of the National Shawmut bank, and Henry Sterling of the Massachusetts homestead commission; Jan. 26, "The Workingmen's Compensation Act Satisfactory," by Arthur W. Huddell, business agent of the Building Trades Council, and Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin, secretary of the Massachusetts Employees Insurance Association.

ABINGTON

Wentworth lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: Warden, Mrs. Sarah Fitz; vice-warden, Mrs. Edward Monahan; secretary, George Green; treasurer, Herbert Somes; guide, Mrs. M. L. Hart; chaplain, Mrs. Thomas Gunn; guardian, Mrs. John Kenney; sentinel, Robert Finch; trustee, Charles A. Fritz; representative to grand lodge, George Green; alternate, Herbert Somes.

The North Baptist church has elected: Moderator, the Rev. D. H. Woodward; clerk, W. B. Hatch; treasurer, Augustus E. Eldredge; advisory committee, Francis Chamberlain, Sidney Littlefield, Charles B. Gaffney, A. E. Eldredge, H. H. Foster, J. L. Staples, A. F. Tibbets and H. J. Meserve; finance committee, H. H. Foster, Charles B. Gaffney, Eldon Richardson, Sidney Littlefield and A. J. Beaupre.

HANOVER

Jan. 11 there will be a triple installation of Joseph E. Wilder post, the W. R. C., and Nelson Lowell camp, S. of V.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the fire department has elected: President, Miss Ethel Hunt; vice-president, Mrs. Anna Hinkley; secretary, Miss Annie Cummings; treasurer, Mrs. Edith Day; chairman of work committee, Mrs. Orrie Cummings; chairman of hospitality committee, Mrs. Carrie Damon.

Next Wednesday the annual meeting and election of officers of the West Hanover Firemen's Association will be held.

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CANDIDATES FOR BOARD ACTIVE

Miss Frances G. Curtis, candidate for the school board, carries her campaign into South Boston this afternoon, addressing the Mattapan Club. She spoke before the Mt. Hope Business Men's Association at the Stephen M. Weld schoolhouse, Rosindale, last night. Isaac Harris, also a candidate, at rallies in South Boston last night declared his support of the demand being made by the School Voters League for the abrogation of the rule forbidding teachers to engage in political activity. Both candidates will be on the platform in Ford hall tomorrow evening, when Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of New York will address on "Are the Public Schools Democratic?"

FÖRUM TALK TO BE OPEN TO ALL

Harvard Union's membership will be the subject of discussion at the third university forum to be held in the union Wednesday evening. All members of the university are invited to attend, which is a departure from the usual custom of admitting only members to the Speakers Club and the union.

EXCISE BOARD CANDIDATES

Among the names which have been submitted to Governor Foss for appointment to the excise commission to succeed Samuel H. Hudson, chairman, are the following: James E. Cotter of Hyde Park, Robert Woods of South End House, Maj. Patrick O'Keefe, former Senator David B. Shaw and William P. Fowler, former chairman of the board of overseers of the poor.

TAP LINES HEARINGS SET

WASHINGTON—Beginning Monday, Jan. 13, the interstate commerce commission will hold a series of hearings in the tap line cases. The particular purpose is to secure views of traffic officers of interested trunk lines and representatives of tap lines as to divisions and allowances to the tap lines on traffic other than products of the proprietary mills and allowances to lumber companies.

MRS. LOVELL HEADS AID

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mrs. C. E. Lovell of Whitman was elected president of the Brockton Hospital Ladies Aid at the annual meeting yesterday afternoon, succeeding Mrs. Ellis B. Ford.



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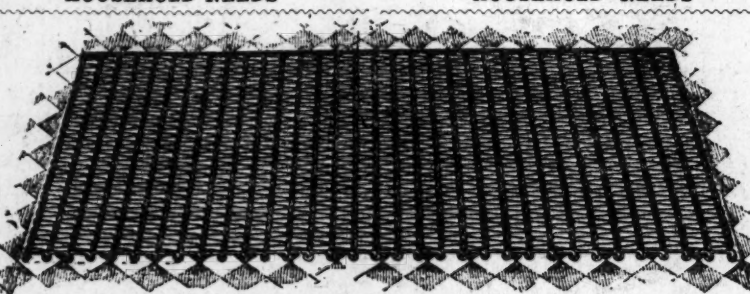
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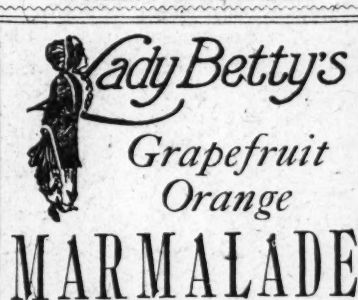
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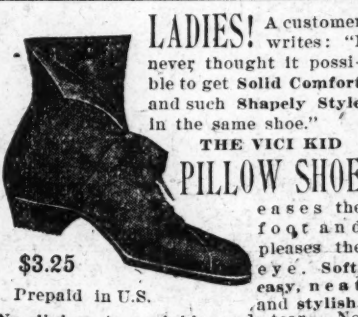
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The principal reason why Monitor advertising is so closely followed by its readers is due to the reputation the Monitor has for keeping all its advertising as clean and honest as its news. It means a good deal to an advertiser to have a buying public feel toward the advertising in its favorite paper as Monitor readers feel toward all the Monitor's advertised offerings. Monitor readers know they can rely on Monitor-advertisers

SAN FRANCISCO

BOOKS

PAUL ELDER'S Book and Art Store—The most beautiful and interesting in America. 229 Grant av.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

NEW YORK CITY	NEW YORK CITY	DENVER, COL.	DENVER, COLO.	LOS ANGELES, CAL.	SEATTLE, WASH.	SEATTLE, WASH.
ART "LA BOTTEGA," 28 East 28th St. Objects of Art and Reproductions Italian Terra Cotta, China, Frames	PAPERHANGER AND DECORATOR WILLIAM F. ALLAN Wall coverings day cleaned without re- moval. Tel. Bryant 6884. 10 East 42d St.	FURNITURE The Cooper & Powell Furniture Co. 182-28 California St. Tel. Main 930. We Solicit Your Patronage.	SHOES AND FURNISHINGS The Regent Store, Johnson & Macdonald, Prop. "At the Loop," 1112-1114 15th St. Men's, women's and children's outfitters.	STATIONERY ENGRAVERS BRANDENBURG ENGRAVING CO. Society, Wedding and Commercial Stationery Engraving 240 Wilcox Building, Main 5065	CORSETS AGENT for the GOODWIN and other first- class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to \$25. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second Ave.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MISS MABEL E. CLIFF Pianist and Organist Studio 31 Holyoke bldg., SEATTLE, WASH. Phone Kenwood 2708.
ARTISTIC CARDS MESSAGES OF CHEER for all occasions. Quarterly covers, THE BOOK & ART EXCHANGE, S.W. cor. Madison and 34th	PHOTOGRAPHER FALK, 14 W. 33d St. (topp. Waldorf). Color portraits produced entirely by Photo- graphy. Sepia prints, Carbon enlargements.	HAIR STORE HAINES HAIR STORE, 227 16th St. Shampooing, hairdressing and manicur- ing; all kinds of hair work.	STONE CONTRACTORS HERBERT MANN 1st and Larimer Streets All kinds of Concrete and Stone Work	SHOES INNES SHOE COMPANY THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR A-5074, 228 South Broadway, Main 3101	DENTISTS DR. D. D. CAMPBELL 403 Burke Bldg. Phone Main 8849	VOICE CULTURE , Elizabeth M. Perry, Faure's Hall, 10th and Pine sts. SEATTLE, WASH. Phone Kenwood 2708.
BOOKS THE BOOKERY PUBLISHING CO.—Books manufactured for public and private use. 12 E. 38th st., N.Y. Tel. Murray HUF328.	PICTURES AND FRAMES UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC PICTURES and framing at extremely low prices. THE PICTURECRAFT SHOP, 88 E. 28th St.	HEATING MICHAEL HEATING CO., 504 15th St. Steam, hot water and hot air. Witt Garbage Cans.	TAILORS NATHAN BROS. 201-204 Colorado Building Denver, Colo.	TAILORS HARTLEY & BECK MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS. 204-206 LINSNER BLDG., 524 South Spring St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.	FURNITURE GROTE-RANKIN CO.—A complete home furnishing store—from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made—5th and Pike sts.	MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS DUNCAN MCGREGOR Clothes for the man who knows 622 Lumber Exchange Bldg.
BOOKBINDERS PFISTER BOOKBINDING CO., Inc. All kinds of Bookbinding. Phone 2360 Mad. Sq. 141 E. 25th St.	PRINTERS THE RICHARDSON PRES 156 Leonard st. (Phone 960 Franklin.) Booklets, Post Cards, Publications.	LINENS AND LACES HEDGECOCK & JONES, 710 16th St. For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Forsythe Waists and Onyx Hosiery.	VACUUM CLEANER Carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture cleaned by hour, job, or monthly club plan. Wm. J. Metz, 2325 E. Colfax Ave. Tel. York 108.	WATCH REPAIRING C. H. BRIDGEN—High class watch re- pairing at reasonable prices. 428 So. Broadway, F 1117, Main 6420.	GROCERIES OLD HOMESTEAD brand GROCERIES are the best. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your Grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.	TAILORS J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor, Suite 203, Trades Bldg., N. W. Cor. Third Ave. and Marion St.
CORSETS GUSSARD FRONT LACED CORSETS— Also back laced corsets; fitted by ex- perienced corsetiers. \$3.50 up; corsets to order, \$10 up; send postal for booklet. OLMSTEAD CORSET CO., 44 West 22nd st., N. Y. Phone Gramercy 5224.	DENVER, COLO. ART GOODS AND PICTURE FRAMES WM. ROBERTS 611 13th St. Phone Main 4032. Art Goods and Picture Frames	LUNCH ROOM JAY'S QUICK LUNCH 1633 Welton St. Open day and night. Popular prices. Quick service.	ARTS AND CRAFTS QUARTERLY COVERS, Lesson Markers, Books, Notebooks, BOOK AND ART SHOP, 320 H. W. Helman bldg.	ATTORNEYS THORWALD SIEGFREID 927-9 Northern Bank Building Fourth and Pike sts. Main 8000	HAIRDRESSING MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1534 Second Ave. Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work.	PHOTOGRAPHERS HAMILTON STUDIO—High-grade photo- graphic work at reasonable prices. 675- 680 Colman bldg.
DECORATIVE HOME FURNISHINGS VINES-COX STUDIOS, 30 East 34th st. Harmless homes planned and executed; shopful of original, exclusive art objects.	ART NOVELTIES BOOKS, Lesson Markers, Mo. Picture Framing. Send for catalogue. THE ART NOOK, 501 Gas & Elec. bldg., Denver.	MILLINERY LA MODE MILLINERY. All prices to suit all people. 808 15th st. Also carry hand- painted china.	ART GLASS LOS ANGELES ART GLASS CO. 120 East 9th St. Designers and makers of stained and leaded glass for the church and home.	BAKERY WOMAN'S EXCHANGE—Home cooked bread, cakes and pastry sold at counter. 510 Third Ave.	HABERDASHERS YOU GET CORRECT STYLES IN OUR MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND HATS. KING BROS. CO. 710 Second Ave.	STATIONERY C. E. DAVIS SUPPLY CO. OFFICE SUPPLIES 216 Marion St. Main 7086
DENTISTS DR. CHAS. G. PEASE DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES 191 West 12nd st. Phone 39 Columbus	BOOKBINDING THE DITCHEL BOOKBINDING CO.—Blank Book Makers, Magazines, Music, Law Books and Libraries bound in any style. 1328 Lawrence st., Denver.	MUSICAL INSTRUCTION FLORENCE SIEVER MIDDAGH Teacher of Voice Studio, 1459 Peunyl'a St. Phone Olive 244	ART GALLERY KANST ART GALLERY—Pictures, Frames and Mountings. 642 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Broadway 2334. F 2703.	BARBER SHOP PIONEER SQUARE BARBER SHOP. Pioneer Bldg., 608 First Ave. Levering-Shawalter, Props.	ICE CREAM PARLOR STOKES Ice Cream—Cakes—Light Lunches 912 SECOND AVE.	TALKING MACHINES IN ADDITION to Pianos and Player- Pianos we carry a complete line of Vic- trolas and Victor Talking Machines as well as all the latest records. Easy pay- ments. RAMAKER BROS. CO., Third Ave., one block north of Pine.
DRESSMAKING MRS. WILSON, formerly with Mrs. Os- born Co.; original designs; evening and afternoon gowns; trousseaus. 50 E. 28th st. Tel. 4563 Mad. Sq.	CONTRACTOR WILL build for you, your lots or mine, and loan the money, privilege paying month- ly. FURLONG, 400 Mercantile bldg. Only in 12 to 2. Collages and bugnagals for sale on easy payments.	PAINTING & DECORATING C. F. GROTZ, expert on woodwork finish- ing and art work; out of town work solicited. 3820 Umattilla st., tel. Gallup 553.	JEWELRY H. B. CROUCH CO. JEWELERS Makers of Exclusive Hand Made Jewelry Special Order Work a Specialty 217 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F 1770	CAFETERIA BIRD'S CAFETERIA A reduced price to eat Union Street - Opposite Postoffice	LAUNDRIES NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY 1807 TERRY AVE. Phone Main 3470	PHOTOGRAPHERS SANDBERG & EITNER 107 South Sixteenth For Photos of Quality.
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GOWNS COUGHLIN, 20 West 31st St. Clearing sale, evening and street gowns. My Leader (serge), \$4, formerly \$12.50	DAIRIES Cosmopolitan Dairy, pure milk and cream. Anton A. Curtis, Prop. Phone Champs 2738, 5151 St. Paul St., Stockyards station.	PRINTING THE UNION PRINTING CO. General Commercial Printers Phone Main 9436. 1820-21 Champs St.	REAL ESTATE THE W. T. CRAFT REALTY CO. 1711 Stout st. Phone Main 7373 Insurance, Loans, Rentals. Estab. 25 years	CLOTHING MEN'S UPSTAIRS CLOTHIER Less expense, hence lower price LUNDQUIST, 204 Emery Bldg.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MISS VANCE GRIFFITH Teacher of Piano 611 Maiden, Seattle, Wash. Phone East 3723	OMAHA, NEB. PHOTOGRAPHERS SANDBERG & EITNER 107 South Sixteenth For Photos of Quality.
HAIRDRESSING MISS KRUSE Hairdressing and Manicuring Parlors. 2570 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. River 151	DENTIST E. R. PEIRCE, D. D. S. Room 119 Central Savings Bank Building Telephone Main 6855	RESTAURANTS EDELWEISS CAFE AND LUNCH ROOM 1640-55 California St.	ROOFING AND ROOF COATING Elatrite Roofing for your roof and Coat- ing for all kinds of roofs. Ask Western Elatrite Roofing Co., mfrs., Equitable bldg.	MOVING AND STORAGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving, packing, shipping. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLS, Main 2817.	LAUNDRIES SUPERIOR LAUNDRY, EAST 631 High grade work Wagons and Autos all over the city	KALAMAZOO, MICH. LABELS BARTLETT LABEL CO. Gummed and ungummed Labels for every line of business. 218 N. Church St.

CIVIC CENTER IN ROXBURY IS PROVING STREET CORNERS CAN BE DEPOPULATED



Dramatic Club of Roxbury Evening Center, with Miss Hazel Butler (in group at right) directing scenes

Activities are Varied to Meet Needs and Tastes of the Members, in Trades, in Athletics and in Games

HOW ABOUT THAT BOY OF YOURS? DO YOU KNOW WHERE HE SPENDS HIS EVENINGS? HAS HE LOST HIS JOB?

A bright light streaming across Warren avenue in the evening brings out the words in high relief on the Roxbury high school building and challenges the peaceful citizens who are quietly passing up and down that thoroughfare to stop and look.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE NEW PLACEMENT BUREAU? It flashes before their wondering eyes. Then comes these illuminating sentences: DO YOU KNOW WHAT THE ROXBURY EVENING CENTER HAS TO OFFER HIM IN THE WAY OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION? COME IN. THE DOOR IS OPEN.

This is followed by an attractive picture, a motion picture perhaps, and then comes something like this: KEEP YOUNG JOIN ONE OF THE FOLK DANCING CLUBS DO YOU SING? COME IN AND JOIN THE CHORUS IT'S LIKE AN OLD-FASHIONED SINGING CHORUS—ONLY BETTER THE CITY PAYS THE BILLS

"That boy," seeking entertainment, stops to look, then with some other boy's

father and another boy's mother, decides to investigate in person what is going on on the other side of those brightly lighted windows and beyond those big doors, which when opened send a rush of warmth into the crisp winter street.

When the door opens a pleasant hum greets their ears. Several girls and boys, a man and a woman are going up and down the halls and open doorways give them glimpses of pleasant activities beyond them. In one room the desks are covered with late magazines and a few young men and women are reading them. They are those who have come to join the Roxbury Evening Center and are waiting to register or who wish to spend an hour reading current literature. Later there will be a sprinkling of fathers and mothers who have come to call for sons or daughters and are taking advantage of the opportunity to look over the attractive periodicals.

In one of the rooms is a class of young women, who are getting ready to present three one-act plays. They are all good plays, plays that send them to reading the classics from which the story was taken, and studying it so as to get a clear understanding of the characters they take and the atmosphere of the whole action. They will present their plays some evening for the enjoyment of the other members of the center.

Quite removed from the more studious groups is the Cozy chorus. It is made up exclusively of young men, in reality a minstrel club. It is getting ready to give a performance the latter part of January and is practicing its songs. It

is to be a regular blackface minstrel show with middleman, end men, "bones" and costumes. Enthusiasm is unbounded. "My Dusky Rose," "Soldier Boy," "Moon, Dear," are sung as it would seem they were never sung before.

Leon Baldwin, in charge of the class, says he has no difficulty in getting animation into the songs. In fact, he says, he hopes later to have less animation and more feeling. At present they are working off energy. The boys do not know one note from another, but after a while they will get down to business and before the year is over Mr. Baldwin thinks they will have some appreciation of what real music is. Of all the work he does, he says he enjoys that with the evening centers the most. One thing that he particularly likes about his boys is that they play fair. They have had many kinds of experiences and are ready to detect hypocrisy on the instant, but they respect fair play and give it. They are very particular about whom they take into their club. Every one is obliged to give a certificate of character. The first question they ask a newcomer is, "What gang do you belong to?" If it is their own gang, he is admitted at once, but if it is some other, Mr. Baldwin must intercede and present strong credentials in favor of the candidate.

In the room below the minstrel club is a class of boys in fancy dancing. Most of the boys started in by joining the fife and drum corps but lost interest and it looked as though the center was going to lose them. Then this class was thought of and the boys are so interested in it

even presidential election night is hardly strong enough to drag them away.

Folk dancing is a favorite with girls and young women. A large class Wednesday evenings is made up of girls 14 and 15 years old whose days are spent carrying bundles from one place to another in some large department store, or at some similar occupation. Dull and uninteresting days are brightened by this class in the evening with its wholesome exercise, giving dominion over the body, suitable companionship and an environment that is uplifting in every way. On Friday evening the class is made up of older pupils. A number of them are public school teachers, taking the lessons for personal benefit and for work in the class room.

Athletics are carried on in the big assembly hall, which has been supplied with simple apparatus. The athletic club has a membership of 247 boys and young men from 15 to 25 years of age. It is under the direction of James T. Mulroy. The most serious question at the Roxbury evening center is what to do with the boy from 14 to 16 years. To a boy of that age the streets offer countless attractions. He finds the larger nature stirring him, even the best home is liable to prove irksome to him, and he longs for the freedom of the streets. To counteract this, to furnish scope for his activities under right conditions, is the desire of the principal of the center, Everett L. Getchell, and all those associated with him in the work. One thing they have devised for meeting this need is a game room.

A room in the basement is now being fitted for this purpose. It will contain pool tables, tenpins, checkers, crokette and other things boys like. They will be taught to run the stereopticon and motion picture machine that flashes the signs on the outside of the building and at the general entertainments given in the big hall. From this it is hoped they will be led to join other clubs and classes. A printing club holds quite a number of boys. This is a gift from the Roxbury League which started a club in printing some years ago. Two or three of the boys in the noisiest and most active in Roxbury, always doing something but not always to the peace and happiness of other people. In some way they have found their way to the club and are held fascinated. Pretty soon they will issue a paper that will give the news of the center.

Friday is musical night, and the band, orchestra, chorus, glee club and music classes meet. The senior folk dancing class for grown-ups and sewing clubs meet also. Embroidery and novelty sewing are taught and incidentally stitches are improved. Saturday evening, an art class meets. It is composed of young men and women and has the name of being one of the most delightful of the center. It began in an unpromising way but has grown to a flourishing membership and an output of excellent work. Every evening a room is open to mem-

bers of the evening high school to practice their typewriting and is taken advantage of to a surprising extent. A special effort is to be made shortly to get motormen and conductors to spend their leisure at the center.

In all there are 27 clubs at the Roxbury evening center and more are to be organized as there is demand for them. The enrolled membership is over 800 and there is a nightly attendance of 300. The large enrollment is due in part to the work of the Roxbury League, started 10 years ago by Miss Mary P. Follett and a number of persons whom she associated with her. This was the first organization to interest itself in the extended use of school buildings. It was a committee of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, of which Miss Follett was chairman, that opened the center in East Boston which was the direct cause of the taking up of the present work by the Boston school committee. The league was organized for boys only. It still conducts its meetings on the nights of the evening center is closed.

When the city provides entertainment for the boys of Roxbury on seven nights of every week the league will consider its work finished, but hardly before. The results of the work of the center and the league are so closely associated, for they differ in form rather than quality or kind, they can hardly be separated. The work the league has done is now being done by the center, and much of what the center has already accomplished in its broader, larger way, had its beginnings in the league. However the credit is divided, the benefits are real. The league has a membership of 200 boys, from 17 to 22 years old. The center already has over 800 boys and girls, young men and women, including the league's 200.

The league was organized especially to provide right environment for that vast number of young people who left school early to engage in some wage-earning occupation and need still a guiding, protecting hand. Recreation is necessary to these young people, and not finding the right sort, they either suffer from none, or are allured to the unwholesome catnip-pennies of the street. The center is founded on the belief that constructive activity is preferred to the other and will be responded to if provided. It has already shown its need. Girls and boys, young men and women of a high order, are uniting with it, as well as those who were wont to spend their evenings on street corners.

It is related by a club leader, who has a club in another center also, that when a certain member first attended the club he came with the evident intention of breaking things up. It was necessary to call the police. The leader interposed when it came to arresting the boy and talked to him. The youth broke down and cried. No one had ever cared for him before. He was a disreputable looking fellow, but he came to the club at its next meeting with his hair combed, which was a decided im-

provement. After a while he had his shoes shined, then his ragged dirty suit was brushed and pressed. He took the leader aside the night that occurred and asked if his woolen shirt would do for the entertainment they were giving; he had washed it and ironed it that afternoon.

A policeman has said that on the night when the center meets he never goes to a certain corner where, previously, he was sure to find trouble. The center is expecting that before long he will not go there at all, for the boys who made the trouble will have had their ideas of recreation so changed they will work with the law, not against it. Cheap dance halls and the small unsupervised boys' clubs, which were numerous in the district, are being put out of commission. The center is known to be helping the savings banks. In face of the fact that they are dressing better than ever before, the boys are putting money there.

Saturday night is the big night on the streets and for two reasons. The wage-earner usually has just received his wages and he has a day of no work ahead of him, a situation that is liable to mean license. The plan of the center is to keep the boys so busy with things they enjoy that they have no thought for the things outside. One young man said that he used to spend all his money Saturday night, but now he saves it, for he would rather play basketball than do anything else, and basketball is in full swing at the high school Saturday nights.

An entertainment for fathers and mothers and all is given Saturday night also, and on Wednesday afternoon there is something special for the mothers whose little children prevent them from getting away in the evenings, and yet who need a broadening and uplifting as much as anybody. The mother who forms the subject for countless poems and rhapsodies, is yet left pretty much to look after herself, but the school center is reaching out to bring her too within the radius of the benefits held out to all others.

Everett L. Getchell is principal of the Roxbury evening center. Mrs. Helen W. Rogers of the placement bureau has special charge of the girls.

\$1,800,000 IN GOOD ROADS
STOCKTON, Cal.—By July 1 San Joaquin county will have completed 238.56 miles of highway built of macadam, bitumen, asphalt and oil. The people voted \$1,800,000 for this purpose. The bonds found ready takers and have brought in premiums the sum of \$145,799.

CHELSEA BOARD ELECTS
William A. O'Brien was chosen president of the Chelsea board of aldermen for 1913 by a caucus held Friday night. Alderman O'Brien succeeds Alderman Alexander Cook. The board reelected Berman Beerman city clerk.

SUBWAY SYSTEM CHANGES SOUGHT IN LEGISLATURE

Legislation for important changes in Boston's subway system is sought in petitions filed with the clerk of the House Friday by a group of business men, including E. C. Conway, Benjamin F. Pitman, Nicholas J. Meehan, Joseph Siegel, Abbott T. Maynard, Herbert H. Barnes, Charles J. Rich, P. M. Hamblet, C. J. Hubbard, Daniel A. Griffin and Litchfield Damon.

One of these asks for a new station in the Washington street tunnel to extend from Bennett street to Nassau street, with platforms for both north and south bound trains.

Another asks for the abandonment of the present sub-subway in the Tremont street subway at Boylston street and the substitution of a subway on a higher level.

Of three petitions affecting the new Boylston street subway, one asks that it be continued straight down Boylston street, under the Tremont street subway and the Washington street tunnel, under Essex street, to the South station; another asks for the construction of a new subway on this route, making a connection with the Boylston street subway near the Public Garden; the third, asks that it be carried straight down Boylston street as far as Park square, then turn to Park street.

THE
Hotel and Travel Dept.
OF THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
is always at your service

and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address
HOTEL AND TRAVEL
DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.,
Boston.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

BOSTON
Stefano Braden, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.
A. F. Holt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 30 Charles st.
Jennie Marzynski, 104 Eliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
P. E. Richardson, 308 Tremont st.
M. H. Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 1022 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 30 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

HOWARD FRISBIE, 104 DORCHESTER ST.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
D. J. James, 305 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.
Amesbury
Howes & Allen, 15 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.

ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper.

AYER
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 1275 Brighton st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.
George C. Holmes, 15 Main st.
H. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE
Ames Bros, 100 Main square.
J. D. Beukens, 505 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON
George B. Lord.

CHILMARK
Jas. Blanchard, 125 Main st.
Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway.
William Corson, 27 Washington ave.

DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shaugnessy, 278 Cambridge st.
James W. Hunsell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox, 100 Main st.

DORCHESTER
R. H. Hunt, 1406 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. Hunt, 205 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. H. McDonald, 100 Broadway square.

FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, 100 Main st.

FALMOUTH
L. M. Harcourt, 100 Main st.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. Weston, 100 Main st.

FRANKLIN
J. W. Batcher.

GLOUCESTER
James H. Litchfield, 18 Hyde pk. ave.
Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.

HANDS
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON
Charles G. How, 27 Washington sq.

JAMAICA PLAIN
Buerett & Cannon, 114 South st.
P. F. Dresser.

LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEONISTON
A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Sons, 100 Merrimac st.

LYNN
N. B. Reed, 33 Market square.
F. W. Newhall, 100 Ferry, cor. Reed st.

MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 33 Ferry st.
H. W. Shurtliff, 100 Main st.

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L. W. Shurtliff, 100 Main st.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH (wagon) wanted in South Boston; union wages. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH (factory), spring maker; all pay highest wages for a good craftsman. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted in South Boston; shoeing, some forging, \$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted in city; 800 month; must be A1 neat appearance, with first-class references. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOX ENDING MACHINE, in South Framingham, \$130-\$150 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY wanted for porter work at MARY ELIZABETH'S, 3 Temple pl., Boston.

CORRESPONDENT, who is able to take full charge of correspondence, and operate typewriter, about 25 yrs., good address and neatness of appearance essential; resident in Boston; salary \$15 per week; \$15 to start; exceptional opportunity for the right party. For further information call, or write, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HORSESHOEER wanted in South Boston; \$15 week and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN wanted to drive single or double team; must be honest, temperate and full of references. Apply, or write, GEO. F. FAIRWELL CO., 10 Hawley pl., Boston.

PRODUCTION MAN, wanted, familiar with machine shop work and able to read drawings. Apply personally with references. Geo. F. Fairwell Co., 10 Hawley pl., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted at once; 2 specialty salesmen for Boston and outside territory; light travel; good salary; no commission; apply with references. GEORGE E. LARABEE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

SALARIEMAN wanted in our domestic department; permanent position; satisfaction. Apply with references. T. W. ROGERS CO., Lynn, Mass.

SHIP CARPENTERS wanted for framing, planing and cutting good axmen; wages \$3 for 9 hours; work all winter; first-class men only. T. L. TOLSON, 100 Main st., Boston.

SOLICITORS wanted who can meet people of refinement; salary and commission. HAWLEY, 238 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Job and ad compositor; 54 hours a week, union scale. CHESHIRE REPUBLICAN CO., Boston.

WANTED—A student wishing to economize on room rent, who is willing to care for a furnace for three months. A. INGHAM, 125 Boston st., Boston.

WANTED—To correspond with a manufacturer's agent to represent us in introducing his goods in the New England states. ALLOY STEEL CASTING CO., Weymouth, W. Va.

WANTED, several high grade salesmen for Massachusetts; new office specialties; excellent opportunity for right parties. GEORGE E. LARABEE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Man on farm; good milk; strictly temperate, reliable; references. C. ALLISON, Newton Junction, N. H.

WANTED—Experienced draughtsman. Apply H. J. MOELLER, 100 St. John st., Boston.

WATCHMAKER wanted; excellent position for first-class man; must be married and furnish A1 references; give full information. Address, J. B. CROCKER, Box 5256, Boston.

WATCHMAKER wanted; thorough workman, young; give experience, references and wages. S. N. BROWN, Boston.

CHAMBERMAID wanted in city hotel; \$3.50 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID wanted, experienced; last maid held position 5 years. MRS. H. H. HARRISON, 137 Newbury st., Boston.

CLEANER wanted for city hotel; early work; \$10 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COLORED COOK wanted in city, \$8.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK wanted; an all-around woman cook, experienced and competent to cook for 50 people, in an institution in Haverhill; must be reliable; references. Address MRS. M. A. SAVAGE, 61 Brown st., Haverhill, Mass.

DRAWER wanted in city, \$7.85. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER—Competent, expert workman wanted who thoroughly understands all branches of dressmaking; apply immediately to reliable party, telephone 30. Reservoir, Suite 6, Brookline, Mass.

FABRIC GIRLS wanted in South Boston; \$5.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK, in Jamaica Plain, place work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY WORK, American born girls in Watertown; \$6.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 5; no washing or ironing. GEO. M. NASH, 64 Fairmont ave., Newton, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, Protestant girl (white) wanted in family of 4; must be good cook and ironer; references according to ability. MRS. JOHN R. HILL, 28 Pleasant st., Danbury, Conn.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Woman wanted for middle-aged (white) wanted in family of 2 adults; wages \$2.50 per week. ROBERT RICHARDS, P. O. Moody, Woburn, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Neat colored girl wanted in small family in the city; go home nights. MRS. GERTRUDE PIERCE, 6 Fayerweather st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; strong, capable young woman, not necessarily experienced; good home and kind treatment; references required. Apply MRS. E. DELEMAR, 256 Massachusetts st., Back Bay, Boston.

GENERAL KITCHEN WORK, some cooking; 84 week, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GIRL OR WOMAN to assist with housework in small suite; pleasant home; fair wages to reliable party. Telephone Cambridge 707 W. MRS. EMLEN P. PITFIELD, 90 Fayerweather st., Cambridge, 4.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, Protestant, wanted in family of 4; no washing or ironing; before 10 a. m. and after 4 p. m. MRS. J. HOLMES, 124 Walker st., Cambridge, 10.

MAID wanted for general housework; no washing or ironing, vacuum cleaner, modern conveniences; \$5.00 week. Med. 125-6. Address MRS. W. E. CROSBY, 153 Allston st., West Medford, Mass.

MAID for general housework, family of 2; please call between 2 and 5 at 45 Devonport st., corner of Saginaw ave. No references. MRS. C. P. DUTCHER, 45 Devonport st., Boston.

MAID, Protestant, capable, wanted in a family of 4; one that is a good cook and laundress; references. MRS. G. H. HARRISON, 124 Walker st., Cambridge, 10.

MILL WORK in N. H.; experienced milking and sewing machine stitchers. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wanted for pleasant home; \$10 week; good references. MRS. L. H. VICTORS, 300 Park ave., Forest Hills, Tel. Jan. 408-W.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Refined, middle-aged Protestant woman to assist in light housework; \$10 week; references. MRS. S. M. CLARK, 6 Foster st., Brookline, Mass.

OFFICE GIRL, wanted in city; \$5 week; some stenography and typewriting. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ONE WOMAN, thoroughly experienced in examining and packing room of first-class cleaning and dyeing establishment or laundry. BOSTON DYE HOUSE, Inc., Main st. and Eastern ave., Malden, Mass. 10.

OPERATORS on scrim curtains; good wages and permanent positions; only experienced girls considered. LITTON FORBES & CO., 33 Kingston st., Boston.

OPERATORS wanted at once on ladies' hats; new styles; good wages; good conditions; prices satisfactory; good machines; long season. Apply by mail. 409 Mecher st., South Boston.

PAINT CLEANER wanted in city hotel; \$10 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PASTRY COOK wanted in city; \$7 week; must be able to take one willing to learn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SCRUB WOMAN wanted in city; \$10 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOOD PROTESTANT WOMAN to care for elderly person in exchange for room and board in a good home; references required. Call or write MRS. C. B. FISHER, 140 Shawmut ave., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, in Hingham Center; \$3.50 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, in Dorchester; \$3.50 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, in Roxbury (8 in family); \$4 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN GIRL wanted in city; \$20 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—White woman wanted 4 days a week; \$1 a day and meals. W. V. C. A. Borkley, 124 Walker st., Cambridge, 10.

MAID wanted for general housework; no washing or ironing, vacuum cleaner, modern conveniences; \$5.00 week. Med. 125-6. Address MRS. W. E. CROSBY, 153 Allston st., West Medford, Mass.

MAID for general housework, family of 2; please call between 2 and 5 at 45 Devonport st., corner of Saginaw ave. No references. MRS. C. P. DUTCHER, 45 Devonport st., Boston.

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MIDDLE-AGED WOM

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COLORED WOMAN would like morning work or housework, to go home nights. ELIZA BRITTON, 15 Village st., Boston. 4

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion-attendant or attendant. Young lady, MISS ADIE WASHBURN, 34 Federal st., Malden, Mass. 4

COMPOSITOR, blindery work; age 23, single, res. Melrose, 410. Mention 3611. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

COOK, first class German girl wants position; superior person, good disposition; capable of getting up dinners; will go outside city or state; references. Mrs. KLOSS, 103 Brookline st., Boston. Please ring top bell. 4

COOK, small family, 25, single, residence city, 87 week; mention 3611. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

COOK, desires position in institution; very best references; references. Mrs. BROSAHAN, 12 Morse ave., Brookline, Mass. 4

DEMONSTRATOR in department store, age 49, single, residence Cambridge, 412 week. Mention 857. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER-SEAMSTRESS (50), residence Allston; will also take position as housekeeper or attendant; 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER-SEAMSTRESS (50), residence Allston; will also take position as housekeeper or attendant; 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER (plain sewing), age 40, res. Boston; will accept any reasonable wages. Mention 443. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER desires employment; 15 years' experience; thorough, competent for private, high grade work by the day. Mrs. F. A. ROBERTS, 403 Massachusetts ave., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER would like work by the day; 7 years' experience; answer by letter. MISS M. E. THERIAULT, 127 Pembroke st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER desires employment; price reasonable; children's clothing; repairing. Mrs. J. W. HUTTON, 495-B B. 10. 4

ELLIOTT FISHER BILLING OPERATOR and general office work, 22, single, residence city, 87 week; mention 3611. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

EMPLOYMENT, charge of linen room in institution, 32, single, residence city, 87 week; mention 3611. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

FACTORY FORELADY, 16 years' experience, 40 single, residence city, 87 week; mention 3611. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or second work wanted; can furnish references. FREDRA LOCK, 15 Grove st., Winchester, Mass. 4

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, companion or generally useful; position desired by middle-aged woman. Address MISS M. BOLL, 100 Cambridge st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (30), single, residence Quincy; \$10-\$15; Al penman; has excellent references; references. Mrs. J. W. HUTTON, 495-B B. 10. 4

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN would like position as housekeeper; good plain cook, good seamstress; can do most any kind of work. D. M. FOX, 15 Appleton st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, good housekeeper and seamstress, wants position; would be generally useful. MARY M. BOLL, 100 Cambridge st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as seamstress in a family or will go outside city or state; references. Mrs. J. W. HUTTON, 495-B B. 10. 4

NEAT COLORED GIRL, would like morning work or care of apartments. R. GIBSON, 30 Cornhill st., Boston. 4

NEAT colored woman wants housework or washing, ironing by the day or week. Mrs. MILLER, 47 Hammond st., suite 2, Boston. 4

NEAT GIRL (colored) desires employment by day or week with dressmaker; references. Mrs. J. W. HUTTON, 495-B B. 10. 4

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR-Position as private switchboard operator wanted by young girl in some large concern. MISS ETHEL HOLTNER, 65 Glendale st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

WANTED-By colored woman, laundry work by the day or place in small family of adults to go home nights. MARY M. BOLL, 100 Cambridge st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

WANTED by a middle-aged American woman, a position as working housekeeper or as a person. Address by letter, L. BOARDMAN, 103 W. Emerson st., Melrose, Mass. 4

WANTED by a Protestant American, position as housekeeper in small family or with one adult; am capable of taking entire charge. Mrs. E. C. BAKER, 70 Maple st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

WANTED-Situation to assist in housework or care of children, or any light work in or out of town; references. MARY JOHNSON, 27 Holyoke st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

WANTED-Experienced laundry wishes laundry work to take home by day; references; reasonable prices; call or write. Mrs. C. L. ROBINSON, 97 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass. 4

WANTED by a young lady of neat appearance, position as maid in professional office, or as a person. Address by letter, J. E. WELLS, 111 W. 11th st., Boston. 4

WANTED-Position as housekeeper or attendant upon elderly lady; best of references. Mrs. J. W. HUTTON, 495-B B. 10. 4

WOMAN of refinement desires position as companion or housekeeper in small family; best references. Mrs. O. S. JONES, 308 S. 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa. 8

WOMAN wants day work in the suburbs; laundry, cleaning or cooking. SARAH EVANS, 20 Willard pl., Boston. 8

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN with references would like position as housekeeper or seamstress. R. A. JONES, 170 Northampton st., Boston. 4

YOUNG LADY (19) would like position to take care of little child by day; address MISS M. ELLISON, 90 Forest st., Melrose, Mass. 4

YOUNG SCANDINAVIAN MAID would like position as housekeeper in private family; no objection to helping in light housework. A. JOHNSON, 32 Montvale st., West Woburn, Mass. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

YOUNG WOMAN with some experience desires position as hairdresser and manicurist; willing to begin with moderate salary; obliging and courteous; best references. MAI COOTE, 204 Warren st., Roxbury, Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 6

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position of responsibility with private family as child's attendant; young lady's companion or housekeeper; good references; write Mrs. E. LIEBHOLM, Greens Farms, Conn. 6

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WITNESS-Young man, 16 years of experience at pattern making wishes a position as instructor or assistant in any working department. LARRY S. LORD, 421 Cooper st., Camden, N. J. 10

MAN, single, seeks work in private family, hotel, bank or business house, driving, water, light porter, messenger, elevator; experienced. N. E. STEVEN, N. Y. Phila. preferred. JAMES HEFFERNAN, 100 Bleecker st., New York. 4

MAN AND WIFE, colored, wish positions with small family in the country; woman plain cook and laundress; man handy around the house and with horses and cows. CHARLES JACKSON, care Mrs. Hazard, 464 Lenox ave., New York. 8

MAN AND WIFE (colored) wish place as man waiter and generally useful; wife cook and laundress; references. Address J. TURNER, 435 W. 11th st., New York city. 4

MESSANGER for bank or large mercantile house, or opportunity to learn first class bookkeeping. Address JOSEPH BROOK, New York city. 8

SALESMAN (32), 10 years' road experience; active, ambitious, wishes commission position; references. HENRY L. LAZARUS, 127 17th av., Newark, N. J. 4

TELETYPE OPERATOR-Young man, 21 years' experience, desires position in office or telegraph office; references. L. J. WALKER, 314 10th st., Philadelphia, Pa. 8

RELIABLE MAN, married, three children, desires work immediately; small salary. FRANCIS DYSON, 213 Irving av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 4

WANTED-Position as manager of gentleman's country estate; practical and scientific training; understands agriculture, horticulture, landscape gardening, forestry and up-to-date business methods. Address H. W. H

Distinction and Wide Variety in Robert Weir Allan's Paintings

WORK OF SCOTTISH PAINTER IS DISTINCTIVE AND EMBRACES A WIDE VARIETY OF SUBJECTS

R. W. Allan Has Maintained and Developed Individuality Through Paris Schools and Has Many Followers

OFTEN PAINTS SEA

(Special to the Monitor)

THE old saying that much may be made of a Scotchman if he be caught young has come true in the case of Robert Weir Allan. He was caught young and early trained to enjoy things artistic, for his father was not only a distinguished painter but a collector and encourager of the fine arts in Glasgow.

Thus, young "Bob" Allan, as his friends called him, grew up amongst fine things, and being inclined by nature that way the love of the beautiful entered into the very warp and woof of his nature. His parents developed the boy's tendency in the direction he desired, his father in particular being unwearied in his efforts to give him a basic and lawful idea of the underlying principles of art.

They sent him to Paris, where he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts for three successive winters, emerging scathless from the conflicting elements of the ateliers a strong individual painter and a Scot who beyond everything loved the rugged scenery of his own bonny land, seeking its shores, wild and impressive, for the inspiration of his work. Robert Allan attributes much of his success to two essential things in his early training, which he ever gratefully remembers: his father's influence and his student's days at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

In 1883 Robert Allan moved to London and henceforth the great metropolis became his headquarters. He was soon elected to membership with the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors and the Royal British Colonial Society, and was one of the founders of the landscape exhibition at the Dudley gallery in Piccadilly. Not only is Robert Allan represented in nearly all the permanent art collections of the British Isles, but he has received medals at the two last international exhibitions in Paris, making him "hors concours." With Aman Jean he was elected on to the international jury for the Carnegie Fine Arts Institute in Pittsburgh in 1901.

Robert Allan has wandered far and wide painting many peoples under many skies. America, India, Japan, Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece, Tangiers, Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Holland and Belgium have all, in their turn, claimed his attention.

In this way he has ever painted the broadest range of subjects and in the broadest way. Never trammelled by the desire to follow any particular teaching, Robert Allan stepped out as the originator of a new school of water color painting. He learned by experience how to extract the particular truth that he desired to express in his own way, and thus has produced true impressionism in his work.

His followers have been innumerable; they are more in number than they know, because the influence which was exerted on water colors by his first broad sketches is still spreading far and wide. To a great extent he emancipated this work for all time from traditions which were entirely honored in the breach.

His oil painting is like his water color, free from affectation, manly in manner, honest and original. Peculiarly able in his vision of relative values, he never gives undue emphasis to figure or landscape, but succeeds in stating both in their true unity, correlated perfectly. In his eastern subjects, where atmosphere is of little avail for fusing or blending elements, where, indeed, one object detaches itself sharply from another in outline, light and shade, he still manages to place all with complete felicity.

For sheer beauty he is, however, at his best in the play of pleasant light upon harbors and wet quays with fishing boats moored alongside. For characteristic clusters of the rugged fishing people among the lumber of the pier, where they wait for the return of the



(Reproduced by permission)

From oil painting "Home and Shelter," specimen showing type of subject in which this artist is regarded as especially excellent



(From a drawing done specially for the Monitor by Miss Flora Lion)

Robert Weir Allan, Scottish artist who has established new school of water color painting

boats in the evening or at noonday. For seas, with faintly touching winds upon their surface, or for rocky inlet and racing water. The very spirit of the wild north coast inspires his finest achievements, and it is as a painter of the sea, and of those that go down to the sea in ships, that Robert Allan is best known amongst his fellows.

SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Docent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow will be conducted by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the department of western art, and by Hugo Elliott, director of the department of design at the museum school. Mr. Coolidge will speak on "Some Chief Treasures of the Museum," beginning in the gallery of the Mastabas at 2:45 p. m., and Mr.

Elliott will speak on "The Statue of the Madonna and Its Gothic Background" in the lecture hall at 3:30 p. m.

The closing hour of the museum has been changed for the present to 4 p. m. for both weekdays and Sundays.

LECTURE ON ITALIAN ART

Beginning Wednesday morning, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, Miss Martha A. S. Shannon will give a second series of weekly lectures on Italian art in the east class room of the Museum of Fine Arts. The first lecture will be devoted to a consideration of the work done by Domenico Ghirlandajo and Luca Signorelli. Succeding lectures will deal with such artists as Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, Tintoretto and Paolo Veronese.

ACADEMY PAINTING BY EDEN U. EDDIS NOW ON VIEW HERE

"Father's Dinner," one of the most charming examples of the art of Eden Upton Eddis, may be seen for a few weeks at the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose, 398 Boylston street.

This picture was exhibited by the artist at the Royal Academy, London, in 1857. It was one of 130 paintings thus exhibited at the academy from 1834 to 1883. It depicts a pretty little peasant girl carrying her father's noonday meal by a napkin tied around a large bowl. The face has all the tenderness of childhood, the large brown eyes and pretty mouth being unusually interesting. There is a fine sense of movement in the figure and in the hand that momentarily has sought the kerchief. Over the faded red dress is a well-worn brown-black jacket. Faded blue stockings and stubby shoes complete the costume.

The simple white cap shades the eyes from a front light, which illumines the patch of golden brown hillside where she has paused. The delicacies in the foliage and in the adroitly composed and finely painted sky add much to the original, but escapes the bold contrasts of the accompanying illustration.

Eddis was a pupil of Sass and afterward of the Royal Academy schools, where he was one of the medalists. He was a fellow student and life-long friend of George Richmond. Together they divided the world of fashion. He began with landscape work, but was persuaded to take up portrait work with such success that he continued in this field. He was specially clever in portraying children. Among the noted men he painted were Sydney Smith, Theodore Hook and Macaulay. He was also noted for pencil portraits of refinement and beauty. He was a great wit and fond of children, with whom he was a great favorite.

INTERESTING FRENCH BRONZES

Conspicuous among the attractions in the art department of Shreve, Crump & Low Company is a newly arrived bronze piece made by the French sculptor, Duchoiselle. It represents a Seminole Indian seated in his canoe, the subject being taken from Chateaubrian's "Attila and Shactuas." The representation is complete to the last detail, even to the hunting knife worn in the Seminole's hand. The piece is of sufficient size to make it a suitable adornment for a large room. Another unique bronze piece is "The Diver," by the Italian sculptor, Tabacchi. It is designed to be used as the center for a fountain. The original from which it was modeled was made in Rome in white marble.

The "mature crystals" in plaques and walters, the work of Mrs. Moray Nairne Wootton, continue to rank as popular art novelties. The use of flowers, grasses and milkweed, in conventional and realistic designs between the circular crystals is distinctively unique.

MR. HALE SHOWS JEWELRY

Frank Gardner Hale of Boston, whose recent exhibits of hand-wrought jewelry in New York and Baltimore attracted favorable attention, has a collection of his jewelry now on display at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street. The articles include many handsome necklaces and rings besides scarf and bar pins. Stones of a wide variety are used, including large East India moonstones and black opals in pendant settings of marked beauty. The exhibit will continue to Wednesday, Jan. 15.

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Daily 9 to 4, Sunday 1 to 4. Admission 25 cents. Free Saturday and Sunday. Recent acquisitions from China and Japan in the forecourt room. Paintings by Miss Emily H. Waite in the Renaissance court. The following exhibitions are open free daily from 9 to 4: Vose galleries, 398 Boylston street—Marines by Charles H. Woodbury. Single pictures by Eden Upton Eddis, William Sargeant Kendall and Birge Harrison. Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Hand wrought jewelry made by Frank Gardner Hale. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Portrait miniatures by Alwyn Williams. Closes Wednesday afternoon. Old masters from the Ehrlich galleries, beginning Friday. Conley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Water-colors by F. Hopkinson Smith. Sculpture by Roger L. Burnham.

MISS WAITE'S STUDIES MADE UNDER PAIGE SCHOLARSHIP SHOWN

Miss Emily Burling Waite, whose work, done abroad and in Boston, is now on exhibition in the Renaissance court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is also the artist who painted the portrait of "Aunt Delia" Torrey which has just been received at the White House by President Taft as a gift from a group of Boston society women.

Miss Waite returned to Boston this fall after spending two years in Europe as the holder of the Paige traveling scholarship, which was granted to her in 1910 because of the general excellence

LITHOGRAPHING CALLED ART

Work Is Solely That of Artist on Metal or Stone, Says Joseph Pennell

LITHOGRAPHY is a print from a stone or a metal plate and still it is far more than this. In etching or engraving the incised or raised lines of the engraved design are filled in or covered over with printer's ink and the print is pressed or lifted off; in lithography the design in ink, on the flat surface of stone or plate, is transferred from it to paper and is an original autographic drawing, solely the work of the artist who made it. It is not only a print, but the multiplication of the original. It is the only genuine form of multiplying autographic art, and this transferring from stone to paper, called printing, may be done repeatedly, as the print from an etching is repeated, says Joseph Pennell in the Print Collector's Quarterly. In etching the artist never sees his design until it is printed; in lithography it grows in his hands exactly as it will print and he sees it all the while.

The art of lithography was invented by Aloys Senefelder about 115 years ago, and save a few details, he discovered all that is known about it, and every method that is practised today.

A drawing is made either with lithographic chalk, a greasy, soapy crayon or pencil, or with ink, upon a slab of Solenhofen stone—a very uniformly grained stone, easily polished, to which the greasy chalk or ink adheres—on a zinc or aluminum plate, or upon a sheet

of paper. Ordinary drawing-paper will answer, but it is preferable to have it coated with a preparation of gum, or plaster of paris, which takes the chalk better than uncoated paper and allows the design made to be transferred to the stone with more certainty. Senefelder advocated the use of paper for the artists, saying in his "Treatise on Lithography" that it was probably the most important part of his discovery. The drawing, then, is either made by the artist on a slab of stone—smooth for pen-work, grained by grinding with sand to give it a tooth for chalk—or upon paper—in the latter case, today, the method most generally practised by artists in Europe, including the revivers of lithography, Fanti-Latour and Whistler.

The paper with the drawing on it is slightly dampened, laid face down upon the lithographic stone, and passed through the press—the fat and grease is extracted from the drawing and the design is seen upon it when the paper is removed from the stone, and if the artist and printer know how, the original drawing, from which the grease has been squeezed and absorbed (for the stone absorbs the ink and repels the water) by passing through the press, remains on the paper—the greasy drawing adheres to the stone. Not only this but sufficient grease remains in the design on the paper to repeat the process of transferring to another stone.

The drawing is now on a stone, and is washed over with weak solutions of acid, simply to fix it—not to etch it into relief or intaglio. The surface of the stone remains perfectly flat. It is then rolled up with ink, the stone being first washed with distilled water. The inky drawing only absorbs more ink; the clean wet surface refuses it. After more washing, gumming, etc., processes capable of being more or less done away with, the drawing is again washed, ink again rolled over it, a sheet of paper placed on it and run through the press, and the original drawing comes off the stone on to the paper, but the design still remains on the stone, which again only requires to be dampened with a sponge, rolled up with more ink, which again only adheres to the drawing on the stone, and another sheet of paper placed on it and run through the press, and another original is made. The only resemblance to the printing of etchings is that lithographs are very sensitive. Some will yield a large number of proofs, like a bitten plate; other very few, like a dry-point. Only instead of becoming weaker, the lithograph grows stronger, clogs up and finally prints solid black. Just before that happens, sometimes, the most wonderful proofs appear. The stone can be tinkered, corrected, redrawn, but the early good proofs are rarely equalled, any more than in any other form of engraving.

It has been said by critics and experts that a drawing on paper is not so full and rich as a drawing on stone. Artists claim that this is not so. And no expert is able to tell the difference—to tell whether the drawing was made on paper or stone. The drawing may be carried today as far on the paper as on the stone and the artist-lithographer, when using paper, tries to carry out his design on the paper so completely that he will not have to touch the stone after his design is transferred to it; for the grain of the paper and the grain of the stone are always different, and if the artist commences to work at his drawing transferred to stone—the stone—he may have to go all over it, as the two sorts of grain on the stone and paper clash. Whistler frequently for this reason worked a few hours on the paper, and days on the stone to which his design had been transferred, in order to cover up this difference of grain and to make the transfer complete; for a few years ago transferring was a far more uncertain method than it is today. The paper now is vastly improved, printers understand it better and the results are sure.

Besides chalk and ink, drawings may be made with rags, wash, mezzotinted or etched, done in color or tint. There is practically no limit to lithography—the only limit is the number of experiments that have been made.

GRADUATE WORK SHOWN

An exhibition of the work done by Miss May Ellery will be shown in the assembly room of the Massachusetts Normal Art school Jan. 6-10 from 9 to 2 each day. Miss Ellery is a graduate of the school and the work shown includes paintings done in this vicinity as well as many done during her recent stay in Germany and Italy. The distinctive characteristic of the collection is an individuality in each piece which marks it from all the rest, and a certainty of atmosphere which clearly separates the American landscapes from the German and the German from the Italian. The titles include "The Bell Tower," "The Salt Marsh," "The Duck Pond," "The Roofs," "The Sunny Bay," "The Gray Day," "Fountain at Ravello," "The Gray Day," "Adriatic," and "Solitude." Miss Ellery's work has practically all been done out of doors, the majority of the foreign pictures having been painted in the towns of Rottenburg and Ravello. Many small sketches are included in the present exhibit.

FAMED PAINTING NOW IN BOSTON



"Father's Dinner," London academy painting by Eden Upton Eddis, on view at local gallery

of her work as a student at the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Since then she has been doing portrait work and it is to this that she will continue to devote herself in the immediate future.

Under the conditions of the Paige scholarship a student receives \$1200 annually for two years for travel and work abroad. Miss Waite spent the first part of her two years in England and Paris, doing studio work in the latter place for seven months. She then sojourned in Belgium and Holland, spending considerable time at the Hague and five months in studio work at Laren, in northern Holland. Here she painted the agreeable portrait of the titled Dutch lady, Jonkvrouw Emmy von der Berg, which is to be seen in the museum exhibit. In Florence, where she was for eight months, Miss Waite did most of her colorful work. After she left Holland Miss Waite passed the interim in Germany and Austria. It was while in Florence that she copied the large Botticelli Madonna in the Uffizi gallery, but a good share of her time she spent in studio work as she had done in France and Holland.

Miss Waite's description of the models she had in various countries gives a hint as to the varied interest that characterized her European experiences. "In France," she says, "my model was an English girl who had come to Paris to study French. And that leads me to say that the way I became familiar with the languages of the different countries was mostly by conversation with my models."

The French language I knew pretty well before I went, but Italian I had to get mostly after I was in the country. In Florence my models were two girls,

black-eyed Josepina and Flora with the red hair. They made a business of posing and from them I learned considerable Italian. You see we simply had to make ourselves understood to get along at all.

In Holland my model there was a peasant woman, and our conversations were carried on mostly in writing upon the slate on my studio door. My model there did not limit herself to posing as a means of making her living. That was too uncertain a business, so she raised chickens and sold eggs between the times she came to my studio and posed. Altogether she managed to earn a pretty good income and at the same time had enough variety in her daily life to make it thoroughly interesting.

The exhibition, which is under the auspices of the museum, will continue through the coming week. Some of the pictures have unusual merit, and all show a vigorous hand, a daring in the use of color. When the choice of subject for these strongly painted pictures is happy the results are admirable, as in the "Girl in Spanish Dancing Costume," with dusky, piquant face and tawny hair, the orange and red draperies and background splashed with orange.

A like charm, more reposeful, is in "A Florentine Woman," and in "The Gray Scarf," a delicate harmony of pink and gray, setting off the face and figure of a pretty girl. There is the homely flavor of simple life and peasant toil in the Dutch interior scenes and in the hillside sketches of a woman tending goats. Most of these are large works, but there are a number of graceful little heads of girls, full of character, and several sketchy farm scenes, that have action and good color.



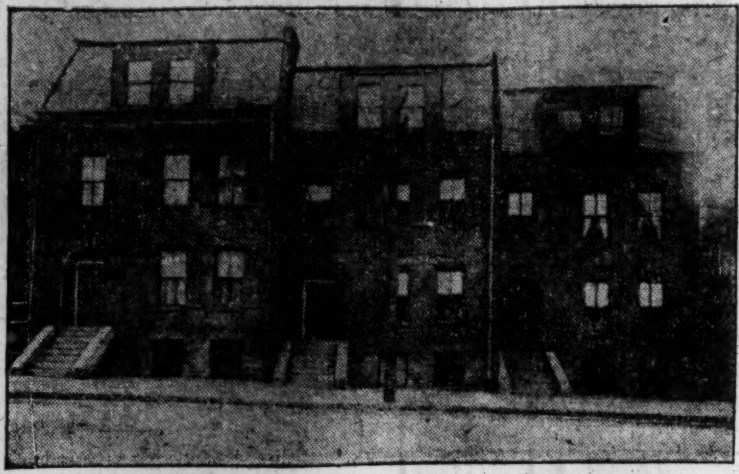
(Reproduced by permission)

From water color painting of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, India, by Robert W. Allan, R. W. S.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

HOUSES ON HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE



Purchased by Hyman C. Bornstein from Robert M. Goode through Henderson & Ross

The sale of several dwelling houses in Brookline has just been completed through the office of Henderson & Ross, and deeds placed on record in Dedham. The property was owned by Robert M. Goode and consists of three single brick dwellings at 54, 56 and 58 Harvard street; also a double house and a two-family house at 26, 28 and 28A Prospect street. The land area is 12,200 square feet, and is valued at \$8500, which amount is included in the total assessment of \$31,500.

SOUTH END AND NORTH END

Deeds have been recorded transferring from Charles S. Waldo to Wallace B. Phinney frame buildings at 548-558 Albany street, opposite Plympton street, together with 28,738 square feet of land, extending to the bay. The entire value is \$40,100, with \$37,100 on the land. Mary E. Gormley has sold to Abbie O'Brien a 3 1/2-story brick house at 46 Carver street, near Eliot street, South End, assessed for \$6300, \$3500 of which is on 1400 square feet of land.

The North End transfer was from Charles H. Butler et al. to Isaac Aronson, who resold to Isidor Samnaband, and consists of a four-story brick house on 617 square feet of land at 23 Tilston street, near Hanover street, all taxed for \$6000. The land carries half of the valuation.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

An estate at 72 Savin Hill avenue, junction of Sagamore street, has been sold by the Daniel C. Cronin estate and another to Timothy Noonan. The lot contains 2700 square feet and is valued at \$900, and the building for \$2700 additional.

WINTHROP REALTY IN 1912

Winthrop's real estate statistics for the year 1912 are furnished by Floyd & Tucker.

The number of deeds recorded was 464, an increase of 62 over that of the previous year. The mortgages numbered 440 and the aggregate considerations were \$1,203,772, a decrease in number of 15 and an increase in amount of \$66,298. The Winthrop Cooperation Bank was the mortgagee named for \$126,150 of the amount named, or 44 loans, and other banks and trust companies took 112 loans on Winthrop real estate.

Inspector of Buildings Charles F. Hargrave issued 85 permits for alterations and 117 for new buildings. Of the latter 82 were for dwellings, 52 of which were for one family, 25 for two families, one a brick structure for three families and four for more than three families. Other new buildings are a church at Point Shirley, an ice storage building at the Highlands, 24 private garages, a public garage at Winthrop beach and 5 one-story stores at the center.

The estimated value of new buildings and repairs is \$503,826.

A compilation of figures, relating to the permits issued during the 18 years the town has had building regulations, shows that since 1894, 1387 dwellings have been erected.

All those who voted for the new tenement house law last October are gratified to ascertain that but one three-story dwelling was erected during 1912, compared with 42 in 1900. The large amount of land required for a tenement house will probably prevent the building of any more so-called "three deckers" in any part of Winthrop.

SALES OF OUTSIDE PROPERTY

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the recording of final papers in the sale of 48 Murray Hill road, Roslindale, to Hilda M. Hulme, who has already taken possession. There is a new eight-room frame dwelling, with all modern improvements, together with about 4000 square feet of land. Jarvis A. Wells was the grantor. The same broker reports the sale for George L. Schirmer, treasurer, of lots 138 and 139 at Manthorne and Pierpont roads, containing about 10,000 square feet of land, to Arthur F. Campbell of Dorchester, who will build a high grade single family residence for occupancy.

The sale is also reported for Horace T. Fogg of his estate at Perico beach, Scituate, Mass., consisting of a new 10-room dwelling, with all modern improvements, and about one half acre of land, located on Barker road, at the junction of Bay Ridge road. Edward J. Dixon of Boston was the purchaser for occupancy.

Warren F. Freeman also reports the sale for E. A. Jones of her estate at Winthrop and Congress streets, Stoneham.

consisting of a two and one half story frame dwelling, stable, and other out-buildings, and 14,000 square feet of land, all taxed for \$3500. The purchaser was E. Herbert of Boston.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Henry W. Savage announces the opening Monday, Jan. 6, of his new Brookline real estate office at the junction of Beacon and Harvard streets, Coolidge's corner. This office is modern and up-to-date in every respect, and has become necessary to take care of Mr. Savage's rapidly increasing Brookline business.

FENWAY LAND DEEDS FILED

Final papers have gone to record on land sold for the Boston Water Power Company on Nov. 30, 1912, by John C. Kiley at public auction as follows:

To the Otis Shepard heirs, fronting on Boylston road, near Ipswich street, lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, containing 13,325 square feet, assessed for \$26,500; Peterborough street, near Kilmarnock, lots 1 to 6 inclusive, containing 20,119 square feet, assessed for \$18,000; Queensbury street, near Kilmarnock, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, containing 10,080 square feet, assessed for \$18,000; Audubon road, near Queensbury street, lots 13 and 14, containing 6070 square feet, assessed for \$11,600; Queensbury street, near Jersey, containing 3893 square feet, assessed for \$3900; Audubon road, nearly opposite Louis Pasteur avenue, lot containing 15,546 square feet, assessed for \$21,000; Pasteur avenue, lot containing 52,838 square feet, assessed for \$52,800; lot in the rear of Simmons College, containing 6146 square feet, assessed for \$6000. The total area transferred amounts to 138,232 square feet and is assessed for \$162,000.

Also to the archbishop of Boston of lot of land on Boylston road, near Ipswich street. This lot was purchased for the purpose of straightening the lines of the present holdings, which it adjoins, and contains 1314 square feet assessed for \$3600.

To the Boston Academy of Notre Dame, of land on Pasteur avenue, adjoining the present holdings of the academy. The lot contains 13,534 square feet assessed for \$13,600 and is purchased to straighten the lines of the present holdings.

SOMERVILLE HOUSE SOLD

The Chapin farm agency has sold for Mrs. Alice Parsons her homestead estate at 95 Lexington avenue, West Somerville, comprising a two-story house, containing all modern improvements and conveniences, and 3600 feet of land. Charles E. Wilson of Gilmanton, N. H., the purchaser, has already taken possession.

IMPORTANT CAMBRIDGE SALE

The Seaverns Piano Action Company building on Sydney street, Cambridge, has been sold through the office of F. W. Norris & Co., Cambridge, to the Poole Piano Company of Boston. This property consists of a large brick four-story factory building, containing 35,000 feet of floor space, fully equipped for the

FACTORY PARCEL IN CAMBRIDGE SOLD



Purchased through the office of F. W. Norris & Co., Cambridge, brokers

business. There is also sold in conjunction with the factory building about 58,000 square feet of land, giving ample room for enlargement. The Poole Piano Company, formerly located on Appleton street in Boston, is one of the largest piano concerns in Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Wilcock Realty Trust to Margaret C. T. Boston, 30 S. Bk. rd., to A. Rollin C. Gove, Bay State rd. and Deerfield st.; d. \$10,500.
Edward C. W. Walker est. to Edward Gallagher, Worcester st.; d. \$5000.
Mary E. Gormley to Abbie O'Brien, Carver st.; q. \$1.
Linda W. Allen to George A. Allison, Worcester st.; q. \$1.
Charles S. Waldo to Wallace B. Phinney, Albany st. and Harbor line; q. \$1.
Charles H. Butler to Isaac Aronson, Tilston st.; d. \$1.
Caroline E. Sayre et al. to Isaac Aronson, Tilston st.; d. \$1.
Isaac Aronson to Isidor Samnaband, Tilston st.; q. \$1.
Boston Water Power Co. to William F. Smith, Boylston rd., 4 lots; d. cash \$8907, bonds \$40552.
Same to same, Peterborough and Kilmarnock sts., 6 lots; d. cash \$6294, bonds \$28,073.
Same to same, Queensbury and Kilmarnock sts., 6 lots; d. cash \$6294, bonds \$28,073.
Same to same, Audubon rd., 2 lots; d. cash \$925, bonds \$17,862.
Same to same, Queensbury st.; d. cash \$319, bonds \$6012.
Same to same, Audubon rd.; d. \$7106, bonds \$32,373.
Same to same, Ave. Louis Pasteur; d. \$17,867, bonds \$81,807.
Same to same, Ave. Louis Pasteur; d. cash \$3045, bonds \$13,074.
William F. Smith, to Horace B. Shepard et al., sundry parcels; q. \$1.
E. E. Macomber to Ella K. Masander; rel.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Charles L. Clough to Mary M. Mischler, Dexter st.; rel.; \$1.
Mary M. Mischler to George U. Clough, Dexter st.; rel.; \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Mary Gannon to Catherine A. Roche, Bennington st.; w.; \$1.
Gussie Morris, trustee, to George Pollock, Morris st.; d. \$625.
ROXBURY
Caroline Jackson, trustee, to Joseph P. Logue, Heath pl.; d. \$2675.
Joseph P. Logue to Samuel Carver, Heath pl.; w.; \$1.
Meyer Steinberg to Morris Weinstein, Columbus st. and Bancroft and Braden, 3 lots; q. \$1.
Meyer Steinberg to Morris Weinstein, Essex st., 2 lots; q. \$1.
Harry S. Allen et al., trs., trustee, to Samuel Goldsmith, Tremont and Weston sts., d. \$1.
Samuel Goldsmith to Theresa Silverman et al., Tremont and Weston sts.; q. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Mary G. Cronin et al. to Timothy Norman, Savin Hill av. and Sagamore st.; w.; \$1.
Daniel C. Cronin et al. to Timothy Norman, Savin Hill av. and Sagamore st.; d. \$27.
Charles H. Greenwood to Charles Dickerson, Kilton st.; w.; \$1.
Lewis E. Lewis to James J. Murrin, Lennoxdale av.; q. \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Charlotte M. Doherty to Robert M. Miller, Howe st.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON
Bartholomew J. Connelly to Edwin W. Crook et al., trs., Commonwealth av., 2 lots; q. \$1.
Harry H. Ham to Morris Weinstein, Chester st.; q. \$1.
Elvin F. Larnard to Henry H. Larnard, Commonwealth av. and Washington st.; Washington st.; q. \$1000.
Elvin F. Larnard to Henry H. Larnard, Commonwealth av. and Washington st.; Washington st.; q. \$1.
Henry H. Larnard to William H. Monro, Commonwealth av. and Washington st.; Washington st.; w.; \$1.
Thomas W. Miller, trustee, to Saldo M. Jones, Edith and Asot and Antwerp sts., and Lincoln st., 13 lots, Dumas and Antwerp and Cyprian sts., 8 lots, Elba st. and proposed st., 2 lots, Antwerp st. and Elba st. and proposed 4 lots, 4 lots; d. \$5000.

HYDE PARK
Isaac Bullard to Gaetano Colella, Sunny-side av.; q. \$1.
CHelsea
Maudie Katz to Eva Abramowitz, Abington st.; w.; \$1.
Eva Abramowitz to Hyman Selowitz et al., Abington st.; w.; \$1.
Eva Munk to Hyman I. Atkins, Second st., 2 lots; q. \$1.

WINTHROP
Edward E. Richards to William J. Porter, Shirley st.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Moultrie st., 47, ward 20; H. H. Baden, Gay & Proctor; frame dwelling.
Hedden st., 8, ward 25; The Beacon Associates; frame dwelling.
River st., 1414-1420, ward 26; F. A. Corbett, G. Fallabella; frame dwelling.
State st., 218, 219, ward 6; R. H. Gardner et al. trustees; alter. offices.
John st., 23, 35, ward 6; Edw. H. Eldredge estate; alter. mercantile.
Rutherford av., ward 4; Boston & Maine R. R.; alter. storage.

Awaiting the decision of the court in the claim for salvage brought against the schooner Henry R. Tilton by the owners of the steam trawler Swell, which recently found the Tilton abandoned at sea and towed her into port. The schooner is tied up at East Boston.

LEAGUE PLANS A PUBLIC MARKET
Establishment of a public central market and a public meeting in Faneuil hall Friday night are among the plans of the Housekeepers League in their endeavors to reduce the present high retail market prices. Mayor Fitzgerald has been urged by members of the league to introduce a public market bill in the Legislature.

Prof. Charles Zueblin and Dr. Charles Fleischer are expected to address the public meeting Friday. After this meeting officers are to be elected and plans for an organization meeting in Tremont temple discussed. A conference of the league is to be held tonight at the residence of Mrs. Ida W. Hebbard of Huntington avenue.

About 100 cases of eggs have been sold in East Boston at the 24-cent rate by Miss Jean Morrison and her mother. Later they plan to sell butter at reduced prices.

WRIT ALLOWED DYNAMITERS
CHICAGO—Bonds aggregating \$1,100,000, secured by property worth not less than twice that amount, must be given if the 32 labor leaders convicted of conspiracy to transport dynamite are to take advantage of the writ of superseas granted Friday by the United States court of appeals here. Sixty days was allowed for finishing the appeal.

WORKMEN'S ACT IS INDORSED
Massachusetts' workmen's compensation act was lauded at the Cambridge Board of Trade Friday night before a large audience of members of the Manufacturers Association by former Mayor David T. Dickinson, a member of the industrial accident board.

SHIPPING NEWS

Were it not that five fishing schooners, which reached T wharf late Friday, held their fares over until today, there would have probably been no business at the pier. There was not one new arrival. Friday's arrivals, holding over their fares, were: Richard J. Nunan 15,700 pounds, Elva L. Spurling 9100, A. Platt Andrews 62,500, Galatea 8900 and Stranger 4200. Dealers' prices were: Steak cod \$9.50 per hundredweight, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$5.75, pollock \$4.25, large hake \$8.25, medium hake \$5.25 and cusk \$3.50.

When Warren Atkins of the fishing schooner Elva L. Spurling, discharging fish at T wharf today, hauled in his trawl off Chatham two days ago, he found instead of a cod or haddock, a 12-pound lobster. Captain James Neal of the Spurling purchased the lobster for \$1.05 from Atkins.

Just as the Norwegian steamer Wacousta, Capt. E. Olsen, reached a position in the harbor about noon today where she could anchor, all communication between the bridge and the engine room was cut off by the breaking of the telegraph wire. Hurried orders followed, and the broken wire was spliced together, just in time to signal the engine room force to stop the engines before the vessel had passed her position. The Wacousta came from Louisiana, C. B., with 5300 tons of coal, and was three days on the passage. She will proceed to her berth in Everett as soon as the wind moderates.

Eleven thousand bags of sugar arrived here today on the Norwegian steamer Falknis, Capt. H. Olsen, from Cardenas and Matanzas, Cuba. Officers of the steamer reported adverse conditions all the way.

So strong was the wind in Boston harbor today that the Vigilant, the port officials' boat, which usually meets all incoming foreign vessels at quarantine, could not transfer the boarding officers until she had reached the upper harbor.

Vessels dragged from their moorings in the harbor during the gale of Friday night and today and many of the coastwise steamers cancelled their trips.

Many days overdue from Copenhagen the Danish steamer L. P. Holmbald, Captain Svane, has arrived. Adverse conditions so reduced her coal supply that she was forced to put into Louisiana, C. B., for an additional supply. Her cargo consists of paper stock and pulp wood.

Three sugar-laden steamers from Cuban ports are steaming up the Atlantic coast headed for Boston, where their cargoes will be discharged. They are the Norwegian steamers Aurora, Olland and Trym, which landed at ports on the north of Cuba. These vessels are expected within a day or two and will discharge at South Boston.

On the British steamer Sicilian, Captain Peters, which sailed for Glasgow Friday, was what is said to be the largest shipment of barley ever sent from this port; there were more than 100,000 bushels in the vessel's holds. Among the eight cabin passengers sailing were Dr. William Darling of Edinburgh, who has been touring the United States and Canada; Miss Louise Lamprey of New York, and George C. Lindsey of Woburn. In the steerage were 35 passengers.

Awaiting the decision of the court in the claim for salvage brought against the schooner Henry R. Tilton by the owners of the steam trawler Swell, which recently found the Tilton abandoned at sea and towed her into port. The schooner is tied up at East Boston.

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PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Falknis (Nor), Olsen, Matanzas, Cuba.
Str Wacousta (Nor), Olsen, Louisiana, C. B.

Sailed
Strs Anglian (Br), London; H F Dimock, New York.

Cleared
Str Aramore (Br), Hearn, Halifax, N. S.
Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.
Str Alleghany, Chase, Philadelphia.
Str Nacoochee, Dizer, Savannah.
Str Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston and Jacksonville.
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3—Arrd, strs El Mont, New York; Joseph W. Fordney, Boston.

CAPE HENRY, Jan. 3—Pd in, str Lexington, Boston for Newport News and Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Jan. 3—Arrd, strs Hermion, Philadelphia; Clara Menin, Pensacola for Bilbao; Archimedes, New Orleans for Liverpool.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 3—Arrd str Archibank, Cardiff. Sld str William P. Palmer, Philadelphia.

NEV HAVEN, Jan. 3—Arrd str Fred B. Balano, Bangor.

BERNARDINA, Jan. 3—Sld str Adelaide Barbour, Perth Amboy.

GALVESTON, Jan. 3—Arrd str Sabine, New York; El Sol, New York; Ogechee, Port Arthur; Antillian, Vera Cruz and Liverpool; San Jacinto, New York. Sld str El Sol, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 3—Arrd, strs Apache, New York; Parthian, Baltimore. Sld, str Comanche, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3—Arrd, strs Kish, Barry; Candidate, Liverpool; Marietta di Giorgio, Bluefields.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 3—Arrd, bgs, Virginia Palmer, New Bedford; Edith, Boston; New Jersey, Providence.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs Potsdam, Rotterdam and Boulogne via Halifax; Cristobal, from Cristobal; Madison, Newport News and Norfolk; Millinocket, Stockton, Me.; derelict destroyed Seneca; str Ella M. Willey, Bond, Boston for Baltimore; tgs Asher J. Hudson, with two bgs; Piedmont, with two bgs.

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Length of day.. 0:10

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BRITAIN PREPARING TO JOIN AMERICA IN PEACE CELEBRATION

George Washington Statue in Westminster Abbey Is Among Plans Discussed for the Centenary in 1914

CANADA INCLUDED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The meeting promoted by the British committee for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace among the English-speaking people, was held in the Mansion house recently, with the lord mayor in the chair.

The chief speaker was the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, the president of the British committee and former governor-general of Canada. Also present on the platform were the burgomaster of Ghent, who had come over specially for the occasion, and the Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, who represented the colonial office in the absence of the colonial secretary.

The lord mayor called upon the secretary to read letters which had been received from the prime minister, Sir Edward Grey, and other ministers, and then went on to say that the committees in Britain which had been formed for the purpose of celebrating this notable centenary in the history of the world were composed of people of all sections of the community. The hundred years peace which had obtained between the two countries had been productive of the greatest blessings, not only to them but to the whole world, and it was the desire, he was sure, of all English-speaking peoples, that the celebrations in 1914 should be imperial, imposing and impressive.

Roosevelt Cable Read

Earl Grey, who received a very hearty reception, paid a sincere and earnest tribute to the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, and read a cable which he had just received from former President Roosevelt in which he heartily congratulated those assembled in the historic Mansion house, in their effort to draw still closer together the peoples of the two countries, an effort which had his earnest sympathy and support.

In the course of an interesting and able speech, which was characterized throughout by what the lord mayor aptly styled lofty imperialism, Lord Grey pointed to the fact that although the American and Canadian frontiers marched side by side for over 4000 miles, yet not a single sentinel, nor cannon, nor fort, marked any suspicion between the two great peoples, and when he looked to Europe and noted how jealously the frontier of other countries were guarded by all manner of military precautions, he could not but feel impressed to think that a simple exchange of notes in 1817 had insured the complete absence of all these precautions along the 4000 miles which separated the dominions of the Republic from those of the Dominion of Canada.

Going on to speak of the way in which it was proposed to celebrate the centenary, Lord Grey said that the scheme which found most favor in England was the erecting of a monument in all three countries which should be a symbol for all time of the peace which had been maintained unbroken for so long.

Proposals Outlined

There were, however, three other schemes which had been proposed to the committee, and he was not without hope that all three would be carried through. One of these schemes was the erection of a statue to George Washington in

FRIENDSHIP OF TWO NATIONS IS VOICED



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)
Sir David Burnett, lord mayor, presiding at the Mansion House meeting—On his left is Earl Grey who spoke on the Panama tolls question

Westminster Abbey, and the other two were the purchase of Sulgrave Manor in Northamptonshire, which was the English home of the Washington family, from which George Washington descended; and the foundation of a well considered scheme of education calculated to bring the peoples of the two countries more closely together by means of scholarships, lectures, and prize essays. All three schemes, said Lord Grey, would cost about £60,000 to carry through, and he earnestly hoped and indeed was sure that by 1914 there would, at any rate, be erected in London on the best site obtainable, a monument to peace right in the heart of the mother land.

The lord mayor then called upon the burgomaster of Ghent to speak, and in an interesting speech made in French, the chief citizen of the old Flemish town extended a warm invitation to the committee to visit Ghent in 1914 and assured them of a hearty welcome. Other speeches were made by Lord Emmott and Hamar Greenwood in the absence of Lord Rothschild, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the lord mayor.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the recent meeting at the Mansion House of the British committee for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of peace between English-speaking peoples, the lord mayor presided, and the chief speech was delivered by Earl Grey, president of the committee, and former Governor-General of Canada. The Mansion House has been the scene of many historic gatherings and the name is almost symbolic of all that is best in English civic life.

Lord Grey Has Implicit Confidence in Honor and Fairness of United States

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Speaking at the recent Mansion House meeting of the British committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America, Lord Grey referred incidentally to the Panama tolls question.

He did not forget, he said, that he was speaking at a moment when difficulties had arisen with respect to the interpretation of the Anglo-American

treaty, which was regarded as a question of the greatest importance on both sides of the Atlantic. We had quite recently stated our own view fully, but with a moderation and courtesy which would, he thought, have convinced all Americans that we wished to show the greatest consideration to their rights and interests, and that we had the fullest appreciation of their point of view.

His experience, both in Canada and in the United States, had taught him to know our American friends too well not to have implicit confidence in their sense of national honor and fairness, and in their desire to settle each question as it arose with the same regard for the rights of others that we claimed to accord to such rights ourselves.

He had not the faintest doubt that long before the time arrived for our peace celebrations the sun of friendship and good will that had warmed us for 100 years would be shining in fullest splendor, with no wreath of mist to dim the glory of his beams.

COMMISSIONER SOUGHT TO GUIDE N. S. W. IRRIGATION

The following information is obtained from the office of the agent-general for New South Wales, London.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Agent-General for New South Wales, T. A. Coghlan, has been informed that a bill is being introduced by his government to provide for the dissolution of the present trust which supervises the great irrigation enterprises of New South Wales, and the appointment of a commissioner of irrigation and water services, who will supervise and direct the various irrigation schemes of the state, as well as the water service schemes more or less associated with irrigation.

Under his managers will be appointed to control the different irrigation schemes and work the practical details, leaving the commissioner free for the larger work which partakes of engineering skill and supervision. The intention is that the commissioner shall be held responsible as far as possible for the successful working of the different irrigation schemes, and the managers under him will be expected to take responsibility for important details of the several schemes.

The new commissioner for irrigation will be given practically a free hand in the development of New South Wales' irrigation policy, and will not be under the control of any department except in certain matters of detail.

BUTTER IMPORTS OF BRITAIN LESS BUT VALUE MORE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Some interesting figures were given in the course of a lecture delivered at the Certified Institute of Grocers by R. H. Whyte, who stated that the total quantity of butter imported into the United Kingdom from all sources during 1911 was 215,135 tons, valued at £24,600,619. Denmark supplied butter to the value of £10,509,135, and the British colonies £8,500,000.

As an indication of the rate at which prices had advanced during recent years the lecturer pointed out that while the value of British butter imports had increased by £1,140,423, since 1906, the imports had decreased by 34,000 cwt.

The Irish imports, which were not included in the above mentioned figures, represented, in 1911, a value of £3,671,246, or a decrease of nearly three quarters of a million since 1906. This, he maintained, did not prove that there was a falling off in Irish production, since the home consumption had considerably increased during recent years. He stated also that the unsalted butter trade of Ireland showed signs of developing into a regular and reliable source of supply for English distributors.

UNIONIST PARTY LINES AWAITED BY LORD CURZON

(Special to the Monitor)
YORK, England—The festival concert room, York, was the scene of a meeting of the York Conservative Association recently, at which Lord Curzon spoke.

Beginning his speech with a reference to the policy of the Unionist party, he said that though doubtless before the next general election the people of the country would be left in no doubt concerning what the program of that party would be, he considered that at present it was premature to speculate on its contents. The country ought to know the general line of proposed legislation and administration, and the ways in which Unionists hoped to meet and redress the social, political, and economic evils of the time, but he did not think that anything was gained by the public and detailed examination and discussion of taxes which they might be called upon to impose.

The present plan of campaign of the Unionist party, continued Lord Curzon, should be to concentrate to show the people the dangers of the present system.

TWO ATTRACTIONS FOR GWALIOR

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India—The Maharaja of Gwalior has arranged that an industrial and agricultural exhibition shall be held at Gwalior at the same time as the Sagartal fair, which takes place in the Maharaja's capital annually during the month of December. The object of the exhibition is to bring the latest machinery, tools, and processes to the notice of the manufacturers, artisans, and cultivators of the state.

Moreover, in order to add to the attractions of both functions, arrangements have been made to provide amusements and sports both at the fair and in the exhibition grounds. Lectures will also be delivered by competent persons on subjects connected with industry, agriculture, and education.

MR. GOKHALE SHEDS LIGHT ON INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

At Great Welcome in Bombay He Advocates Restricting Number of Emigrants While Pointing Out That the Rights of Present Settlers Must Be Insisted Upon

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India—Mr. Gokhale, on his return to Bombay after his visit to South Africa, received a great welcome. A public meeting was held at the Bombay town hall attended by representatives from all the communities. At this meeting Mr. Gokhale gave an account of the situation of the Indians in South Africa.

He said that in the Transvaal it was impossible to deny that the situation of the Indians had become worse since the overthrow of the Boers, whilst the indentured system in Natal was not far removed from slavery. The township amendment act and gold law of the Transvaal, the license act and the immigration law all tended to make the lot of the Indian in South Africa a hard one. The local authorities also, for the most part composed of small tradesmen, were very antagonistic to the Indians owing to their competition.

There was, however, it must not be forgotten, a European point of view, and this point of view must be understood. It would astonish them, doubtless, to know that the European wish that no more Indians should enter South Africa was shared by the Indians in South Africa. He had been told that it was his duty to strenuously advocate the open door, but it was not a question of

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS FURTHER IRRIGATION

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In the lands bordering the River Murray, South Australia possesses an exceedingly rich heritage. In pursuance of their active policy of preparing these lands for settlement the government are now seeking parliamentary sanction for the establishment of an irrigation area at Cobdogla, some 76 miles from Morgan, which is connected by rail with Adelaide.

Speaking in the House of Assembly in regard to the proposal, the commissioner of crown lands and immigration (Hon. Fred W. Young, M. P.) said the settlement would comprise about 15,000 acres of irrigation lands, and also about 125,000 acres for commonage and other purposes. The estimated cost of the works when complete was £171,000. The land was eminently adapted for intense culture, and it was anticipated that as a result of the carrying out of the scheme a population of from 9000 to 10,000 people would in due time be comfortably settled on this irrigation area.

Proceeding, the commissioner said the productiveness of the Murray lands when irrigated had been amply demonstrated at Renmark, Lyapun, Berri and other settlements. The former had a population of about 2000. Last year nearly 5200 acres were irrigated, and the estimated value of the produce in fresh and dried fruits was £130,000. If the result of the projected work was as anticipated, the Cobdogla settlement would be complete in almost every respect which could be foreseen. The cost of £171,000 comprised everything.

Care would be needed respecting the people to be placed on the land. They wanted those who would put grit into the work, and who could survive, with the assistance which the government would give, the first few years of settlement.

WHITE STAR LINER CERAMIC AFLOAT

(Special to the Monitor)
BELFAST, Ireland—The White Star Liner Ceramic, which has just been launched from Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yard at Belfast, is not only the largest vessel turned out at Belfast during the present year, but is also the biggest vessel built anywhere for the Australian trade.

The Ceramic is a triple-screw steamer, 675 feet long by 69 feet 3 inches beam, and will have a gross tonnage of some 18,000 tons. She has eight steel decks, and is provided with 12 water-tight bulkheads, 11 of which are carried to the upper deck. Among her up-to-date features will be a well-equipped gymnasium, which is likely to be a great attraction to passengers, of whom the vessel will have accommodation for 600, to say nothing of arrangements which will allow of an extension to take an extra 220. The Ceramic should be ready for sea about the end of the coming spring.

PLAN IN AID OF NAVY LEAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A special performance of "Drake" was given at His Majesty's theater in aid of the navy league. Sir Herbert Tree telegraphed from America the hope that the patriotic lesson of the play would come home to every practical English citizen. The performance was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

WOMEN ARE FAVORED BY NEW GERMAN LAW

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The German Lyceum Club, which devotes a large portion of its program to elucidating and discussing all up-to-date questions, political and sociological, held a meeting recently to discuss the new German state insurance law for employees, which comes into force with the new year.

A well qualified speaker, the German assessor, Dr. Haesemann, gave details of the various clauses of the law, more particularly as such affected women earning a yearly salary not exceeding 5000 marks. As far as German women are concerned, laudable efforts have been made in drawing up the measure to study their interests as much as possible. An allowance is made in favor of women in one very considerable particular, inasmuch as they are allowed to draw their insurance pensions after having only paid five years' premiums. The male employees, on the other hand, are compelled to pay

premiums for 10 years before being entitled to any benefit from the institution.

There is one point upon which all women, German and other nationalities, are agreed. Those women who are engaged in teaching, that is giving private lessons, will be compelled to take out an insurance card in a similar manner to that already usual with servants and charwomen, in cooperation with the employers. Apart from the unpleasantness of being obliged to hand their card to the employer for the insertion of weekly insurance stamps, the teachers say it will be altogether to their disadvantage, as each person paying the measure will be able to see what other persons pay for the lessons. The rate of payment is not a uniform one at any time, many teachers being compelled at times by the stress of circumstances to take a lower fee than she would at others. It is this publicity of private affairs that is a sore point in the new law.

FRENCH RECRUITS SAID TO INDICATE LAX EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The French ministry of war are compiling data regarding the educational standard of recruits annually incorporated into the army. In connection with this compilation M. Faure, senator, and formerly minister of public instruction, publishes statistics concerning the educational state of 892 recruits of the fifty-first infantry regiment at Beauvais. Of these young soldiers only 470 possessed a certificate from an elementary school which absolved them from the necessity of undergoing examination.

The results of the examination by the military educational committee of the remainder showed that 220 were sufficiently educated to make it unnecessary for them to attend the regimental school, 153 or 17 per cent had no recollection of anything which they had once learned at school, 17 or 2 per cent could not read, though at one time they had been able to do so, and 30 or 40 per cent could neither read nor write.

Commenting on these figures, M. Faure ascribes the unsatisfactory condition of education of which they are a proof to the non-application of the law of compulsory education, and to the total lack of means of education from the time of leaving school to that of joining the regiments.

KEIR HARDIE ASKS FOR FUNDS TO AID ANTI-MILITARISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The agitation which is taking place in Australia and New Zealand to insure the addition of a conscience clause to the compulsory military training act, which is now in force in both countries, is being watched with keen interest by anti-militarists in Europe.

An appeal for financial aid for carrying on the Australian campaign has come from Keir Hardie in a letter written to the columns of the Daily Citizen, in which he states that at a large meeting of protest against compulsory military training held in Adelaide, a resolution was passed by a large majority pledging the meeting to work for the repeal of the compulsory clauses in the act.

At this meeting G. F. Hill, a Quaker by religion, and a Conservative in politics, stated that out of 43,000 householders who were called upon to enroll their boys for military training, over 9000 had rendered themselves liable for prosecution for having disobeyed the summons.

In requesting for funds to carry on the campaign, Keir Hardie declared that success in Australia in fighting compulsion would be a valuable precedent for use in fighting the battle which England will have to fight at no very distant date against compulsory military service at home.

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RAILWAY TO TAP GERMAN COTTON BELT IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The new colony of cotton planters in the hinterland of Lindi in German East Africa has sent a deputation to Berlin to make the necessary arrangements for a cross-country railway in that district.

The cotton harvest has yielded 3500 bales in its first season and promises excellently, but nothing can be done without the proper means of conveying the cotton to the coast. For the present quantity 7000 carriers would be required to travel the distance five times, an unpractical proceeding, even if so many native workmen could be got together.

Thus a railway is imperative, if the whole industry is not to stagnate, and the planters are ready to share the expense themselves. The colonial minister, Dr. Solf, and the governor, Dr. Schme, are both convinced of the necessity of speedy action, and a company is being formed for the purpose.

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THE HOME FORUM

"ANTIGONE" OF SOPHOCLES
Short studies in Greek literature

SOPHOCLES' "Antigone" is usually held to be the greatest of his seven extant plays. The principal character, Antigone, is shown as a noble type of feminine courage and truth. She does what she deems is right, the thing demanded of her by sisterly piety and obedience to a higher law in direct defiance of the tyrannical ruling of Creon, the King. She tells him what the people are saying of his cruel decree concerning Polynices, though he has supposed that their silence before him gave consent. She proceeds to do the thing he forbids, knowing that the penalty must be. She makes no attempt to hide or deny her act. Her sister, Ismene, is pictured in subtle contrast with the freedom and truth of Antigone.

Antigone is betrothed to the King's son, who remonstrates with his father in vain and then goes to share the plight of his beloved. There is great pathos and beauty in some of these passages, and they show even to the superficial student of a crude prose version the difference in tone between these plays and those of the elder Aeschylus. The work of Sophocles seems to have more that is tender and humanly endearing. He touches in his figures with more of that

vital individualizing of modern dramas, while the elder poet gives his people on broader lines rather as types than as persons.

The discussion between Creon and Haemon, his son, is full of human nature. Haemon tells his father not to think that what he says and nothing else is right. "For whosoever thinks that he alone has wisdom . . . such as no other, these men, when laid open have been seen to be empty. But it is no disgrace to a man even though he be wise, to learn many things, and not to strive too much against others."

Whoever managing a ship, having drawn firm the sail rope, gives no way, he upsetting her navigates for the future with benches turned upside down. . . . I say that it is far the best for a man to be by nature full of knowledge, but if not . . . it is also honorable to learn from those who advise well."

Creon asks if it is fitting that he should be taught by so young a man as his son, and again: "Shall the city dictate to me what it is proper for me to ordain?"

Haemon—Do you see how you have spoken this like a very young man?

Creon—Does it become any other one than me to rule this land?

Haemon—No doubt, in an uninhabited land you might rule alone.

Later Haemon asks his father: "Do you wish to speak, and speaking to hear nothing in return?"

So we see here the courage and dignity with which Sophocles invested those who resisted tyranny, and we understand how a truly great dramatist was a teacher of his times, in those days when books were few.

Appreciation

"How do you know your speech made such a profound impression?" asked the doubting friend. "There wasn't very much cheering!"

"That's just the point," replied Senator Sorghum. "I am one of the few orators to whom my constituents would rather listen than hear themselves applaud."—Washington Star.

It is of the greatest importance in these days of book-deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and a lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

Good Will

Number 02528 is the name by which one of the guards in the New York subway was extolled in a recent newspaper account. It was his good nature in handling the holiday crowds which won him the praise and a place on the first page of the New York Times. He was seen calm and smiling during the hardest of the rush hours, reminding everybody in a cheery way to have the appropriate feeling for the season. He said: "Give your fellowman a chance. Just a little peace and good will, bow!" Men and women stood back politely and with order and harmony prevailing near him the big crowds really moved much faster, so the account says, than when people were all pushing and trying to get ahead of one another.

Why run in pursuit of shadows when the truth stands before us in the plainest and most substantial characters?—Chalmers.

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Early Spanish Works in America

Cerro de Potosi, the great conical mountain that is responsible for the existence of the city of Potosi, Bolivia, is practically a solid mass of silver and tin ore, ranging in richness from a point where it is valueless to ore running 50 and 60 per cent of silver and tin, says the Argonaut. The mines have been worked for 350 years, and during that time something like \$4,000,000,000 worth of silver has been taken from the mountain. Water power for the mipses is obtained from numerous reservoirs, built at various times between 1545 and the close of the seventeenth century. So thoroughly were they built by the early Spanish engineers that they have never broken.

Language of Painting

Describing the work of Perugino, Berenson says that it is not the story he tells nor even the separate figures, graceful as they are, which draw us to the great fresco at Madonna dei Pazzi in Florence. It is "the uplifting skies and the soothing distances." The picture shows various Scriptural personages under three splendid arches. Behind them stretches the landscape, painted with the quaint fidelity of the ancient art, which fails, so impressionism tells, really to give the effect that distant landscape makes, because the artist painted what he knew was there rather than what the eye actually sees at a distance. But with all the defects, this picture holds one as if one looked into marvelous regions of beauty. There are a few stiff trees here and there, hints of a town with spires, hills and vales and a river. But somehow what Berenson describes as "space composition" in this picture has given one an impression of freedom, of open reaches in which to aspire, of an infinity of beauty and harmony; and this peace and loveliness explain the deep appeal which certain of the great pictures, notably Raphael's and his master Perugino's, still hold for picture lovers. They gave all an impression of gracious, boundless immensities, pervaded by light and calm. The beholder feels himself at one with this atmosphere of beauty and ranges through it in thought, free from the sordid limitations that seem to surround him. Is not this the same effect that noble words have? And is not the artist endued with this ideal of a harmony that cannot be invaded by material discords able to teach us something of that which is real? We fail to get this message of peace only because we have not learned the language in which it is uttered.

Visions

One of the significant poems of "The Lyric Year," a collection of 100 recent American poems, is given in part below. It is typical of the affirmation which over and over again appears in the poetry of today of the power and reality of those things which this poet characterizes as dreams or visions of truth, in the sense of the word where we read that men "shall dream dreams." It is by Shamus O. Steel.

HE WHOM a dream hath possessed knoweth no more of doubting. For mist and the blowing of winds and the mousing of words he scorns; Not the simious speech of schools he hears, but a knightly shouting, And never comes darkness down, yet he greeteth a million morns.

He whom a dream hath possessed knoweth no more of roaming; All roads and the flowing of waves and the speediest flight he knows; But wherever his feet are set, his soul is forever homing. And going, he comes, and coming he heareth a call and goes.

He whom a dream hath possessed treads the impalpable marches, From the dust of the day's long road he leaps to a laughing star, And the ruin of worlds that fall he views from eternal arches, And glides God's battlefield in a flashing and golden car.

Caring for the Pianoforte

Some one asks the New York Telegram how to move yellow stains from piano keys and also wants the name of a good polish for the piano. The stains should be removed with oxalic acid, replies the Telegram. The keys may be kept free from stains by rubbing them with a soft piece of cloth wet with alcohol. Expose the keys to the sunshine on bright sunny days to bleach them.

While one cannot exactly contemplate carrying the pianoforte out of doors to bleach it as one tosses the contents of the laundry basket about, this advice appears good. Let the piano then stand near the window where the sunshine may reach it; but remember to keep the window shut when the piano is busy.

Further advice given is to wash the polished wood of the piano with lukewarm water, drying each part perfectly by rubbing briskly as fast as it is washed. Of course a highly polished surface is not injured by water unless the water stands on it. The dining table is always washed in this quick energetic way, without harm, and venturesome or curious folk will no doubt be interested to try it on the piano.

LABRADOR'S HAYMAKING DAYS



CUTTING GRASS IN THE GOOD OLD WAY

THE name Labrador connotes to most people reaches of rock and sand, and wintry fastnesses that perhaps are not set foot on by men all the year round. It is curious how the old geographies used to generalize and what sweeping notions they promulgated among the young idea that was to be you and me. Now we are finding out that Labrador is a place of pleasant summer times, if brief, and of fertile lands when one takes the trouble to cultivate them. These haymakers all have the same air of summery freedom that is found in any state of the American Union.

Another Famous Virginian

The following passages are taken from a recent address by President-elect Woodrow Wilson in Virginia:

"A great many people praise what Mr. Jefferson said without knowing exactly what it was that he did say. But what they are really praising is the spirit which they know permeated everything that Mr. Jefferson said.

"Races are immortal in proportion as they think the thoughts of humanity and until humanity ceases to exist the world will be debtor to Virginia for the thoughts conceived at Monticello, and so that is one of the thrones of Virginia where was set up one of the kings of mankind, kings who won their own elevation to the throne by thinking for their fellow men in terms of humanity and of unselfishness."

Change of a Name

Current Opinion is to be the new name of the magazine which has hitherto been known as Current Literature "a review of the times." This change is interesting for two reasons. It may be taken to indicate that a magazine purporting to be mainly literary in its scope is not so sure of reaching a public as one that covers a wider field, and furthermore that a review of the times is no longer possible to be made through channels that can be called specifically literary. That is, the mere newspaper, as it used to be known, has taken a larger and larger place as the habitual intellectual food of the people, and magazines follow it close. Therefore a current review cannot consult chiefly bound and published books if it is to give the people what they want.

Things happen far too rapidly to get them into garments for dress parade in the book shops. No sooner does a history of any land get fairly set on the shelves than events make it out of date. In books of names printed a decade ago many names of world-wide fame today are not to be found. Much of vast import to history and invention has just been discovered. The north pole and the south pole may now both be put into a gazetteer and formally described as if they were more than myths. The flying machine is an accomplished fact and history has been made at an amazing rate. Truly the sober deliberation of books is not possible in so far as latter-day events come and go, and Current Opinion appearing once a month must itself often be behind the times. A third feature of this change of name is the frank admission of the title that after all it is but opinion, not necessarily things as they really are, which it is possible to record in this fashion.

Humor of Grant

ON one occasion I found President Grant trying to read a letter that had been written to him by a personal friend who was a United States minister in a foreign country, says Robert Douglas, writing in the Youths Companion. The letter, in a large scrawling hand, was written with a blunt pen on all four sides of a double sheet of a very thin, transparent paper. When I entered the room, the President looked up and said that he did think an American minister might afford to write upon only one side of a sheet of paper.

If the letter had been an official communication, the President would have promptly referred it to one of the departments; but evidently he wished to read it himself. So he went at it again with perplexed and determined look. After a while he picked up a plain sheet of white paper and placed it between the two leaves.

"Does it help any?" I could not help asking.

"Oh, yes," he said. "I could see three sides before, and now I can see only two."

General Grant had a keen sense of humor, and often expressed it effectively. He once said of his standing at West Point that his only chance of getting anywhere near the head of his class was to turn the class wrong end foremost.

Each moment may be a beginning of a new spiritual energy.—George Eliot.

Purpose of Education

The main purpose and only possible achievement of education is to teach a method, not to stock up for life with information. Let a girl be taught how to use books, what libraries are for, and how to test every work of pen, brush or pencil by the one great, supreme touchstone, "Is it true to life?" and she is educated in the highest sense of the term.—Good Housekeeping.

The light is with us! Read and lead! The larger book, the loftier deed. —Joaquin Miller.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE fact that it has been assumed that there is a Christianity which is not "practical" clearly indicates that mortal thought has evolved a perverted view of the teachings of Jesus. For the Master, in proclaiming that the kingdom of God, with all it stands for in relation to man, is here and now, laid no less stress on the conditions, precedent to the entrance into that kingdom. He had evidence before him daily of the sad effects of mere religious formalism on men's lives; it made them either hypocrites or heedless of God's claims upon them; and when with iconoclastic vigor he exposed their mental condition and shattered their pride and self-sufficiency, they rebelled. But how few of them repented! Time after time down the centuries since then, even though men have had before them the records of Jesus' wonderful teachings, the example of his self-immolation, his obedience to the Father, and his clear guidance in the way of truth, they have faltered and permitted the error of a formal faith without good works to creep in until consciousness has been lulled into lethargy.

But the divine patience is infinite; and when apparently materialistic thought with all its attendant disasters was about to dominate mankind, the angels—"God's thoughts passing to man: spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect" (Science and Health, p. 581)—had been working, and there has come a revival of that "pure religion and undefiled" which is the sum and substance of the highest spiritual revelation of Truth. It is impossible to conceive of such a revival as merely accidental; Christianity is nothing if it is not essentially practical. Jesus made it so. He showed mankind that if there is true love to God it will always be manifested in love to one's neighbor and that a good man—that is, a man who diligently seeks to know God and His righteousness—will, out of the good treasure of his heart, bring forth good things and good things only.

When the Master cleansed the temple he typified what must be done in every human consciousness. If mortal thought in its limited sphere is centered on mere buying and selling—on the mere acquisition of wealth and pursuit of selfish aims—it is in danger and needs to be awakened, swept clean and garnished. The spiritual man is a temple of the living God, but human thought would

make man believe he is mortal and material. Humanity is beginning to know better what such a condition of thought means. The practical and scientific Christianity expounded in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, exposes the brood of evils that are to be found in the human concept of the temple—the so-called material man; but at the same time it explains the cleansing process of spiritual understanding as it takes the place of mortal thought. This renewing brings a knowledge, deeper than was before possible, of how the Christianity of Christ, Truth, can be best demonstrated and made practical. Without this knowledge all our profession is in vain.

Let us remember what Jesus did. When the temple had been cleansed; when he had spoken and acted with authority, the authority that came to him from his recognition of his perfect at-one-ment with the Father; when he had made the temple a "house of prayer," instead of a "den of thieves"—then "the blind and the lame came to him in the temple, and he healed them." Jesus had driven out the evil; he had scattered the belief of moral destruction; he had purified the mental atmosphere; and then he gave a practical demonstration of the power of God, divine Love, in meeting human needs.

It is thus that mankind has known ever since—though the truth has often been submerged in material doubts—that sickness is not created, nor allowed by

God, any more than is sin; and that he who, in simple faith, cultivates true spiritual thought and so gradually arises into newness of life, and into a deep and abiding sense of the truth, will dwell in his own house of prayer, and will thus so reflect Love that his Christianity will be fruitful and progressive. This is individual work; work which calls for devotion, earnestness, sincerity. The avenues for labor are within ourselves first of all. We must make our temples clean, and

there is no cleanser like that of the "Spirit of truth." Then we shall know how to live with a defined Christian purpose.

How truly this is the result of the advent of Christian Science can be attested in tens of thousands of happy homes. Here is the fruit of the divine combination—faith, followed by and in harmony with works; a spiritual understanding bringing forth spiritual fruit in true repentance, in changed consciousness, in absolute conviction that the

Manly Boys and Manly Men

THERE is a feature of manliness that is sometimes overlooked, or at least not duly emphasized, says President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University in St. Nicholas, namely, that the true man never takes himself too seriously. He, however, takes his work seriously. And the more seriously he takes his work the less conscious is he apt to be of himself and the less concerned as to what others may think of him. He is thus able to see things in life in their true proportions. The magnitude of life's interests and the perplexing problems which center about life's mysteries compel him to recognize his true position within the larger world about him, and lead him not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think. The true man, moreover, must have some fellow-feeling for his own kind, particularly some sympathetic interest and concern for the men about him who have not had the chances in life which have come to him, and who have not enjoyed those privileges which have made up a large part of his daily life. That man lives in a small world if it is bounded by his own selfish desires and influences. To live in a larger world, he must become a part of its life and take a share of its burdens and obligations. It is well to remember, however, that one does not have to wait until he is of age in order to become a man. There may be a manly boy as well as a manly man, and only a manly boy is capable of becoming a true man.

Picture Puzzle



What complexion? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE. Task.

BUTTERFLIES ON A MOUNTAIN HEIGHT

WHAT reads like a fairy story to the dweller in cities is a chapter on the butterflies of Mt. Washington in Wintrop Packard's book on White mountain trails. He says that the butterflies frequent Mt. Washington trails and seem to know the paths up the mountains, where flowers border the way. He speaks especially of the white admiral butterfly, with blue-black wings and broad white epaulettes. This variety is rarely found south of the northern line of Massachusetts. The variety known as the fritillaries is the most numerous, however. They are especially plentiful on the milkweed blossoms, which all butterflies love. He speaks of the great spangled fritillary and a smaller kind with a black border along the wings, which is the real mountain fritillary. He writes:

"They swarmed along the narrow, shady road as plentiful as the blossoms of field daisies and blue bell. They made the daisies change kaleidoscopically from gold and white to gold and black, or they folded their wings and set the flower stalks scintillant with silver moon spangles. So with the blue butterflies. They flashed from close spirals of modest blue flecks to great four-petaled flowers of gold and silver and black, a blossom that would make the fortune of any gardener that could grow it, and presto! the miracle of bloom rose lightly in air on fluttering wings and the stalk held only the shy blue brunella after all.

The swarms of butterflies go on up the grade till the spruces begin. Among them shines sometimes the pale yellow sort and the little orange skippers. Clear wing moths are there like tiny humming birds, and the white moth, through whose translucent wings the green of a leaf gleams."

For a space there seemed to be no butterflies, then the White mountain butterfly appeared, also called the Arctic butterfly, that has its home at the sum-

mit. Again masses of flowers were found, and again, to the traveler's surprise, the lowland butterflies were with him. He saw the angle wing butterfly and the big spangled fritillaries, the Compton tortoise and the Vanessa milberti, with wings beautifully gold banded. The milbertis fly out of the great gulf toward the summit. One day he found one carefully following the Crawford trail down, winding its every turn a foot above the surface as if he knew that it was meant to show the way.

At the Tip Top house he found big red-winged, black-veined monarchs, and all the lowland sorts he had seen below. He thinks that they all come up when the wind is right and the sun shines warm. The White mountain butterfly, which might really be called the Mt. Washington butterfly, flutters from under foot like a two-inch piece of gray-brown lichen. Alighting it becomes more lichen again.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 4, 1913

The Business Situation

AN ELEMENT of considerable strength in the business structure of the country at present is the conservatism that has dominated commercial operations. The new year has begun with this same feeling of caution. There is little speculative buying. Stocks generally are low. Uncertainties regarding the tariff and the tightness of money have contributed largely to this situation. In fact, throughout the year just ended business has moved forward in the face of many drawbacks. There has been no over expansion and not the slightest semblance of a boom. Consequently it is fair to assume that the business foundation is sound.

The holiday season usually is a quiet one in most lines of trade. A feature which is striking in the present comparative calm is the continued heavy buying of steel and iron by the railroads. All precedents have been broken in this respect. It is altogether probable that the year 1913 will witness new high records in production. Orders for rails are coming to the mills in enormous quantities assuring a steady run on this line of steel products for many months. Rail purchases are heavy at this time for the reason that most of the transportation systems have economized along this line about as much as they can with safety and efficiency. Construction of new railroad mileage was the smallest in fifteen years during 1912. Business progress compels railroad expansion. Dear money is the only thing that has retarded it the past year. Money rates are still unsatisfactorily high, but there are improvements which must be made and it is this necessity that is causing extensive purchasing now. Freight traffic is still heavy. Although last year two or three times as many freight cars were built as in 1911, the carriers still find themselves inadequately equipped for handling the business offered them. The equipment companies as a consequence are reaping a harvest. Prospects are that they will do a record business this year. Naturally all allied industries will enjoy proportionate benefits.

Many have been the predictions of trade slackening as a result of tariff readjustments. Some of these may be well founded. However, business is not accustomed to wait long for lawmakers. Disolutions brought about the past year by litigation did not hamper trade long. Investigations have only clarified the commercial atmosphere. Progress is the watchword. Another year of good crops such as the world enjoyed last harvest will probably more than offset any untoward results from tariff changes. In short there is much more to be hoped for on the constructive side than there is to be feared from possible unfavorable happenings during the next twelve months.

Railroad War Should End

WIDESPREAD as is the disturbance of relations between transportation companies and the people, the season of legislative assembling and inaugural addresses seems at no point to be furnishing any direction to the way of restored confidence and amity. The cost of the prolonged dispute and distrust is heavy. Enterprise and actual business are both, in a way, restricted. The situation calls for wise counsel and for understanding between parties in conflict who ought to be allies in business promotion. New England's situation, after all is in a measure typical. Dependent upon one railroad system, and, it appears, practically upon one man, for its transportation accommodations, the relations between patron and management, between the public and the company, are strained at every point. Legislation appears to lack guidance, either in principle or in leadership. The Governor of Massachusetts, devoting his inaugural address almost completely to the railroad situation, does not enlighten or guide so much as he contributes to the belligerency of the situation.

Escape from a situation that is wearying and burdensome, in which common interests suffer serious and increasing hurt, ought not to be beyond the grasp of men of affairs. Its difficulties are less of a physical than of a moral sort. There are none that would not be lifted if the lift could be mutual. Restoration of confidence and frank cooperation between the parties would not be an experiment, it would be the assurance of bringing about good understanding and opening the way of progress. Serious as the complications are, they can be seen to have their correction in the grasping of the problems of ownership and operation by men trained to the business of conducting railroads and of trade dependent upon them, who shall come together for a fair and open treatment. The time is here for broad and honest and frank treatment of problems by the men most directly and heavily concerned. It appears to be the readiest hope of relief.

Recognition of China

A FORMAL petition to Washington officials from the American colony in Peking, asking for immediate recognition of the new republic, is reported to have been sent on its way. Senator Bacon of Georgia has introduced a resolution with the same intent. Popular sentiment, we think, would back Congress in passing the resolution. Then, unless rumors, the President and his foreign policy formulators, Secretary Knox, would still decline to act, feeling bound by recent precedent and a present definite understanding with the other powers. This compact is to the effect that, until a permanent republican form of government succeeds a provisional one of the same sort, none of the powers will concede recognition. Portugal, when passing recently from monarchy to republic, was forced to undergo the same probational test, and Great Britain, as Portugal's special friend, had to undergo criticism similar to that now indulged in by the Chinese republicans against the United States.

A responsible administrator of foreign affairs naturally has sources of information not open to the public or to the press. Prudence in recognition of victors in revolutions is quite understandable. Premature action might have mortifying consequences. Experience has taught diplomats something like common wisdom that in turn naturally leads to collective action, which finally is taken

whenever the nation to be recognized has settled its own problem with something approaching finality. On the other hand, the unofficial citizen, eager to have his country succor the weak, to foster popular overturn of outworn political forms, and to give countenance to democracy wherever it emerges, is not inclined to look with much favor on a delay, especially if he believes that refusal of recognition has been a factor in complicating a situation such as the Chinese provisional officials have had to meet.

There was a time when the United States acted more independently than it does now in such matters. It was not so prudent in its policy, but more impulsive and idealistic. A new republic was to be greeted instantly simply because of its being a republic. Not so now. Republic or not, the process is the same. Legal and not sentimental aspects control. First of all, certain conditions as to formality of government origin and ratification must be fulfilled. This done, recognition follows as a matter of course.

The change works both ways. It halts the aid of a friend, but it also holds off the attack of a foe. Joint international demand for proof of constancy as to national intent carries with it the implication that there shall be joint insistence on exemption from attack or from partition, at least while domestic control is being fixed and final choice of the people registered.

IN THESE days, professional baseball is standardized. Its rules must be adhered to by players, teams and leagues as closely as individuals, firms and corporations are required to observe the rules governing manufacturing, merchandising and banking. Professional baseball is more complex than ordinary business, in that a very large measure of sentiment enters into it, but it is none the less essential, for this reason, that it should be stringently safeguarded against all manner of trifling and irregularity. Millions are attracted to it every season as a source of recreation and amusement, but their enjoyment of the game would be impaired if the slightest shadow should fall upon its integrity.

It is pleasant to be able to chronicle the fact that league baseball today seems as free from taint or suspicion of taint as it is possible for such an institution to be. It has not reached perfection, but in all moral respects it has been improving steadily for years. Last season was one of its very best. Next season promises to be even better. Control of the leagues is changing but in trustworthy hands. The personnel of the teams is improving. The patronage of the game is yearly becoming more representative of the best in American citizenship. League baseball, to the observant, inquiring and unemotional, is proving its claim to the distinction of being called the national game.

The relation between the commercial and athletic sides of professional baseball has not always, in the past, been the best. Players are not always good business men, any more than good business men are always players. All the same, the players have interests and rights that should be protected against possible unscrupulous treatment. The organization of the Baseball Players Protective Association, therefore, was a necessary and a beneficent step. Of no less importance was the placing of the organization under the management of David L. Fultz. His qualifications and character fit him admirably for the post. Under present conditions the commercial and the athletic interests are more evenly matched. The league has smaller odds against the individual players. This consideration helps to make the game more pleasing to the man on the benches. Above all things, he demands clean play and fairness. He feels pretty well assured as to skill. To say that league baseball in 1913 should rise to the expectation of its best friends, is to set a high standard. But that standard is not too high to be realized.

South America's Competent Race

UNDER the caption of "The Incompetent Races," one of the leading papers of South America, El Mercurio of Valparaiso, takes occasion to point out a number of policies of which the carrying out will demonstrate the competence of the Chilean nation. The caption is taken from Captain Mahan's prefatory remarks to Colonel Roosevelt's book, "The American Ideal," American intervention in various Latin countries north of Panama is cited, and President Taft and Senator Root are quoted as having uttered contemptuous opinions on the competence of Latin-American nations. El Mercurio counts twelve problems and policies engaging public attention in Chile. They are the entente with Peru, now in progress; commercial and transportation treaties with Peru, Bolivia and Argentina; sanitation of the ports; nitrate propaganda by the state; race conservation; land policy in the territory of Magellan and the straits to conform with the Lodge resolution on foreign concessions; nationalization of the nitrate industry on the basis of counsels given by Senator Root to the late President Montt; enforcement of compulsory military service; incessant study of mobilization problems; avoidance of frequent ministerial crises; rapid determination of foreign concessions to avoid all complications and claims; civil and military reforms in Tacna and Arica.

It might have been supposed from the introduction of El Mercurio's editorial that its keynote was resentment at the charge of Latin-American incompetence and advocacy of resistance to the bitter end to American dictation. Instead, the Lodge resolution is upheld, and the sanitation of the Chilean ports, with Guayaquil no doubt in view, is urged. The fact is, Chileans do not for a single moment admit coming within the strictures of Captain Mahan or anybody else. What they do admit is the wide opportunity for improvement in all lines of individual or collective endeavor. Chile looks up and ahead.

But the fact remains that the arguments of El Mercurio—arguments not for progress but for the acceleration of it—are based on United States supremacy as the dominant factor in the western hemisphere. Turn the arguments as you may, the "shadow of the colossus of the north" is always there. There is that same defensive attitude that is seen so strikingly in Colombia and Ecuador, and of course in Central America, Cuba and Mexico. Since Chile is the connecting link between the South American nations of the Pacific and those of the Atlantic, in that growing movement toward solidarity so often touched on of late by the Monitor, an especial significance attaches to such utterances as those of El Mercurio. It is worth noting that they are characterized by the serene, dispassionate positiveness of a competent race.

Outlook for the National Game

Coaching a Governor Helps Government

UNTIL the United States accepts more or less completely the German theory of training public officials for expert service and then of retaining them so long as they are efficient the country will doubtless continue to entrust the complexities of modern urban or state government to men without any civic administrative experience. Even when a man has been long in office as a legislator it does not always follow, as it did in the case of Mr. McKinley, that he will be equally at home in an executive post. He will know more, to be sure, than if he comes directly from trade, manufacturing, practicing law or administering a university; but it is one thing to be a lawmaker and quite another thing to be a law-enforcer.

Transmission of technical administrative knowledge, acquired while in office, if passed on to the novitiate by the retiring executive, would improve the situation much. But how often is it done? Personal and partisan feuds often prevent any such benefit accruing to the public service. Yet what better adviser than Mr. Taft could Mr. Wilson have now, on some of the open pitfalls of his pathway? In this connection it is encouraging to note that the new Governor of New York confesses that he has been in consultation with a former Governor of the state, Justice Hughes of the federal supreme court. Governor Sulzer could hardly have an adviser whose word would be popularly accepted as implying more competency. The memories of Mr. Hughes' fight at Albany against opposing elements of his own party must be still vivid enough in the recollection of the jurist to enable him to give his friend advice as to tactics and principles of action that will enable him, it is to be hoped, to be equally vigilant, resourceful and victorious in his fight for democracy against privilege and partisanship. That Governor Sulzer sought out Justice Hughes and that the latter responded generously is, we feel, creditable to both men. The American public is today at some disadvantage from waste of wisdom born of experience in affairs of state. Officials gain such wisdom often at much expense to them of activity and fortune; then by a whirl of the political and partisan wheel they are out of office and a new group of leaders come in with everything to learn. There is a chance here for conservation.

THOSE at the head of the United States patent office think it indicative of national prosperity that American inventive genius is so alert. Seemingly, at least, the more business the country has in hand, the more desirous is it of putting that business through systematically and expeditiously; consequently, the more necessary become inventions and devices that operate to this end. The inventor or patentee, however, should not be considered entirely in the light of an effect. He is often a cause. While it is true that business activity makes him a necessity, it is also true that he very frequently helps to make business active. Consider, for instance, what he has done in the agricultural implement line, in the sewing machine line, in the typewriter line; consider how electric appliances, automatic music, cabinet and filing devices, the automobile, have contributed toward swelling the volume of the industrial output in recent years.

The report of the commissioner of patents, just made public at Washington, shows that the number of applications for patents on inventions for the last fiscal year has exceeded those of the previous twelve months by about 4000. The exact figures are 69,236 for 1912, as against 65,154 for 1911. If applications for patents on things other than inventions be included—registration of trade marks, labels, prints, etc.—the number reaches 81,459 for 1912, or an increase of about 5000 over 1911.

An interesting phase of the patent office business is that it is a profit-making institution. It did a business last year of \$2,004,059, as compared with \$1,987,778 for the previous fiscal year. The total expenditures were \$2,025,912, leaving a net surplus of \$68,147. The United States is famous the world over for its inventors and its inventions, and justly so. If humanity were deprived of the things conceived and carried out for its comfort, convenience and entertainment by Yankee ingenuity, humanity would feel the loss deeply. But there is no danger of this, and no danger that Yankee ingenuity will rest upon its present achievements.

DISCUSSION over the universal problem of making both ends meet seems to have begun, as to the United States at least, with an assumption on the part of certain men that women's incompetence or extravagance as housekeepers was responsible for all the trouble. Then it ran the gamut until it reached the tariff. Then it started on another octave by striking the key that women were permitting too much waste in the kitchen. Then it again skipped trippingly to the tariff. Once more it was brought back to its starting point by a declaration on the part of the butchers that high prices were caused by the demand of women for the choicest cuts. The inevitable passage of the discussion, step by step, to the tariff occurred once more, and now we are back to the woman.

New York retail grocers say that woman is so peculiar as a buyer of green and other groceries that it is impossible for them to cover expenses in their line unless they charge for what she doesn't buy as well as for what she buys. The way they put it is, that she will have nothing but the choicest of everything, whereas they (the grocers) must take all sorts from the producer or commission man. The result is that all the stuff that is not choice is left on their hands. Somebody must pay for it. They cannot do it and continue in business.

One might imagine that there is no man at home who tells the woman that she must buy nothing but the very best; that the man takes everything as it comes; that he never criticizes or complains, never intimates that if he were doing the buying he would "take no seconds" from any grocer. If nothing of this kind ever happens, perhaps the woman is to blame. But it really makes no difference. The high cost of living discussion can apparently run in only one way—from the woman to the tariff. One good thing about it is that it wins in woman a sympathizer for the tariff. Another is that by its mere reiteration it is attracting the attention that will probably eventually get at the truth of the situation.

FROM ALL accounts, in the cities where the women led the lower price movement, there was a great scramble to get the eggs.

Patentees Busier Than Ever

Why Woman Gets the Blame